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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report 10/4

Dated: 19 April 1943

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Office of Research and Reports

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PREFACE

During the Second World War the German Signal Intelligence Control Center of the Staff of the Chief of Army Signal Service (HNW, LNA) issued a series of reports to show the USSR military-economic situation as reflected in Russian internal plain language traffic. These reports appeared at short, irregular intervals, usually six per month, for the period October 1942-March 1943 Eighty-three of these reports have been translated and issued by [redacted]

It is planned to issue a complete set of translations of the reports beginning with the most recent and working backward, but omitting those already translated by [redacted] The numbering of the items was added by the translator since the Germans did this only in the last eighteen reports, [redacted] inclusive. Since the original material was in Russian, an effort has been made when translating the German to determine the original Russian term wherever possible. This is facilitated by the Russian fondness for abbreviations. In these translations into English the probable meaning of the abbreviation will be given in parenthesis the first time it occurs in each report.

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19 April 1942

The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report 10/4

(Based on domestic radio traffic)

Individual Messages

1.) Food Situation

(1) In the first quarter the Fish Sales in Tiflis and Baku are behind in their deliveries; for example, 35 tons of fish products are still to be delivered to the Chief Directorate for the Tea Industry.

(2) The oil mills in Tiflis received 207 tons of sunflowers as of 9 April.

(3) The manufacture of the following is planned by the Wine Directorate for May:

80,000 liters	liqueurs
35,000 liters	wine brandies
100,000 liters	grain schnapps
30,000 liters	cognac
3,000 liters	unfermented grape juice
100,000 liters	grain alcohol

(4) A lack of flour apparently prevails in Ordzhonikidze, for the Food Industry could not produce any macaroni or bakery products in March. For April the production of 120 tons of macaroni and 35 tons of bakery products is scheduled.

(5) In May the following is to be delivered to the Transcaucasus:

3 carloads	butter
10 carloads	ewe's cheese
5 carloads	milk products

(6) The Transcaucasian Front is to receive 70 tons of macaroni and 20 tons of butter.

(7) From 6 to 10 April the Food Industry in Kafan shipped 166 tons of honey products.

(8) In May stud bulls will be shipped from Erivan to North Osetia. For this purpose 25 railroad cars have been authorized.

(9) The Road Directorate in Erivan requires the following for sowing:

0.3 tons	maize
0.005 tons	sunflowers
5 tons	barley

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(10) 25 tractors arrived at Prokhladnaya Station. However, the NK for Agriculture in Nalchik could only accept 13 since the remaining tractors lacked magnets and other parts.

(11) In April, horse transportation is being permitted by the Oil Industry in Makhachkala and Groznyj. For this purpose two tons of feed must be delivered by the Grain Procurement Office of Makhachkala and twenty tons by the Grain Procurement Office in Groznyj.

(12) In the second quarter the offices of the River Fleet received the following food allocations:

	Meat	Fish	Butter	Sugar	Animal Fats	Vegetable Fats	Bakery Products
	(Amounts are given in tons)						
Ust Usa	0.8	-	-	0.2	0.2	-	-
Kirov	3	-	-	0.6	0.6	-	-
Molotov	5.7	-	-	1.1	1.1	-	-
Ufa	14.8	5.5	4.6	2.2	-	2.3	3.9
Novosibirsk	20.4	15	2.8	14.9	-	3.4	13
Uralsk	4.6	1.7	1.5	0.6	-	1	3
Ulan Ude	-	5.6	2.9	2.6	3.4	2.1	4.4
Blagoveshchensk	10	11	-	4.8	4	3.8	4.1
Yakutsk	13.4	13.7	-	6.7	6.5	6	8.2

(13) In addition Raznezhe received 1200 liters of schnapps and Astrakhan 1500 liters of alcohol.

(14) 50 tons of seed potatoes must be procured by the NKRF Directorate in Krasnoyarsk

2.) Oil Supply

(15) For the second quarter the following deliveries are scheduled to the offices of the River Fleet:

Gorkij	68 tons	motor oil
	2 tons	viscosin
	3	machine oil
	0.5	solidol
	2	avtol
Stalingrad	5	auto gasoline
	2	petroleum
	1	ligroin
	0.5	gasoline
	3	petroleum (additional for the sovkhoz)
	16	diesel fuel

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Uralsk	500 tons	oil
	7	diesel fuel
Semipalatinsk	2	cylinder oil
	3	viscosin
	5	machine oil
	2	motor oil
	2	solidol
	2	avtol
Pavlodar	2	viscosin
	2	machine oil
	1	motor oil
	1	solidol
	2	avtol

(16) Transporting oil during April and May will be carried out more extensively by Astrakhan. Water routes are to be used first of all. The smaller part is to be transported by railroad. The following are to be received:

Gorkij	10,000 tons	mazut
Kamuste	45,020	mazut
Ulyanovsk	900	mazut
Kujbyshev	4,200	
Saratov	3,000	
Molotov	1,000	
Derbeshke	1,000	
Ryazan	1,000	
Shchurovo	3,000	
Kastrov	1,000	
Khimki	2,600	
Saratov	1,785	
Kurmysh	350	petroleum
Durasovo	600	
Voskresensk	600	
Vetluga	550	
Lyskovo	1,080	

(17) In March Kujbyshev had the following oil consumption:

	Supply on 1 March	Arrivals	Consumption	Supply on 1 April
Mazut	209 tons	207 tons	71 tons	405.8 tons
Oil	47 tons	633.9 tons	49 tons	631.8 tons
Petroleum	2.55 tons	4.35 tons	3 tons	3.6 tons
Gasoline	1 ton	3.86 tons	2.4 tons	3 tons

(18) All ships putting in at Stalingrad during the navigation period are being supplied with lubricating oil. The office in Stalingrad has to assure the delivery of the oil.

(19) Fuel is very scarce in Uralsk. The ships could not be supplied for their first voyage. There is only a supply of petroleum on hand for 10 to 15 days.

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(20) NKRF-Chardzhou requires the following oils in May:

8.1 tons	diesel fuel
4.1	petroleum
0.12	gasoline
0.25	diesel oil
0.45	avtol

3.) Coal Supply

(21) The offices of the River Fleet received the following coal deliveries:

Rybinsk	1300 tons
Gorkij	1300 tons
Molotov	3305 tons
Omsk	1800 tons

(22) For the year 1943 Semipalatinsk was authorized a coal quota of 52,000 tons.

(23) Kujbyshev had the following coal consumption in March:

	Supply on 1 March	Arrivals	Consumption	Supply on 1 April
Anthracite	2018 tons	57 tons	1120 tons	955 tons
Coal	110	--	--	110
Coke	57	34.6	44.1	47.5

4.) Timber Supply

(24) In the second quarter the following offices of the River Fleet must deliver the following quantities of piled-up timber to the distribution centers in addition to their own timber procurement offices:

Gorkij	95,000 cu. meters
Kujbyshev	2,000
Ufa	20,000
Omsk	190,000
Khaba-rovsk	36,000
Blagov-eshchensk	30,000

(25) In addition the following deliveries are being carried out to the following offices:

Kujbyshev	1500 cu. meters	timber
Stalingrad	6000 cu. meters	building timber (additional)
for construction in the harbor		
for inland harbors	9000 cu. meters	timber
Kalach	5 carloads	timber
Lower Irtysh Steamship Agency	73,000 cu. meters	timber

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(26) Kujbyshev could fulfill only 60 per cent of the timber procurement plan and only 28 per cent of the transport plan. In the fall and winter periods 55, 300 cu. meters were to be transported; however, only 33, 348 cu. meters were procured and only 15, 385 cu. meters transported.

5.) Transport Situation

(27) According to a report from Ordzhonikidze railway troops, special formations and the local population have been called on for rebuilding the railway line. The line is operating once again with a velocity of 30 to 50 kilometers per hour. Traffic could be re-opened on the branch lines to Kislovodsk, Zheleznovodsk and Neslobnaya. On the other hand, traffic is stopped on other branch lines because of the reconstruction of the large and medium bridges. The Budenovsk Branch Line must be rebuilt by 25 April.

(28) A significant shortage of railroad cars is noticed again and again. For example, 3, 419 tons of freight which cannot be transshipped have been accumulated in Gorkij harbor. Large tea shipments are stowed in Krasnovodsk because of the shortage of railroad cars. For the same reason, Krasnovodsk cannot receive the allotted 13 carloads of sawn timber. The workers from the Don Kuban Oblast' employed in Ufa cannot be returned to their own areas as scheduled. Likewise, Ulan Ude cannot receive the required railroad cars from the East Siberian Railway.

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report 9/4

Dated: 16 April 1943

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16 April 1943

The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report 9/4

(Based on domestic radio traffic)

Individual Messages

1.) Personnel Situation

(1) In a decree of 6 April the Executive Committee of the NK for the River Fleet confirmed the fact that the mobilization of the population for work on ships and landing places is insufficient. Immediate measures are desired for improving the situation regarding mobilization. Concerning its execution, reports must be submitted by telegraph each week according to oblast'.

(2) The draft exemption of sovkhoz workers of the NKRF is extended to 1 July 1943.

(3) Water transport bases in Omsk, Kirensk, Krasnoyarsk and Khabarovsk have once again demanded the return of workers who were temporarily assigned to other organizations.

2.) Food Situation

Caucasus

(4) In the first quarter Plant "Generator" (exact location unknown) received:

38 tons	meat products
70.5	fish products
0.1 ton	butter
15.4 tons	vegetable fat
36.4	sugar products
18.9	cheese
27	boxes of eggs

(5) The Georgian Champagne Combine is to deliver four carloads of champagne to the Azerbajdzhan Fish Sales.

Erivan

(6) As of 1 March the Armenian NK for theFood Industry received from the sovkhozes for the first quarter:

	Delivery	Allotted
Meat	1.46 tons	2.0 tons
Milk	0.25	1.5

(7) In the second quarter the Sugar Sales has to transfer 1.12 tons of sugar to the

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Chief Directorate for Highways of the NKVD.

(8) In the second quarter the Armenian sovkhozes have to transfer:

To the NK for Agriculture

180 tons	Milk
2.5	Ewe's cheese

To the NK for the Meat and Dairy Industry

115,000	eggs

To the NK for the Food Industry

3.2 tons	Meat
20.4	Milk
2.05	Ewe's cheese

(9) Poti. In March the Food Division of the Black Sea Fleet received 125 tons of canned goods from the citrus combine.

(10) According to a message to Stalingrad the River Fleet has to set up its own reconstruction sections. They are receivin g the same rations as military reconstruction sections.

(11) The Lower Volga Steamship Agency received 1500 liters of schnapps from the schnapps factory in Saratov.

(12) The NKRF Directorate in Uralsk requests approval for catching fish in the Ural River and its tributary "Chagan", since, as is known, the River Fleet is not being centrally supplied with fish.

3.) Material Supply

(13) On 12 March 1 carload of paper was shipped from Krasnovodsk to the NK for Finance in Armenia (Erivan).

(14) "Tkvarcheli Coal" in Akarmara received 10,000 conveying (?) belts from Moscow.

(15) In the period from 5 to 10 April three carloads of paper are to be shipped to Storehouse No. 168 an d 10 tons of writing paper and 20 tons of newsprint to Tashkent.

(16) In Volsk eight carloads of cement were shipped by the Directorate of the NKRF.

4.) Metal Supply
(NK for River Fleet)

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(17) In April the following deliveries are being carried out to the offices of the NKRF:

Svenigovo	18 meters band saws
Kujbyshev	1.4 tons steel
	40 tons cast iron
Saratov	5 tons bar iron
Astrakhan	4.5 tons bronze
Chistopol	0.07 tons tin
Ufa	20 tons cast iron
Ulan Ude	402 meters seamless pipe

(18) On 1 April Kujbyshev reported a supply of nine tons of cast iron and 25 tons of alloyed cast iron. The remainder of 285 tons of scrap metal and 4,256 tons of non-ferrous scrap metal are to be delivered immediately.

5.) Oil Supply

(19) For April 0.5 ton of petroleum has been authorized for the NK for the Light Industry. The minimum requirement amounts to 8 tons. However, an authorization of at least 7 tons was requested in order to avoid any work stoppage.

(20) For April an additional 1,000 tons of light petroleum and 150 tons of truck gasoline have been authorized for the Armenian Council of the NK in Erivan.

(21) For the second quarter the Armenian NK for the Light Industry requires 6 tons of petroleum, 15 tons of truck gasoline and 12 tons of ligroin.

(22) For April the offices of the NKRF will receive the following:

Gorkij	Plant "Teplokhod"	0.3 ton	aviation gasoline
	Plant "Molotov"	0.2 ton	aviation gasoline
Svenigovo	Plant "Butyakov"	0.2	aviation gasoline
Kujbyshev		0.1	gasoline
		1.5	ligroin (for collective gardens)
Chistopol		100	motor oil
Uralsk		100	mazut
		4.5	petroleum
		0.2	gasoline
		5	oil

6.) Coal Supply

Tiflis

(23) The Georgian Brick Works require an additional 1,000 tons of coal in April.

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(24) The Chief Directorate of Coal Supply has to carry out the following deliveries for April:

For the Georgian Industry of Volatile Oil	500 tons Tkvibuli coal
	100 tons Tkvarcheli coal
For Oktemberyan	100 tons Tkvibuli coal
	100 tons Tkvarcheli coal

(25) In April the following coal deliveries for the NKRF are being announced:

2300 tons	for Kujbyshev
2300 tons	for Ulyanovsk
1300 tons	for Ufa

(26) The following additional allotments are to be carried out by Molotov in April:

3000 tons	of coal	to Tikhie-Gory
2000 tons	of coal	to Kineshma
600 tons	of coal	to Yaroslavl

(27) The NKRF Directorate in Semipalatinsk received a supply of 52,000 tons of coal for 1943.

(28) For April 21,000 tons of coal are scheduled for the Enisej Steamship Agency of which Krasnoyarsk will receive 14,000 tons. The transportation is to be carried out by rail.

7.) Textile Supply

Tiflis

(29) For the second quarter the Georgian NK for the Light Industry requires two tons of cotton cord.

(30) In the second quarter the following deliveries of jumel cotton yarn are being carried out by the Hosiery Combine:

To the Georgian NK for Light Industry	1.8 tons
Shoe Factory "Beriya"	0.3
Armenian NK for Light Industry	0.7
Azerbajdzhan NK for Light Industry	0.8
Turkmen NK for Light Industry	0.7

(31) The sovkhozes of the Georgian SSR have to transfer in the second quarter 20 tons of wool including:

To the NK for Cattle Breeding	15 tons
To the NK for Food	5

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(32) The sovkhozes of the Armenian SSR have to deliver 8.71 tons of wool including 5 tons to the NK for Cattle Breeding and 3.71 tons to the NK for Food.

8.) Chemical Supply

(33) For April the Armenian Light Industry Supply in Erivan has been authorized 30 tons of caustic soda, 30 tons of fat, and 17 tons of sodium sulfide.

(34) In April the Chemical Plant in Kirovakan is to ship 3 carloads of carbide to Astrakhan for the Construction Directorate of the NKVD.

(35) The Manganese Trust in Chiaturi is to ship immediately the 300 tons of manganese ore made available for April to Plant "Kaganovich" in Gorkij and 400 tons to the re-smelting plant in Klyuchevik. The shipment must be completed by 20 April.

(36) The Sulphuric Acid Plant in Alaverdy is to ship immediately to the iodine plant in Baku-Neftechala 50 tons of sulphuric acid for April. The remaining 80 tons of sulphuric acid are to be shipped by 25 April.

(37) The NKRF Directorate in Rybinsk received 130 bottles of acetylene from Saratov and the NKRF Directorate in Molotov 1 ton of caustic potash.

(38) During April 10,000 tons of superphosphate are to arrive in Uralsk for the NKRF.

9.) Production

(39) In accordance with the plan for 1943/44 the following NKRF offices are to manufacture spare parts for ship repairs:

Omsk	for 450,000 rubles
Novosibirsk	for 350,000 rubles
Krasnoyarsk	for 390,000 rubles
Ulan Ude	for 290,000 rubles
Khabarovsk	for 490,000 rubles
Blagovesh-chensk	for 160,000 rubles
Irkutsk	for 130,000 rubles
Yakutsk	for 150,000 rubles

10.) Transport Situation

(41) Erivan. In April 270 cars are needed by the chemical plant in Kirovakan for transporting lime and 600 cars for Plant "Sovpren".

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(42) Ordzhonikidze. The railway lines in Osetia require the following for repair:

3850 meters	rails
5600 units	sleepers
3 units	switches

(43) The following are stored along the branch lines of the Ordzhonikidze Railway:

	Rail Types	Kilometers	Switch Type	No. of Units
For the NK for Procurement	1-AO	29	3A1/9	2
	2-AO	713	--	--
	3-AO	981	--	--
For the NK for the Oil Industry	2-A3	442	2A1/9	4
	3-45	322	3A1/9	48
	--	--	1/11	14
Timber Industry	2-O	344	3A1/9	1
	3-AO	116	--	--
Food Industry	2-A1	398	3A1/9	5
	3-A1	43	--	--
Fish Industry	1-AO	375	--	--
Meat Industry	1-A1	50	3A1/9	3
	2-A6	80	--	--
	3-AO	250	--	--
For Local Industry	1-AO	312	3A1/11	1
	2-A1	700	--	--
	3-AO	338	--	--
Shipbuilding	--	--	8A1/11	13
	2-A21	987	1/9	27
	3-A8	150	--	--
NK for Ferrous Metals	2-A4	67	3A1/11	3
	--	--	1/9	16
Trade Union	3-A3	200	3A1/9	5

(44) The rails and switches of the branch line Mineralny-Vody, Prokhladnaya and Dzyartkov, which could be used for laying the main line have been completely used up in repairing the main line. For repair work weaker rail types such as 1-A, 2-A, and 3-A can also be used.

(45) Tugboats are being towed by passenger ships in Kujbyshev and Molotov.

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(46) The Military Reconstruction Directorate of the Lower Volga in Stalingrad received 25 new boats.

(47) In April the NKRF Directorate in Uralsk has to carry out a scheduled transport of 3,000 tons including 1500 tons of bread grain.

(48) Chardzhou. Above-plan transports of the NKRF may be carried out in the future only after the complete execution of the planned transports, particularly since fuel is allotted only for the scheduled trips.

(49) In April the NKRF Directorate in Uralsk has to carry out the following transports:

To Chalysh	500 tons
To Khodzhli	1,000 tons
To Bashauz	500 tons (superphosphate)

(50) In March the Amu Darya Steamship Agency did not fulfill the transport plan.

11.) Civil Air Fleet

(51) The following units of the Civil Air Fleet were recently identified: Regiment Maguinskij in a message of 29 March. Location unknown.

(52) The 11th Flight Squadron in a message of 28 March from Kujbyshev to an indistinct radio station.

(53) A training flight regiment in Stalinabad according to a message of 7 April.

(54) A group Kluson with an unknown location according to a message of 27 and 30 March. The group is disposing of its own portable aviation repair workshops. Location cannot be identified.

(55) The following were confirmed:

13th Flight Regiment according to a message of 6 April. Location unknown
3rd Flight Regiment with a present location of Stalinabad
8th Flight Regiment with a present location of Ashkhabad.

(56) According to a message of 9 April the 3rd and 8th Flight Regiments arrived in Tashkent for assignment by the Uzbek Directorate. It is to be noted, furthermore, that the Uzbek Directorate is also assigning other flight regiments.

(57) The following plants were recently identified:

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Plant 49	location not known
Plant 85	location not known
Plant "Ural Energo"	presumably in Sverdlovsk
Aviation Factory No. 84	in Ashkhabad

The latter is assigning one of its own flight sections which will be used either for individual flights or for transportation purposes.

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report

Dated: November 1942

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Office of Research & Reports

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P R E F A C E

During the Second World War the German Signal Intelligence Control Center of the Staff of the Chief of Army Signal Service (HNW, LNA) issued a series of reports to show the USSR military-economic situation as reflected in Russian internal plain language traffic. A total of 145 reports, [redacted] appeared at short, irregular intervals, usually six per month, for the period October 1942 - March 1943. [redacted] include mostly daily reports for March 1943 as well as a few monthly reports covering the latter part of 1942 and the early part of 1943. The last four reports, [redacted] summarize Soviet economic activities for periods of three to nine months in 1943 and 1944.

Eighty-three of these reports have been translated and issued by [redacted] One hundred reports, [redacted] are being translated and issued by Strategic Division of the Office of Research and Reports (CIA). The series will be completed with the publication of [redacted]

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The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report

People's Commissariat for the River Fleet

(Based on domestic radio traffic in November 1942)

1. Personnel Situation

(1) Questions regarding the personnel shortage within the NKRF generally appeared less noticeable during November. However, we cannot conclude from this that a sufficient labor force now exists. The winter inactivity of the Fleet, in part since the beginning of the month, has created a free labor force which could be assigned to other work--above all to Industry. We cannot yet determine how far the worker shortage will extend by the reopening of navigation. However, since the NKRF is exerted to hold its personnel and increase its number with new blood, we can conclude that the NKRF is completely conscious of the requirements of the new navigation period and does not overestimate the temporary easing of personnel requirements.

(2) The following identifications support the preceding statements:
The NKRF steadily refuses to hand over its labor force to the Military Comissariats. Draft exemptions will be cancelled in limited circumstances only on the basis of decrees from the Council of People's Commissars, since encroachments will be minutely pursued by the Military Commissariats and reparations will be forced.

(3) Radio telegraph decrees of 28 and 29 November--addressed to BVOd (water transport bases), ZReK (NKRF Plants) and ChReK (offices of the NKRF)--order that military conscripts, up to 30 years of age and draft exempt up to the present, are henceforth to be turned over for military service:

-In Molotov Oblast'--BVod	
To Moscow Military Okrug	20 men
" South Ural " "	10 "
-In Molotov - ChReK	
To Moscow Military Okrug	50 "
" Ural " "	10
" South Ural " "	10

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In Kirov - ChReK	
To Moscow Military Okrug	15 men
In Svenigovo - ZReK	
To Moscow Military Okrug	10 "
In Saratov - ZReK	
To Volga Military Okrug	30 "
In Omsk - BVod	
To Middle Asia Military Okrug	25 "
In Omsk - BVod	
To Siberia Military Okrug	50 "
In Novosibirsk - ChReK	
To Siberia Military Okrug	50 "
In Semipalatinsk - ChReK	
To Siberia Military Okrug	15 "
In Chardzhou - ChReK	
To Middle Asia Military Okrug	10 "
In Krasnoyarsk - BVod	
To Siberia Military Okrug	50 "

(4) Among other things, the above disposition shows that the boundaries of the three Military Okrugs of Moscow, Ural and South Ural run thru Molotov Oblast'.

(5) We learned from a few additional messages that youngsters, who would be addressed in the singular for another six months, will now be drafted into military service.

(6) The trade schools will be further improved. Care is being taken with respect to the scheduled carrying out of training and "normal conditions" in accommodations, supplies, etc. These schools will be designated as "a few ways of filling the labor force."

(7) Trade schools for 350 men are to be set up in Molotov Oblast'. Of these personnel the following are assigned:

150 men for Plant "Dzerzhinskij"
135 " " " "Burlak"
100 " " " "Chistopol"

(8) There is a school for 100 men in Kirensk, including:

30 boiler smiths
30 turners
30 ship carpenters

(9) The following could be identified with respect to wages. The wharf in Ust Kozhva pays the following wages:

Contract Workers	
cold metal processing	70 kopecks
warm " "	77 "
especially heavy work	80.5 "

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Assistant Workers	
cold processing	63 kopecks
warm "	69.3 "

(10) Captains of ships with over 100 horsepower who assist in the winter overhauling program will receive a 30% increase monthly.

(11) Ships' crews, which are not in a labor pool, are to receive 80% of their work wages. However, if such persons work 2-3 days (per pay period) in auxiliary enterprises, they will be paid in full.

(12) In order to regulate the labor force and encourage increased performances a series of measures will be introduced. In addition to money bonuses, consumer goods and food, the worker who overfulfills the norm will receive preference with regard to food, i.e. food will be sold to him without hesitation. On the other hand, workers who "stand accused of work negligence and are in the process of working off their crime" will receive bread rations reduced by 200 grams.

2. Supply Station

A. Industrial Supply with Material and Tools

The following materials were delivered to various plants in November:

	Rajon	Plant	Material	Quantity	Consignor
(13)	Gorkij	Butyakov	3-4 mm. sheet iron	20 tons	Gorkij
		"	electric welding	25 " &	Saratov
			material 4 mm. & 6 mm.	2 "	"
		Teplokhod	metal	60 "	Dobryanka
		"	metal	103 "	Chermosa
		"25 October"	beams 22 mm. thick $4\frac{1}{2}$-9 m. long	25 cars	Gorkij
		Ulyanov-Lenin	acetelyne	72 flasks	Chkalov
		Plant i/n Limenda	metal	187 tons	Molotov
			electric welding material 6 mm.	3 "	Saratov
(14)	Kujbyshev	NKRF Plant	cast iron	50 "	Kosogorsk
		"	Mn-iron	0.3"	Kujbyshev
		"	Si-iron	1	"
		"	fiber	0.76"	"
		"	graphite	6.6 "	Staryj Burlak
		"	silver graphite	1 "	(Molotov)
(15)	Only ordered, not yet delivered.	"	calcium carbide	3.3 "	Moscow, NKRF
		"	joiner's glue	1.5 "	Chief Directorate
		"	petroleum	6 "	"
		"	clay (fireproof)	15 "	"
		"	brick (fireproof)	15000 units	"
		"	files	800 "	"

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	NKRF Plant	metal saw blades	40	units	Moscow, NKRF
	"	drills	35	"	Chief Direc-
	"	cutters	30	"	torate
(16) Saratov	"	cast iron	1140	tons	--
	"	(including	738	"	unknown
	"	(and	402	"	Saratov
	CD for Metal	cast iron	102	"	--
	Sales Office	alloyed iron	70	"	--
(17) Kirov		steam pipe waste	16	"	Kama Steamship Agency
(18) Molotov	Dzerzhinskij	steel plate	0.8	"	Gorkij
	"	electric welding material	1.55	"	Saratov
	NKRF Plant	hoop iron 35X140	4	"	(Nizhnepetrovsk
	"	hoop iron 40X145	3	"	(Plant "Kalinin"
	"	round iron 90	10	"	"
	"	iron	1.5	"	Chermosa
	Staryj Burlak	cast iron	50	"	Berezinki
	"	"	85	"	Nizhnij Tagil
	"	alloyed cast iron	18	"	Teplogorsk
	"	Mn-iron	0.4	"	Molotov
	"	Si-iron	1.5	"	"
	"	electric welding material 3 mm	1	"	Saratov
(19) Chistopol	NKRF Plant	cast iron	40	"	Kujbyshev
(20) Ufa	"October Revolution"	cast iron	85	"	Magnitogorsk
(21) Ust Usa		steel plate	0.1	"	Gorkij
		spring steel	0.6	"	Sheksna
(22) Chardzhou		gas pipes	2	"	Tashkent
(23) Barnaul	NKRF Plant	cast iron	60	"	Nizhnij Tagil
(24) Semipalatinsk					
	NKRF Plant	cast iron	51	"	Alma Ata,
	"	cast chrome nickel steel	17	"	CD for Metal Sales
		total for fourth quarter	68	"	
	"	ferro silicon	0.2	"	"
	"	copper pipes	0.05	"	Moscow, River
		cathode copper	0.15	"	Fleet Supply
	"	white metal	0.2	"	"
	"	white metal 16%	0.3	"	"
	"	brass plate	0.042	"	"
	"	brass wire	2	meters	"
	"	tin	0.01	ton	"
	"	lead	0.02	"	"
	"	soldering metal	0.05	"	"
	"	zinced iron	0.08	"	Sverdlovsk, River
	"	screws	0.29	"	Fleet Supply
	"	wire tacks	1	"	"
	"	electric welding wire	0.5	"	"
(25) Omsk	NKRF Plant	metal	70	"	Omsk NKS
	"	scrap iron goods	7	"	Sverdlovsk
	"	bolts	0.6	"	"
	"	rivets	0.14	"	"

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NKRF Plant	nuts	0.3 ton	Sverdlovsk
"	nails	0.3 "	"
"	rivets	2.95 "	Moscow, River Fleet Supply
"	completely drawn pipes	10 "	Pervouralsk
Lenarskij Factory	thin-walled steel pipes	250 meters	CD for Metal Sales Office
NKRF Plant	copper pipes	0.1 ton	Moscow, River
"	cathode copper	0.1 "	Fleet Supply
"	copper plate	0.139 "	"
"	brass rods	0.1	"
"	zinc plate	0.2	"
"	tin	0.04 "	"
"	white metal 16%	0.4 "	"
"	white metal 84%	0.1 "	"
"	white metal BMN	0.5 "	"
"	soldering metal	0.05 "	"

(26) Novosibirsk

NKRF Plant Zamuse	cast iron	17 "	Alapaevsk
Bobrovsk	cast chrome nickel steel	1 "	Novosibirsk
NKRF Plant	copper	0.1 "	Moscow, River
"	cathode copper	0.1 "	Fleet Supply
"	copper plate	0.139 "	"
"	brass rods	0.1 "	"
"	brass wire	5 meters	"
"	copper rods	0.07 ton	Sverdlovsk, River
"	brass rods	0.48 "	Fleet Supply
"	zinc plate	0.15 "	Moscow, River
"	tin	0.04 "	Fleet Supply
"	white metal 16%	1 "	"
"	white metal 84%	0.2 "	"
"	white metal BMN	0.8 "	"
"	soldering metal	0.075 "	"
"	zinced iron	0.4 "	"
"	tinplate	0.1 "	Sverdlovsk, River
"	screws	0.35 "	Fleet Supply
"	wire tacks	3.5 "	"
"	commercial wire	0.1 "	"
"	spring wire	0.03 "	"
"	rivets	1.6 "	Moscow, River Fleet Supply

(27) Krasnoyarsk

NKRF Plant	tool steel	1.457 "	Moscow
"	imported quick-cutting steel	0.05 "	"
"	tool steel	3.5 "	Novosibirsk, Metal Sales
"	C-special steel	3.5 "	"
"	electro-alloyed tool steel	0.07 "	"
"	quality-construction-C-steel	0.5 "	"
"	cast chrome nickel steel	17 "	"
"	nuts	0.2 "	Novosibirisk, Chief Sales Office for Metal Factory
"	rivets	0.14 "	

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Krasnoyarsk					
	NKRF Plant	screws	0.51	ton	Sverdlovsk, Supply
	"	wire tacks	1.5	"	Office of NKRF
	"	spring wire	0.02	"	"
	"	electric welding wire	3	"	"
	"	copper in pieces	0.07	"	"
	"	brass in rods	0.47	"	"
	"	tinplate	0.1	"	"
	"	zinc plate	0.32	"	"
	"	"S45" (2 meter thickness)	20	"	Moscow
	"	roofing sheet	5	"	Kujbyshev
	"	iron plate 4 mm.	10.5	"	Kuznetsk
	"	round iron 36-115 mm.	16	"	Krasnoyarsk, NK for Heavy Industry
(28) Irkutsk	"	copper tubes	0.1	"	Moscow, River
	"	cathode copper	0.1	"	Fleet Supply
	"	brass plate	0.093	"	"
	"	brass rods	0.05	"	"
	"	tinplate 16%	0.25	"	"
	"	tinplate BMN	0.25	"	"
	"	tin	0.02	"	"
	"	lead	0.02	"	"
	"	scrap iron goods	1	"	Irkutsk, CD for Metal Sales
	"	steel plate			Gorkij
	"	steel plate			"Amur Stal"
	"	galvanized iron	0.32	"	Sverdlovsk, River
	"	tinplate	0.05	"	Fleet Supply
	"	screws	0.4	"	"
	"	wire tacks	1	"	"
	"	electric welding wire	0.3	"	"
	"	spring wire	0.02	"	"
(29) Ulan Ude	"	(fourth quarter allocation)			
	"	wire	2080	meters	--
	"	electric welding wire	0.2	"	--
	"	nails	0.5	"	--
	"	untested iron			all via Irkutsk
(30) Khabarovsk	"	construction steel	1	ton	Khabarovsk, CD for
	"	metal products	3	"	Metal Sales
	"	iron girders	1	"	"
	"	steel hawsers	1	"	Khabarovsk, Industrial Union
(31) Blagoveshchensk					
	NKRF Plant	steel hawsers	2	"	"
	"	screws	0.48	"	Supply Office of NKRF
	"	commercial iron wire	0.3	"	"
	"	electric welding wire	11.001	"	"
	"	wire tacks	1	"	"
	"	iron girders	0.8	"	CD for Metal Sales
	"	seamless drawn pipes	0.15	"	Khabarovsk
	"	scrap iron goods	2.3	"	"
	"	tinplate	0.07	"	Sverdlovsk
	"	zinc plate	0.24	"	Supply Office of NKRF

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Various plants delivered the following material in November:

	Rajon	Plant	Material	Quantity		Consignee
(32)	Gorkij	--	asbestos cord "S45"	0.05 ?	ton	Kujbyshev Chkalov
(33)	Kujbyshev	ORS "	5 mm. sheet metal raw iron	40 60	" "	Gurev Kosogorsk
(34)	Saratov		electric welding material 3 mm. and 5 mm.	6	"	Middle Volga Steamship Agency
			electric welding material 5 mm.	1	"	Upper Volga Steamship Agency
			electric welding material 5 mm.	1	"	Sukhona Steamship Agency
			electric welding material 5 mm.	0.5	"	Kama Steamship Agency
			electric welding material 5 mm.	1.2	"	Base of the Northern Camp
(35)	Molotov		pipe scrap	33	"	VVRP
			"	17	"	Kelsk
			"	32	"	ZVRP
			"	17	"	KRP
			"	16	"	VRP
			"	17	"	Gurev Volgatanker
			"	20	"	Murom
			"	17	"	SRP
			"	17	"	VARP
			"	16	"	LRP
			"	16	"	Enisej
			"	16	"	Sukhona
			"	17	"	Kotlas
			"	17	"	Butyakov
			"	16	"	Limenda
			"	17	"	Ulyanov-Lenin
			1.5 mm. iron plate	17.5	"	Lower Amur Steamship Agency
			(other sizes are still being delivered)			
(36)	Kosogorsk		cast iron	--		Kujbyshev
(37)	Chusovskaya		metals	--		Molotov
(38)	Nizhnij Tagil		"	--		"
(39)	Teplogorsk		"	--		"
(40)	Zlatoust		"	--		"
(41)	Tashkent		brass	--		Southern Regions of NKRF
(42)	Kanin Nos		round iron	2	tons	Pechora
(43)	Barnaul	NKRF Plant	inferior metal	0.05	"	CD for Sovkhozes (exception)
(44)	Omsk	Base	50 mm. nails	0.4	"	Irtysh Waterways Oblast'

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(45) The balance for the fourth quarter amounts to 2 tons in Omsk.

(46) The Zelenga Steamship Agency in Ulan Ude does not have any tool steel. On 10 November Zurazhevka had a supply of 1.004 tons of tool steel. On 11 November there was a supply of 2.009 tons of tool steel in Butyakov.

(Miscellaneous):

The following material was delivered to various plants:

	Rajon	Plant	Material	Quantity	Consignor
(47)	Saratov	NKRF Plant	lacquer "67"	0.6 ton	Gorkij, River Fleet Supply
		Lacquer "	ocher	5 "	CD for Chemical Sales
(48)	Molotov		hemp rope	1.3 "	Gorkij
			rope band	72500 meters	Sverdlovsk
(49)	Chistopol	NKRF Plant	hemp rope	0.9 ton	Gorkij
		"	hemp bands	4250 meters	Sverdlovsk
(50)	Uralsk	Uralsk Steamship Agency	liquid soap	0.2 ton	Gorkij, River Fleet Supply
(51)	Ilijsk	NKRF	liquid soap	1 "	Tashkent, Office of CD for Perfumery
(52)	Novosibirsk	NKRF	glass	7300 meters	Ulan Ude
		(including received:			
		Directorate of Lower Amur Steamship Agency		4000 "	
		"		2000 "	
		Enisejsk		500 "	
		Lena		400 ")	
		NKRF	liquid soap	1 ton	Fat Combine, Novosibirsk
		(including received:			
		Upper Irtysh Steamship Agency		0.2 "	
		Enisej Steamship Agency		0.4 ")	
(53)	Omsk	NKRF	liquid soap	0.5 "	Omsk Soap Factory
(54)	Irkutsk	Base	"	0.4 "	Office of CD for Vegetable and Fat Sales
		(including delivered to			
		Lena Oblast' Waterways Directorate		0.2 ")	
		State Lena Steamship Agency	liquid soap	0.2 "	Irkutsk Soap Factory
(55)	Blagoveshchensk				
		NKRF	liquid soap	0.1 "	Irkutsk Soap Factory
		"	"	0.2 "	Khabarovsk, CD for Perfumery

(56) In addition, the Kujbyshev ORS (Department for the Distribution of Goods and Supply) delivered the following goods in November:

fabric	1467	balls to	(?)
yarn	12687	" "	Kosogorsk
mull	656	" "	"

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(57) The following quantities of scrap were delivered by various plants:

Rajon	Plant	Type of Scrap:	Collected Quantity:	Including Delivered:	to NKRF Plant
Gorkij	NKRF	scrap iron	--	1.5 tons	Semipalatinsk
Kazan	Ferrous Metal Trade	cast iron	--	-	Kujbyshev
Alma Ata	CD for Metal Sales	scrap iron	--	1.5 "	Semipalatinsk

(58) In addition, various plants collected or were to collect the following quantities of scrap:

Rajon	Plant	Collected Quantity	Including Delivered	Remarks
Kujbyshev	NKRF	495 tons	415 tons	According to plan 925 tons were to be collected for the third quarter.
	"	128 "	23 "	According to plan 350 tons were to be collected for the fourth quarter.
	"	107 "	-	(82 tons from outside offices). These 107 tons were collected in October according to plan for the fourth quarter.
	"	11.2 "	1.2 "	Collected or delivered as of 10 November.
Saratov	NKRF	?	141 tons	Had to deliver 265 tons according to plan.
Kirov	NKRF	?	0	Had to deliver 50 tons according to plan.
Ufa	NKRF	?	?	Has to deliver 51 tons according to plan by 1 December.
Ilijsk	NKRF	15 tons	-	Cannot be delivered because of lack of transport facilities.
Rybache	NKRF	?	?	Has to deliver by 20 November the established amount of 5 tons for the fourth quarter.
Omsk	NKRF	?	?	Delivered 306 tons too few of the third quarter plan.
	"	?	?	Has to carry out the yearly plan of 610 tons by 1 December.
Irkutsk	Base	21 tons	19.5 tons	

B. Oil Supply

(59) Economy measures with respect to the supply of oil products were most noticeable. How practicable these are, however, cannot be judged, since fuel consumption decreases in November because of the season. One of the economy measures used is a mixture of 75% auto gasoline and 25% diesel fuel for gasoline motors.

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(60) The Saratov oil refineries will be supplied with crude oil from Astrakhan. In the region of the Volga-Delta open mines will be set up - Bertyul was mentioned - in which oil will be drawn. From there the raw product will be pumped via a pipeline to Astrakhan where it will fill railroad tank cars for delivery to Saratov. The following fuel allotments could be identified in November: (Various plants and organizations consumed or received the following quantities of oil products:)

	Location	Office	Fuel	Quantity		Consignor	Remarks
(61)	Gorkij	Base	diesel	0.1	ton	CD for Oil Sales	
(62)	Kujbyshev		mazut	5978	"		Already consumed in
			oil	234	"		October from the
			petroleum	9.4	"		November quota
			gasoline	4.1	"		
			diesel oil	1	"		
		NKRF	oil slate	2000	"	Kashpiry	
		NKRF-Plant	mazut	1000	"		Final allotment for
				(500	")		November in sections.
			motor oil	300	"		Allotment for November
				(250	")		to Kujbyshev
			petroleum	1	"		
			diesel oil	0.3	"		
			gasoline	0.2	"		
(63)	Saratov		mazut	900	"		Allotment for November
			motor oil	150	"		
			petroleum	1.5	"		
			diesel oil	0.3	"		
		Military Reconstruction Dept.	petroleum	0.1	"	Saratov Oil Sales	November allotment
			auto gasoline	0.1	"		
			diesel oil	0.3	"		
		NKRF	oil product	2817	"		2065 tons of which were given out on 22 November.
			mazut	3400	"		
			motor fuel	300	"		Final November allotment.
(64)	Kirov	NKRF	motor fuel	0.01	"	?	Allotment for November.
			petroleum	0.3	"		
			gasoline	0.1	"		
(65)	Kotlas	Water-works Office	turbine oil	3	"	Kirov, Rajon Oil Sales	Allotted from the NKRF allocation for November/ December.
(65)	Molotov	NKRF	mazut	300	"		November allotment.
			motor fuel	100	"		
			petroleum	1.5	"		
			diesel fuel	0.9	"		
			ligroin	0.2	"		
		Kama Oblast' Waterways Directorate	petroleum	1.5	"	Molotov Oblast' Oil Sales	Final November quota.
			diesel fuel	0.5	"		
			auto gasoline	1	"		
		NKRF	mazut	2600	"		Delivered to individual steamship agencies as follows: Bashkir River Fleet 800 tons, Upper Volga Steamship Agency 1500 tons, Kama Steamship Agency 300 tons.

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	Location	Office	Fuel	Quantity	Consignor	Remarks
(67)	Chistopol	NKRF Plant	motor oil	2 barges	Oil Supply Kazan	
(68)	Ufa	Belaya Steamship Agency	truck gasoline	0.2 ton	Oil Sales	
(69)	Chkalov	NKRF	gasoline	0.2 "	CD for Oil Sales	November allotment.
(70)	Uralsk	"	"	1 "	Kazakhstan	Additional November allotment.
(71)	Chardzhou	Amu Darya Steamship Agency	petroleum	0.1 "		Additional
			"	4 "	Leninabad, Oil Sales	
(72)	Semipalatinsk	Upper Irtysh Steamship Agency	truck gasoline	0.3 "	Oil Sales, Semipalatinsk	Additional
		Base	ligroin	0.2 "	CD for Oil Sales Office	November allotment.
			oil	2 "		
			petroleum	1.5 "		
(73)	Omsk	NKRF	truck gasoline	0.4 "	Oil Sales, Omsk	Additional
		Base	petroleum	4 "	CD for Oil Sales Office	November allotment.
		Lower Irtysh	"	0.4 "	Oil Sales, Omsk	Additional November allotment
(74)	Novosibirsk	Base	oil	4 "	CD for Oil Sales	November allotment.
		Altai	"	1 "		
(75)	Krasnoyarsk	NKRF	ligroin	1 "	?	
			mixture	0.4 "	?	
(76)	Irkutsk	"	diesel oil	0.1 "	?	
		Lena	truck gasoline	0.1 "	?	Allotment in November.
			petroleum	0.3 "	?	
		Base	oil	3 "	CD for Oil Sales	November allotment.
		NKRF	truck gasoline	0.2 "	"	Distributed as follows: Lena Steamship Agency 0.3 ton, Zelenga Steamship Agency 0.1 ton, East Siberia Steamship Agency 0.1 ton, Buryat Mongolia Timber Bureau 0.4 ton.
(77)	Ulan Ude	NKRF	oil	7 "	Oil Sales, Irkutsk	
(78)	Tatar ASSR (Kazan)		mazut	200 "		Final November allotment.
			motor fuel	200 "		

(79) In addition, the November quota for truck gasoline was increased about 800 tons for navigation and about 800 tons for industry.

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C. Coal Supply

(80) According to existing messages, the coal supply appears to be completely guaranteed. Consequently, it is natural to consider that coal consumption cannot reach the same degree during the wintering of the Fleet as during summer transportation. However, we can assume that larger reserves, which are to guarantee supply in the summer, will be procured in the winter months. The following list, which cannot be considered as complete, contains identified coal deliveries and stocks.

	Location	Office	Consumption	Arrival	Stocks	Remarks
(81)	Kujbyshev	NKRF	15 tons	100 tons	2037 tons	November
		"	227 "	-	1942 "	
(82)	Akhtuba	"	?	2000 "	?	November allotment.
(83)	Gurev	"	?	76 "	?	Including 30 tons coke, 30 tons anthracite, 16 tons carbosulphide, delivery from Astrakhan.
(84)	Bobrovka	"	?	88 "	?	Including 28 tons coke, 60 tons blast furnace coal.
(85)	Tyumen	"	?	400 "	?	Ship repair work.
(86)	Semipalatinsk	"	11000 " (highest priority consumption)	15556 "	?	October (arrival and consumption). The requirements of the Fleet in Pavlodar amount to 3982 tons.
		"		3500 "		November quota.
		Ship Repair Workshops		800 "	?	From stocks in Pavlodar.
(87)	Omsk	NKRF	415 tons	195 "	76 tons	From 12 to 20 November.
		Plant "Stalin"		40 "	-	For casting work.
(88)	Krasnoyarsk	East Siberian Directorate of the River Fleet		5000 "		Scheduled November allotment.
(89)	Irkutsk	Makarevo		5000 "		
		Bajkal		3000 "		
(90)	Blagoveshchensk					
		Lena		1500 "	(coke)	November quota.
		Chuna		600 "	"	"
		Ural Toshchij		40 "	"	"
		NKRF Plant		12 "	"	"
(91)	Zurazhevka	Amur Steamship Agency		6 "	"	
(92)	Khabarovsk	NKRF		38 "		

(93) In addition, existing reports show the distribution of Kuznetsk coal (high quality coal). The total quota for November amounts to 8500 tons, broken down as follows:

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	Steamship Agency	Location	Coal Quantity: including blast furnace coal		Ship Repair Yard	Coal Quantity
(94)	Upper Volga	Gorkij	1440 tons	500 tons	Butyakov (Gorkij)	40 tons
(95)	Middle Volga	Kujbyshev	300 "	100 "	Khalanger	40 "
(96)	Belaya Volga	Ufa	500 "		Kazan	40 "
(97)	Upper Irtysh	Semipalatinsk	3460 "		Chistopol	40 "
(98)	West Siberia	Novosibirsk	1460 "		Limenda (Gorkij)	40 "
(99)	Cheremkhovo			800 "	Kotlas	40 "
(100)	Base Camp North	Kotlas	40 "		Semipalatinsk	40 "
(101)	Base Camp Sukhona	Vologda	40 "		Omsk	40 "
(102)	Base Camp Sheksna	Cherepovets	40 "		Novoshinsk	40 "
					Ulan Ude	40 "
					Zamuse	60 "
					Bobrovka	60 "
					Krasnoyarsk	60 "
					Zhimorsk	20 "
					Novashino	20 "
					Kazan Oblast'	20 "
(103)	In addition, the quota for blast furnace coal for ship repair yards:				Molotov	60 "
					Teplokhod (Gorkij)	700 "(?)

D. Timber Supply

(104) The People's Commissariat for the Timber Economy cannot cover River Fleet timber requirements because of the conversion of ships to wood firing already carried out in part, the increased lumber requirements by industry, and the shortage of personnel. Consequently, the People's Commissariat in Moscow is establishing the following timber-self-procurement plan for various areas:

(All numbers below are in 1000 board meters)

1a) Procure for fourth quarter 1942
1b) Transport for fourth quarter 1942
2a) Procure for first quarter 1943
2b) Transport for first quarter 1943
3) Total winter half year 1942/43
4) Vehicles with drivers

			1a	1b	2a	2b	3	4
(105)	Komi ASSR							
	Oblast' Waterways Directorate	Pechora	-	-	-	-	14	56
	" " "	North	-	-	-	-	7	28
	Waterworks Project	Vychegda	-	-	-	-	2	4
	" "	Pechora	-	-	-	-	2	4
	Wharf	Vychegda	-	-	-	-	2	4
		Total	-	-	-	-	27	96

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		1a	1b	2a	2b	3	4
(106)	Molotov Oblast'						
	Kama Steamship Agency	37	27	38	48	75	200
	Kama Oblast' Waterways Directorate	10	5	10	15	20	50
	Shipyard Cherdyn	1	1	1	1	2	10
	" Orel	1	1	1	1	2	10
	" Ust Borovaya	1	1	1	1	2	10
	Timber Industry Economy Cherdyn	55	40	71	86	126	320
	" " " Berezniki	55	40	71	86	126	320
	Total	160	115	193	238	353	920
(107)	Tatar ASSR						
	Kama Steamship Agency	-	-	-	-	24	85
	Upper Volga Steamship Agency	-	-	-	-	16	65
	Middle " " "	-	-	-	-	17	70
	Belaya Steamship Agency	-	-	-	-	7	28
	Volga Oblast' Waterways Directorate	-	-	-	-	12	48
	Kama " " "	-	-	-	-	16	64
	Total	-	-	-	-	92	360
(108)	Saratov Oblast'						
	Middle Volga Steamship Agency	18	9	12	21	30	70
	Volga Oblast' Waterways Directorate	1	1	1	1	2	10
	Ship Repair Yard Saratov	4	3	6	7	10	40
	Total	23	13	19	29	42	120
(109)	Bashkir ASSR						
	Belaya Steamship Agency	26	22	34	38	60	240
	" Oblast' Waterways Directorate	4	3	6	7	10	40
	Total	30	25	40	45	70	280
(110)	Sverdlovsk Oblast'						
	Lower Irtysh Steamship Agency	11	7	13	17	24	85
	Total	11	7	13	17	24	85
(111)	Kazakh ASSR						
	Ural Steamship Agency	3	2	3	4	6	25
	Upper Irtysh Steamship Agency	6	4	9	11	15	60
	" " Oblast' Waterways Directorate	1	1	1	1	2	10
	Total	10	7	13	16	23	95
(112)	Omsk Oblast'						
	Irtysh Oblast' Waterways Directorate	4	3	5	6	9	40
	Total	4	3	5	6	9	40
(113)	Novosibirsk Oblast'						
	Shipyard Baturino	1	1	1	1	2	10
	Ob Oblast' Waterways Directorate	4	2	4	6	8	30
	Total	5	3	5	7	10	40
(114)	Krasnoyarsk Oblast'						
	Enisej Steamship Agency	86	84	113	115	199	550
	" Oblast' Waterways Directorate	4	3	7	8	11	40
	Shipyard Pridivinsk	10	8	20	22	30	60
	Total	100	95	140	145	240	650

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	1a	1b	2a	2b	3	4
(115) Irkutsk Oblast'						
East Siberian Steamship Agency	22	22	25	25	47	125
" " Oblast' Waterways Directorate	-	-	6	6	6	25
Lena Steamship Agency	30	28	27	29	57	140
" Oblast' Waterways Directorate	-	-	15	15	15	60
Total	52	50	73	75	125	350
(116) Buryat Mongolia ASSR						
Zelenga Steamship Agency	31	27	34	38	65	170
East Siberian Oblast' Waterways Directorate	-	-	9	9	9	30
Total	31	27	43	47	74	200
(117) Yakutia ASSR						
Lena Steamship Agency	16	11	21	26	37	150
" Oblast' Waterways Directorate	2	1	3	4	5	20
Total	18	12	24	30	42	170
(118) Chita Oblast'						
Upper Amur Steamship Agency	28	25	37	40	65	100
Total	28	25	37	40	65	100
(119) Khabarovsk Oblast'						
Upper Amur Steamship Agency	31	29	36	38	67	180
Lower " " "	45	37	49	57	94	250
Amur Oblast' Waterways Directorate	-	-	19	19	19	70
Shipyard Zurazhevka	-	-	2	2	2	-
Total	76	66	106	116	182	500
Total Sums	548	448	711	811	1378	4006

(120) Vehicles and drivers will be made available to organizations of the NKRF by responsible kolkhozes. If this can be partly or not at all carried out, the NKRF's "own auxiliary sources" are to be called upon. The timber allotment for the fourth quarter is divided as follows:
Timber allotment established for the NKRF in the fourth quarter.
(All numbers below are in 1000 cubic meters)

1. Total established
2. Will be made available
3. Self-procurement
4. Authorized
5. Made available
6. Self-procurement

	1	2	3	4	5	6
(121) To Komi ASSR, NKRF	100	-	-	-	-	-
By CD for Timber Sales	-	54	-	-	-	-
By NK for Forest Economy, Northern Sector	-	30	-	-	-	-
By NKRF	-	-	16	-	-	-
(122) To Pechora Steamship Agency	-	-	-	23	-	-
By CD for Timber Sales	-	-	-	-	8	-
By NK for Forest Economy	-	-	-	-	8	-
By Pechora Steamship Agency	-	-	-	-	-	7
(123) To Northern Steamship Agency	-	-	-	60	-	-
By CD for Timber Sales	-	-	-	-	45	-
By NK for Forest Economy	-	-	-	-	15	-

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	1	2	3	4	5	6
(124) To Oblast' Waterways Directorate Pechora	-	-	-	10	-	-
By NK for Forest Economy	-	-	-	-	5	-
By Oblast' Waterways Directorate Pechora	-	-	-	-	-	5
(125) To Oblast' Waterways Directorate North	-	-	-	4	-	-
By NK for Forest Economy	-	-	-	-	2	-
By Oblast' Waterways Directorate North	-	-	-	-	-	2
(126) To Waterworks Office Pechora	-	-	-	1	-	1
(127) To Waterworks Office Vychegda	-	-	-	1	-	1
(128) To River Technical School Pechora	-	-	-	1	-	-
(129) By CD for Timber Sales	-	-	-	-	1	-
	100	84	16			
(130) To Kirov Oblast', NKRF	40	-	-	-	-	-
By NK for Forest Economy, Northern Sector	-	20	-	-	-	-
By NKRF	-	-	20	-	-	-
(131) To Vyatka Steamship Agency	-	-	-	35	-	-
By NK for Forest Economy	-	-	-	-	20	-
By Vyatka Steamship Agency	-	-	-	-	-	15
To Oblast' Waterways Directorate	-	-	-	5	-	5
	40	20	20			
(132) To Molotov Oblast', NKRF	131	-	-	-	-	-
By CD for Timber Sales	-	22	-	-	-	-
By NKRF	-	-	44	-	-	-
By NK for Forest Economy, Northern Sector	-	65	-	-	-	-
(133) To Kama Steamship Agency	-	-	-	116,5	-	-
By CD for Timber Sales	-	-	-	-	22	-
By NK for Forest Economy, Northern Sector	-	-	-	-	61	-
By NKRF	-	-	-	-	-	33,5
(134) To Cherdyn Wharf	-	-	-	1,5	-	1,5
(135) To Orel Wharf	-	-	-	1,5	-	1,5
(136) To Ust Borovaya Wharf	-	-	-	1,5	-	1,5
(137) To Oblast' Waterways Directorate	-	-	-	10	-	-
By NK for Forest Economy	-	-	-	-	4	-
By Oblast' Waterways Directorate	-	-	-	-	-	6
	131	87	44			
(138) To Ulyanovsk Oblast' NKRF	40	-	-	-	-	-
By CD for Timber Sales	-	27	-	-	-	-
By NK for Forest Economy, Northern Sector	-	3	10	-	-	-

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		1	2	3	4	5	6
(139)	To Steamship Agency	-	-	-	37	-	-
	By CD for Timber Sales	-	-	-	-	26,1	-
	By NK for Forest Economy	-	-	-	-	3	-
	By Steamship Agency	-	-	-	-	-	7,9
(140)	To Oblast' Waterways Directorate	-	-	-	1,5	-	1,5
	To River Technical School Kujbyshev	-	-	-	0,3	-	-
	By CD for Timber Sales	-	-	-	-	0,3	-
(141)	To Ulyanovsk NKRF	-	-	-	0,6	-	-
	By CD for Timber Sales	-	-	-	-	0,6	-
(142)	To Central Directorate of the River Fleet	-	-	-	0,3	-	-
	By Timber Industry Economy	-	-	-	-	0,3	-
(143)	To State Institute for Waterways Transport	-	-	-	0,2	-	-
	By Timber Industry Economy	-	-	-	-	0,2	-
(144)	To Central Technical School, Construction Bureau	-	-	-	0,1	-	-
	By Timber Industry Economy	-	-	-	-	0,1	-
		40	30	10			
(145)	To Saratov Oblast', NKRF	35	-	-	-	-	-
	By CD for Timber Sales	-	10	-	-	-	-
	By NKRF	-	-	25	-	-	-
(146)	To Steamship Agency	-	-	-	27	-	-
	By CD for Timber Sales	-	-	-	-	7,5	-
	By Steamship Agency	-	-	-	-	-	19,5
	To Ship Repair Yard	-	-	-	6,5	-	-
	By CD for Timber Sales	-	-	-	-	2,5	-
	By Ship Repair Yard	-	-	-	-	-	4
	To Oblast' Waterways Directorate	-	-	-	1,5	-	1,5
		35	10	25			
(147)	To Kujbyshev Oblast', NKRF	40	-	-	-	-	-
	By CD for Timber Sales	-	27	-	-	-	-
	By NK for Forest Economy	-	3	10	-	-	-
	By NKRF						
(148)	To Steamship Agency	-	-	-	37	-	-
	By CD for Timber Sales	-	-	-	-	26,1	-
	By NK for Forest Economy	-	-	-	-	3	-
	By Steamship Agency	-	-	-	-	-	7,9
(149)	To Oblast' Waterways Directorate	-	-	-	1,5	-	-
	To River Technical School Kujbyshev	-	-	-	0,3	-	-
	By CD for Timber Sales	-	-	-	-	0,3	-
(150)	To Ulyanovsk NKRF	-	-	-	0,6	-	-
	By CD for Timber Sales	-	-	-	-	0,6	-
(151)	To Central Directorate of the River Fleet	-	-	-	0,3	-	-
	By Timber Industry Economy	-	-	-	-	0,3	-

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		1	2	3	4	5	6
(152)	To State Institute for Waterways Transports	-	-	-	0,2	-	-
	By Timber Industry Economy	-	-	-	-	0,2	-
(153)	To Central Technical School, Construction Bureau	-	-	-	0,1	-	-
	By Timber Industry Economy	-	-	-	-	0,1	-
		40	30	10			
(154)	To Ufa Oblast', NKRF	30	-	-	-	-	-
(155)	To Steamship Agency	-	-	-	27	-	-
	By	-	-	-	-	5	-
	By Steamship Agency	-	-	-	-	-	22
	To Waterways Oblast' Directorate	-	-	-	3	-	3
		30			30	5	25
(156)	To Uralsk Oblast', NKRF	4,5	-	-	-	-	-
	By CD for Timber Sales	-	1	-	-	-	-
	By NKRF	-	-	3,5	-	-	-
(157)	To Steamship Agency	-	-	-	4	-	-
	By CD for Timber Sales	-	-	-	-	1	-
	By Steamship Agency	-	-	-	-	-	3
	To Oblast' Waterways Directorate	-	-	-	0,5	-	0,5
		4,5	1	3,5			
(158)	To Sverdlovsk Oblast', NKRF	10	-	-	-	-	-
	By CD for Timber Sales	-	3	-	-	-	-
	By Steamship Agency	-	-	7	-	-	-
(159)	To Lower Irtysh Steamship Agency	-	-	-	10	-	-
		10	3	7			
(160)	To Aralsk Oblast' for Steamship Agency	0,5	-	-	-	-	-
(161)	To Rybache Oblast' for Irtysh Steamship Agency	0,15	-	-	-	-	-
(162)	To Omsk Oblast'	50	-	-	-	-	-
(163)	To Steamship Agency	-	-	-	38	-	-
	By NK for Forest Economy	-	-	-	-	12	-
	By Steamship Agency	-	-	-	-	-	26
	To Oblast' Waterways Directorate	-	-	-	12	-	-
	By NK for Forest Economy	-	-	-	-	8	-
	By Oblast' Waterways Directorate	-	-	-	-	-	4
		50					
(164)	To Krasnoyarsk Oblast', NKRF	110	-	-	-	-	-
(165)	To Enisej Steamship Agency	-	-	-	106	-	-
	By CD for Timber Sales	-	-	-	-	20	-
	By Enisej Steamship Agency	-	-	-	-	-	86
	To Oblast' Waterways Directorate	-	-	-	4	-	4
		110			110	20	90
(166)	To Irkutsk Oblast', NKRF	100	-	-	-	-	-
	By CD for Timber Sales	-	32	-	-	-	-
	By NK for Forest Economy	-	30	-	-	-	-
	By NKRF	-	-	38	-	-	-

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		1	2	3	4	5	6
(167)	To East Siberian Steamship Agency	-	-	-	39	-	-
	By CD for Timber Sales	-	-	-	-	16	-
	By NK for Forest Economy	-	-	-	-	10	-
	By East Siberian Steamship Agency	-	-	-	-	-	13
(168)	To Lena Steamship Agency	-	-	-	45	-	-
	By NK for Forest Economy	-	-	-	-	20	-
	By Lena Steamship Agency	-	-	-	-	-	25
(169)	To Oblast' Waterways Directorate, East Siberia	-	-	-	8	-	-
	By CD for Timber Sales	-	-	-	-	8	-
(170)	To Oblast' Waterways Directorate, Lena	-	-	-	8	-	-
	By CD for Timber Sales	-	-	-	-	8	-
		100	62	38	100	62	38
(171)	To Yakutsk Oblast', NKRF	12	-	-	-	-	-
	By NKRF	-	-	12	-	-	-
(172)	To Steamship Agency	-	-	-	10	-	-
(173)	To Oblast' Waterways Directorate	-	-	-	1	-	-
(174)	To River Technical School	-	-	-	1	-	-
		12		12	12		
(175)	To Blagoveshchensk Oblast', NKRF	23	-	-	-	-	-
	By NK for Forest Economy	-	3	-	-	-	-
	By NKRF	-	-	20	-	-	-
(176)	To Upper Amur Steamship Agency	-	-	-	23	-	-
		23	3	20	23		
(177)	To Khabarovsk Oblast', NKRF	55	-	-	-	-	-
	By NKRF	-	55	-	-	-	-
(178)	To Lower Amur Steamship Agency	-	-	55	-	-	-
		55	55	55			

E. Food Supply

(179) For a better understanding and closer characterization of the supply situation, a decree of the NKRF with regard to food supply may be studied from the beginning. This general order states that, according to a decree of the Council of People's Commissars, all bread-grain-yields must be delivered to the State, and for it feed grain will be made available for distribution.

(180) Groats will be allotted in November to all departments of the Distribution of Goods & Supply of the NKRF by the Oblast' Trade Departments. If the quota cannot be delivered in full, the difference will be made up by potato deliveries.

(181) Existing messages indicate that new acres and seed sections will be assigned everywhere in order to improve the food situation for 1943. Directions concerning this were issued by Moscow to Krasnoyarsk, Ulan Ude, Khabarovsk, Yakutsk and Blagoveshchensk. In addition, "individual" gardens - evidently allotment gardens - will be assigned to personnel of the NKRF.

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(182) In spite of the apparent efforts of the NKRF to carry out the food supply satisfactorily, a few discrepancies have appeared as follows:

1. In Kujbyshev Oblast' - near Baryshskaya Sloboda Bay, Sursk Rajon - seamen are not being supplied with bread.

2. The Polovejkov Sovkhoz in Novosibirsk is not supplying Barnaul with food. Employees of the NKRF are receiving vegetables only. Milk, butter and meat products are needed in the kindergartens.

3. In Yakutsk Oblast', the wharf of the NKRF in Osetrovo has no food. For two months the food has consisted solely of vegetables.

(183) The following table, which is a resume of existing messages, presents a brief survey of increased food allocations in the region of the Lower Volga Steamship Agency. It is concerned with the following places and regions:

1. Kazan
2. Kujbyshev
3. Saratov
4. Saratov
5. Sarapul
6. Yakutsk Waterways

(The following figures are in double centners)

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Groats	-	-	31	50	-	-
Fish products	20	55	15	-	-	-
Meat products	-	148	35	-	-	-
Butter	-	25	-	-	-	-
Vegetable oil	-	47	27	-	-	-
Fats	5	-	6	-	-	-
Sugar	-	55	15	-	-	-
Sweets	5	37	23	-	-	4500
Flour	-	-	-	70	750	-
Potatoes	-	-	-	-	-	-

Remarks: 1 Increase in December allocation; 2 Borrowed from October allocation (?); 3 Delivered as of 10 November 1942; 4 Premature delivery for the 4th quarter permitted by the NK

F. Supplement (Miscellaneous)

(184) To supply food, clothing and tools for employees and work in their enterprises, individual offices are to help themselves.

(185) By way of these measures the following distribution of goods for a few regions was achieved:

It is concerned with the following goods:

1. Cotton - Amount of allotment given in rubles.
2. Soap - " " " " " "
3. Tobacco - " " " " " "
4. Matches - " " " " " "
5. Confectionery - " " " " " "
6. Woven Bandages - " " " " " "
7. Stockings - " " " " " "

/) In two figures the amount of the allotment is given in cases instead of in rubles and is designated by a / .

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Location	Office	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gorkij	NKRF	-	-	-	-	-	110	50
Saratov	Middle Volga Steamship Agency	13000	1300	4000	1300	-	-	-
	Ship Repair Yard	7000	700	2000	700	-	-	-
Kirov Oblast'		40000	4000	13000	5000/	158	-	-
Uralsk		4500	300	1500	600	20	-	-
Rybache		1000	-	-	100/	1	-	-
Novosibirsk	West Siberia Steamship Agency	4000	800	1600	540	21	-	-
	Baturino Wharf	1000	200	400	140	5	-	-
Irkutsk	East Siberia Steamship Agency	2900	3900	9700	3800	122	-	-
	Lena Steamship Agency	40000	4600	13300	5200	166	-	-
Svenigovo		1600	1600	5300	1900	14	-	-

General Transport Situation

(186) With the beginning of the frost, heavy arrears in transportation on rivers could be noticed. Transportation is restricted to the assignment of ships to winter berths and the release of overdue, urgent transports or perishable freight.

A. Ship Transports

(187) In addition, the following transport performances of preceding months were reduced or established in November:

(188) The fall-winter transport plan of the NKRF in Irkutsk was established for the Angara Section with 2000 tons including 1400 tons of flour and for the Yakutsk Section with 1600 tons including 450 tons of flour.

(189) Kamyshin carried out the transport plan by 106% during the navigation period.

(190) Grain transport by the NKRF in Semipalatinsk was reduced by 7500 tons and 2,800,000 ton kilometers.

(191) For ship transports the following consumption norms were established for the fourth quarter for a few offices:

Kujbyshev	- 100	kg.	fuel	for	1000	ton	kilometers
Ufa	- 82	"	"	"	"	"	"
Ilijsk	- 340	"	"	"	"	"	"
Irkutsk	- 426	"	"	"	"	"	"

(192) In Kujbyshev and Ufa it is probably a question of liquid fuel, while Ilijsk and Irkutsk are presumably operating ships with coal and wood.

(193) With the beginning of winter, cargo goods with the following destinations must remain in Gorkij and Kujbyshev:

Storage Place	Cargo Goods	Weight	Destination
Gorkij	wire, fabric, copper, linen asbestos 36 bundles	1.2 tons	Semipalatinsk
	instruments 1 bundle linen 1 bundle radio tubes 2 bundles white metal, linen 17 bundles	0.36 ton	Omsk

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Storage Place	Cargo Goods	Weight	Destination
Gorkij	electric motor, lamps 10 bundles		
	copper wire 10 bundles	0.928 ton	Krasnoyarsk
	asbestos rings 1 bundle		
	fabric, tin, special belts 53 bundles	1.8 tons	Khabarovsk
	(?) fabric 5 bales	0.364 ton	Ilijsk (Balkhash-Ilijsk Steamship Agency)
	linen 1 bale		Rybache-Issyk Kul Steamship Agency
Kujbyshev	iron plate	20 tons	Uryupeno Plant
	roof iron	15 "	Azerbajdzhan
	heavy iron	60 "	Groznyj, Plant "Krasnyj
	iron plate	20 "	Arnolist"
	auto tires 7x32x650	239 sets	Tire Plant "Privolshe", Yaroslavl Rajon
	sheep's wool		Astrakhan, Invalid Association "Krasnyj Fakel"

B. Air Transports

(194) The NKRF also uses transport planes of the Civil Air Fleet for the delivery of urgent cargoes (armaments orders). The following airlines are mentioned:

Kujbyshev	-	Gorkij
Saratov	-	Gorkij
Sverdlovsk	-	Gorkij
Sverdlovsk	-	Kujbyshev
Sverdlovsk	-	Moscow
Sverdlovsk	-	Gurev
Chelyabinsk	-	Kujbyshev
Chelyabinsk	-	Moscow
Chelyabinsk	-	Gurev

C. Rail Transports

(195) After the beginning of the winter period, rail transport facilities were used by the NKRF to an increased degree. It is concerned with the transport of completed goods from production shops and the transport of raw materials to production shops. The following transports were identified:

From	To	Product	Date
Moscow	Krasnoyarsk	tool steels	15 November
Gorkij	Lower Irtysh Steamship Agency	steel plate	15 October - 15 November
Gorkij	Enisej Steamship Agency	" "	15 October - 15 November
Gorkij	Irkutsk	" "	15 October - 15 November
Gorkij	Kujbyshev	bale freight	30 November
Kujbyshev	Volsk	extract wood	5 November
Kujbyshev	?	39 cars textiles	10 - 12 November

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From	To	Product	Date
Kujbyshev	Moscow	brick	16 November
Kujbyshev	Krasnoyarsk	roofing sheet	18 November
Kujbyshev	Gurev	5 mm. sheet metal	18 November
Kujbyshev	Achinsk/Avilovo	sheet iron	22 November
Kujbyshev	Kazan	cast iron	25 November
Saratov	Volsk	extract wood	5 November
Saratov	Gorkij	manufactured goods	23 November
Saratov	Gorkij	manufactured goods	29 November
Molotov	Kotlas	round iron and scrap iron	8 November
Molotov/Levshino	Kotlas/Limenda	metals	18 November
Molotov	Lower Amur Steamship Agency	sheet iron	9 November
Molotov	Marxstadt	concrete mixer	18 November
Sverdlovsk	Omsk	nails	22 November
Sverdlovsk	Omsk	scrap iron products	22 November
Sverdlovsk	Omsk	scrap iron products	26 November
Sverdlovsk	Omsk	cast iron	30 November
Sverdlovsk	Krasnoyarsk	scrap iron products	24 November
Sverdlovsk	Ufa	manufactured goods	29 November
Nizhnij Tagil	Novosibirsk	cast iron	30 November
Pervouralsk	Omsk	drawn pipe	26 November
Alma Ata	Semipalatinsk	CrNi-cast iron	6 November
Novosibirsk	Krasnoyarsk	" " "	5 November
Novosibirsk	Krasnoyarsk	tool steel	6 November
Novosibirsk	Krasnoyarsk	scrap iron products	26 November
Novosibirsk	Chardzhou	hemp fibres	26 November
Khabarovsk	Blagoveshchensk	iron products	5 November
Khabarovsk	Blagoveshchensk	glassware	9 November
Khabarovsk	Blagoveshchensk	steel hawsers	26 November

(196) Novosibirsk received the following transports from Kuznetsk Basin:
from Kuznetsk coal and sheet iron
from Kemerovo lacquer and paint

(197) According to messages of 11 November, the following railroad cars were reported being made available for December to various NKRF plants and steamship agencies:
To Novosibirsk Oblast' for shipping armament products
from Cheremoshniki/Zamuse 2 cars to Railroad Car Plant "Kaganovich"
" Barnaul 2 " " Novosibirsk
" Novosibirsk 2 " " Krasnoyarsk
" " 2 " " Irkutsk
Total 8 " for shipping armament products.

(198) Semipalatinsk Oblast' received the following shipping norm:
Total 8 cars
including: 3 for metal products
5 for timber material
The breakdown is as follows:
Semipalatinsk - 7 cars, including 5 with timber material for Krivoshchekovo
2 with armament metal products for Railroad Car Plant "Kaganovich"
Upper Irtysh Steamship Agency - 1 car with metal products for Blagoveshchensk.

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(199) Omsk Oblast' (NKRF Plant) is to ship 8 cars of armament products. Destination is Tura.

(200) Krasnoyarsk is to ship 10 cars of metal products as follows:
2 cars with armament production from Slobino to Railroad Car Plant "Kaganovich"
1 car from Krasnoyarsk via Koper to Enisej
3 cars from Achinsk to Slobino
2 cars from Kansk to Slobino
2 cars from Klyukvennaya to Slobino

(201) Five cars will be made available to Irkutsk by the East Siberian Railway for transporting timber.

(202) In addition, the East Siberian Railway will make 3 cars available to Ulan Ude with the following destinations:
2 cars for armament products from Ulan Ude to Railroad Car Plant "Kaganovich"
1 car for mixed cargo from Ulan Ude to Slobino

(203) The Far East Railway is to make 6 cars available to Khabarovsk for shipping armament products to Elban.

(204) In addition, completed production, known as "help the people of Leningrad", from various plants of the NKRF were shipped by rail to Lungache, Kirov Railway, Syastroj Branch.

(205) Freight from Saratov to Gorkij is to be routed via Moscow.

Production

(206) Parallel with the scheduled winter overhauling of floating units, in which all industrial plants connected with the NKRF are engaged, the most extensive products for almost all industrial branches are produced in these plants. Also armament orders, which are designated as special orders, occupy a large part of the production plan. In addition to this, the Department for the Distribution of Goods and Supply of the People's Commissariat for the River Fleet assigns orders to NKRF plants, according to their functions, for the purpose of manufacturing work and winter clothing. The following identifications concerning production could be noted in a few cases in November:

A. NKRF - Orders (Industry)

(207) The ship repair yard in Nachatino (near Moscow) produces pressure tanks for gas.

(208) The NKRF-Plant "Teplokhod" in Gorkij "learned how" to produce tool steels. The quality still leaves something to be desired, but a total of 20 tons are to be produced in the fourth quarter.

(209) Plant "Butyakov" in Svenigovo (near Gorkij) is producing railroad cars and gas generators for motor vehicles.

(210) In Limenda (Gorkij Oblast'), besides a shipyard, there is also a testing laboratory for pressure chamber and metals.

(211) The plant in Kujbyshev (Tatar ASSR) is producing 400 horsepower gas generators.

(212) The NKRF plant in Kujbyshev (Kujbyshev Oblast') is producing railroad cars.

(213) Plant #213 located in Saratov is concerned with building instruments (oil-manometers, tachometers, etc.).

(214) The plants in Astrakhan are concerned with building spare parts for ships.

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(215) The NKRF plant in Molotov is concerned with the conversion of motor vehicles for operating with solid or gaseous fuel. The gas generators required for this are being produced in the plant.

(216) Timber processing and forging plants are to be built soon in Cherdyn.

(217) Plant #688 in Ufa is manufacturing diving suits.

(218) All plants of West Oblast' of the NKRF are being reprimanded, because they refuse to produce spare parts for the Lower Volga Steamship Agency. The plants are not to consider themselves "restricted to formal trade", but are to render the "greatest possible help" to ships of this area.

(219) The water transport base in Ust Usa is to produce wooden ships with its own facilities.

(220) Mechanical workshops in Ilijsk & Burya Tyuba are making spare parts.

(221) From 20 November on a plant in the Ural area is to produce synthetic rubber.

(222) Novosibirsk and Omsk (NKRF plants) are building 1700 ton barges "of a new type".

(223) On 5 November the Krasnoyarsk NKRF plant reports the following production situation in the making of spare parts:

Ordered	- for 175,000 rubles
Including completed	- " 23,000 "
Planned total production	- " 708,000 "
Actual production	- " 451,000 "
Workers	- 530 men
Stakhanov workers	- 302 "
200% workers	- 40 "
Monthly average output of a worker	- for 1335 rubles

The first special order was carried out 100%.
The second special order was carried out for 241,000 rubles.
The third special order was carried out 135%.
The fourth special order self-cost 24%.

(224) The NKRF plant in Ulan Ude is being criticized, because it is not satisfactorily carrying out preparations for ship repairs. As of 1 November, the following percentages of production scheduled for repair work had been completed:

spare parts	52%
tools	54%
armaments	72%

(225) As of 10 November the plant is to report 100% fulfillment of these preparations.

(226) During the winter NKRF Plant #578 in Khabarovsk is to convert all steamers - with the exception of oil ships - to operating with solid fuels.

(227) The shipyard in Zurazhevka (Amur Oblast') is to force the keel laying of ships.

(228) "Socialist competitions" are being arranged in order to increase shipbuilding in the winter of 1942/43. For example, the Volodarsk Shipyard issued an appeal to NKRF plants and their works to build additional (i.e. above-plan) ships during the winter, and declared that it had already built 3 barges of 300 tons each under these conditions. The plant in Kujbyshev completed a large and small freight boat on the basis of this appeal, Saratov took on the obligation of

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building a freight boat of 250-300 tons, and Zolotoe launched a boat of 150-200 tons. The Osetrovo Wharf (Far East) completed the keel laying of skiffs totaling 300 tons for the Fish Trust under the same conditions.

B. Armament Orders

(229) Work on armament orders was identified at the following plants:

(230) The NKRF plant in Kujbyshev is working on a special order, in which it uses single part "7". These are being produced at Plant "Roter Proletarier" (location?).

(231) In addition, the same plant has to fulfill order "29". On 25 November it reported 100% completion:

	purchased	297
	shipped	265
	remainder	32
(recently) laid	on stocks	8
	launched	0

(232) On the basis of other messages it could be determined that these are wooden boats. A more exact specification of individual boat types is not possible at the present time.

(233) The NKRF plant in Saratov reports completion of the following special orders:

Order 13:	cast as of 16 November	1000 units
	including treated	900 "
	total treated	4061 "
	accepted by technical testing commission	399 "
	delivered to the military representative	149 "
	shipped	0 "
	remainder ready for shipment	2700 "
	cast as of 18 November	1000 "
	including treated	900 "
	total treated	5181 "
	accepted by technical testing commission	1016 "
	delivered to the military representative	815 "
	shipped	0 "
	remainder ready for shipment	3366 "
	cast as of 23 November	1240 "
	including treated	1005 "
	total treated	4950 "
	accepted by technical testing commission	2121 "
	delivered to the military representative	1986 "
	shipped	0 "

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cast as of 24 November	2240	units
including treated	1116	"
total treated	4802	"
accepted by technical testing commission	2472	"
delivered to the military representative	2449	"
shipped	0	"
remainder ready for shipment	5600	"

Orders 30 and 18:

The orders could not be carried out at the beginning of November because of the lack of dry sawn timber. After the receipt of 550 cubic meters of sawn timber, the plant reported:

Order 18:	as of 15 November		
	accepted by technical testing commission	55	units
	shipped	400	"
	remainder ready for shipment	771	"
Order 30:	as of 15 November		
	completed	325	"
	accepted by technical testing commission	150	"
	shipped	0	"
	remainder ready for shipment	200	"

(234) On 10 November the NKRF plant in Bobrovka reported that nothing was produced on Order 12 because of the lack of coke:

Order 18:	completed	1631	units
	accepted	0	"

(235) Spare parts "7" are to be delivered to Omsk by Plant #4 in Krasnoyarsk. However, the plant is far behind in deliveries. In the third quarter only 300 units instead of 2900 units were shipped. The 900 units designated for October according to plan have not been delivered for the most part. As a result of this, the Omsk NKRF plant must cease production. Under all circumstances Plant #4 is to deliver 1800 units to Omsk in November.

(236) In addition, the NKRF is arranging for money collections within the steamship agencies for the building of torpedo cutters. The collection was to be completed by 15 December. The political organization is responsible for fulfillment.

(237) On 20 November NKRF-Moscow reprimanded the NKRF plants in Novosibirsk, Bobrovka, & Zamuse, because these enterprises show arrears in the fulfillment of special orders. These messages indicate that citing the lack of coke as an excuse in the future will no longer be acceptable, since coke is now stored in sufficient quantity in Barnaul and Cheremoshniki. In addition, sufficient fuel may have been delivered in order to make this coke available to individual plants. If coke is actually not available in sufficient quantity, peat will be mixed with an additional 30% coke (according to a report of 11 November from the plant in Zamuse).

(238) With respect to the fulfillment of production plans, it could be determined that plants, which fulfilled their orders 100%, received the challenge to complete up to 150% by the next delivery (this applied to NKRF plants in Semipalatinsk, Krasnoyarsk and Ulan Ude).

(239) In general, intercepted messages suggest that the plans must be evaluated from two points of view:

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1. For less important orders, the plan is set as low as possible so that plants can complete it in excess of 100%. Such results are to be considered propagandistic.

2. For armament orders as well as other important assignments, a completion figure as high as possible is set so that plants must make the greatest efforts to reach it, and even in non-fulfillment requirements will be covered. If a plant attains this completion figure, demands will be raised so that at least the original figure will be guaranteed.

C. Seasonal Orders

(240) In November there were frequent intercepted messages concerned with orders for the manufacture of warm winter clothing. Only raw materials were delivered. Everything else - such as tools, personnel, etc. - was to be procured from one's own facilities. The following could be identified:

(241) Three tons of wool were delivered to the office in Kujbyshev for the manufacture of felt boots; 2 tons are to be used. The consumption norm is set at 2150 grams per pair. 465 pair per ton are to be manufactured. Consequently, 930 pair are to be completed.

(242) The office in Saratov reports that it received the delivery of 200 pair of felt boots. However, it still needs 400 pair. For that reason Kujbyshev is to deliver 1 ton of wool to this office. In addition, Saratov is manufacturing padded clothing. However, the sewing is being delayed since padding is lacking.

(243) Ufa received 4 tons of wool for felt boots, and also has to complete 1860 pair.

(244) Uralsk is to receive the following textiles for processing:

cotton	fabric	for	6000	rubles
wool	"	"	3000	"
silk	"	"	3000	"

(245) However, production cannot begin because there is stock of these materials on hand at the Textile Sales Office.

(246) Chardzhou is to complete thru its own supply action 100 wool blankets and 100 pair of shoes.

(247) Novosibirsk received 3 tons of wool (1395 pair) for the manufacture of felt boots.

(248) Semipalatinsk received and processed cotton fabric for 2000 rubles and wool fabric for 3000 rubles.

(249) Omsk is to process

cotton	fabric	for	12000	rubles
wool	"	"	7000	"
silk	"	"	3000	"

Omsk cannot manufacture felt boots at the present time, since the wool delivered for it became frozen in 20 kilometers from Omsk.

(250) Krasnoyarsk is to manufacture felt boots (1395 pair) from 3 tons of wool.

(251) Irkutsk received 1 ton of wool (465 pair) for the same purpose.

(252) Barnaul, the same - 3 tons (1395 pair).

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(253) We can conclude from the statements concerning production that, with few exceptions, the plants have surmounted the crisis of October of this year, carried out the most diverse types of orders, and that attempts are being made to make the NKRF "crisis resistant" and as independent as possible of other economic branches and industrial enterprises.

D. Winter Berthing of the Fleet

(254) The most urgent and extensive problem, with which the NKRF had to deal in November, was the winter laying up of the Fleet. Since transport facilities must be used to the utmost because of the war, it was concluded that traffic on the rivers was to be maintained to the greatest possible lengths. The difficulty of bringing the floating units to the anticipated winter berths under such conditions should not be underestimated. During a sudden change in the weather, the rivers can - an actual example is presented below - become completely frozen over within two days. However, the floating ice presents still greater dangers for the many paddle-wheel steamers than for ships with propellers.

(255) The following conclusions can be established regarding the cessation of navigation:

On 6 November the order was given to Gorkij and to Molotov to discontinue work and within three days bring the entire fleet into winter berths.

On 9 November Gorkij received anew the order to complete the winter berthing of the fleet within three days.

On 12 November Uralsk reported that within two days the river was frozen over so that the entire operating fleet, which is designated as the "Main Fleet", is frozen in the navigation channel. The location of the ships will be determined in order to deliver provisions for the crew by horse and truck.

On 15 November navigation on Lake Balkhash was discontinued. On the same day it was reported that the breaking up of the ice on the Lower Volga had begun.

On 21 November reports are desired from Omsk on ships which were frozen in.

On 22 November strong breaking up of the ice prevailed in the Kujbyshev sector.

On 23 November Semipalatinsk reported to Moscow that, because of "meteorological operating conditions", a part of the fleet was frozen in while under way. It comprised 32 units.

On 29 November ship traffic on the Ili River was discontinued.

(256) The danger to ships frozen in during a voyage exists in the breaking up of the ice in the spring, by which - if no countermeasures have been taken - the ship will in all probability suffer damage.

In addition, the carrying out of winter overhaul encounters great difficulties. Supplying personnel of such ships with food must likewise be especially carried out.

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(257) Within the sphere of the Middle Volga, the following assignment of floating units to winter berths could be determined. In the following table the vessels are shown separately under the numbered columns:

1. Ships
2. Barges
3. Anchor barges
4. Tankers
5. Undefined
6. Total

Winter Berth	Location	1	2	3	4	5	6
Nizhnij Uslon	14 km. southwest of Kazan	-	-	-	Tanker	-	-
"Kujbyshev" Bay	18 km. south of Kazan	23	12	8		-	43
Tetyushi	76 km. north northeast of Ulyanovsk	2	-	-		-	2
Maina	50 km. northeast of Ulyanovsk	1	3	-		-	4
Undory	30 km. north of Ulyanovsk	1	-	-		-	1
Chasovnaya	5 km. northeast of Ulyanovsk	7	10	1		-	18
Ulyanovsk		-	1	-		-	1
Kriushi	30 km. south southeast of Ulyanovsk	25	13	7		-	45
Belyj Yar	55 km. southeast of Ulyanovsk	1	-	-		-	-
Sengilej/Buerskij	50/59 km. southeast Ulyanovsk	-	6	-		-	6
Podvale	78 km. south southeast of Ulyanovsk	5	6	2		-	13
Klimovka	80 km. west northwest of Kujbyshev	1	-	-		-	1
Stavropol	64 km. west northwest of Kujbyshev	-	1	-		-	1
Kujbyshev with associated places:		37	77	8		-	122
Sukhaya Samarka		2	-	2		-	4
Novaya Gavan		-	-	-		18	-
Batraki	14 km. east northeast of Syzran	-	5	-		-	5
Alekseevka	31 km. north northwest of Balakan	16	28	16		-	60
Shirokij Buerak	10 km. north of Balakovo	-	2	-		-	2
Koltsovka	21 km. northwest of Balakovo	10	2	3		-	15
Balakovo		3	8	1		-	12
Volsk		3	22	1		-	26
Saratov		3	47	-		-	50
Uvek	11 km. south of Saratov	-	-	-	Tanker	-	-
Zolotoe	80 km. south of Saratov	16	12	1		-	29
Kamyshin		2	1	-		-	3
Antipovka	28 km. south Kamyshin	-	3	-		-	3
Khokhlatskoe		9	28	7		-	44
Khroshchevka		1	1	-		-	2
Kabanya Voloshka		2	8	3		-	13
Kashekevsk Zaton		-	-	-		-	-
Korolevskoj	Not located on maps of	-	-	-	Tanker	-	-
Gryaznyj	this country	1	32	5		-	38
Podzhabnyj	"	-	-	-	Tanker	-	-
Razgulyaj Zaton	"	-	1	-		-	1
Chuvichi		3	5	-		-	8
Tabachnyj Zaton		3	8	7		-	18
Ukushi		-	3	-		-	3
	Total units	185	337	77		18	617

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(258) In addition on 22 November between Ilovatka and Dubovka there were 109 units (25 ships, 3342 horsepower; 77 barges of 5785 tons; 7 shuttle cutters).

(259) If ships on a voyage to a definite place - unloading or winter berth - are surprised by the frost, frozen in and still loaded, the freight agent must immediately carry out the unloading of the ship or the goods will be made available to other organizations.

(260) Personnel not needed for carrying out winter overhaul will be turned over to industrial plants of the NKRF and assigned to timber procurement work.

Miscellaneous

(261) In order that war damages to floating units, plants, shipping facilities, etc., can be eradicated as quickly as possible, the NKRF has organized in the Volga Basin the "Damage and Ship Raising Service" - Chief, a certain Zavelev. The structure of these organizations was laid down along military lines. Personnel were recruited from among members of the NKRF; however, civilians were also drawn into the program. The administrative staff for the middle and lower course of the Volga River operates in Saratov, the headquarters for the region below Stalingrad is to be found in Vladimirovka (straight north of the Akhtuba Railway Station). In addition to these two organizations, the NKRF organized still another group along military lines - the "Military Guard of the Inland Waterways (and Installations of the NKRF"). The following dislocation of the units of these formations have been determined in November:

(262) Upper Volga

Gorkij Section - Damage and Ship Raising Division
(ASO)4 (Staff in Gorkij?)

(263) Middle Volga

Kujbyshev/Saratov Section - Damage and Ship
Raising Division 2
(Staff in Saratov)

To this Division belong:

Damage	and	Ship	Raising	Group	15	
"	"	"	"	"	21	(in Bykovye Khutora)
"	"	"	"	"	22	
"	"	"	"	"	23	
"	"	"	"	"	24	
"	"	"	"	"	25	
"	"	"	"	"	26	

(264) Lower Volga

Stalingrad/Astrakhan Section - Damage and Ship
Raising Directorate of the Lower Volga
in Vladimirovka. 1st Independent Diver
Battalion in Vladimirovka.

To this formation belong:

Damage	and	Ship	Raising	Group	11
"	"	"	"	"	12
"	"	"	"	"	13
"	"	"	"	"	14

(265) Uralsk is the location of the 3rd Company of the Military River Guard.

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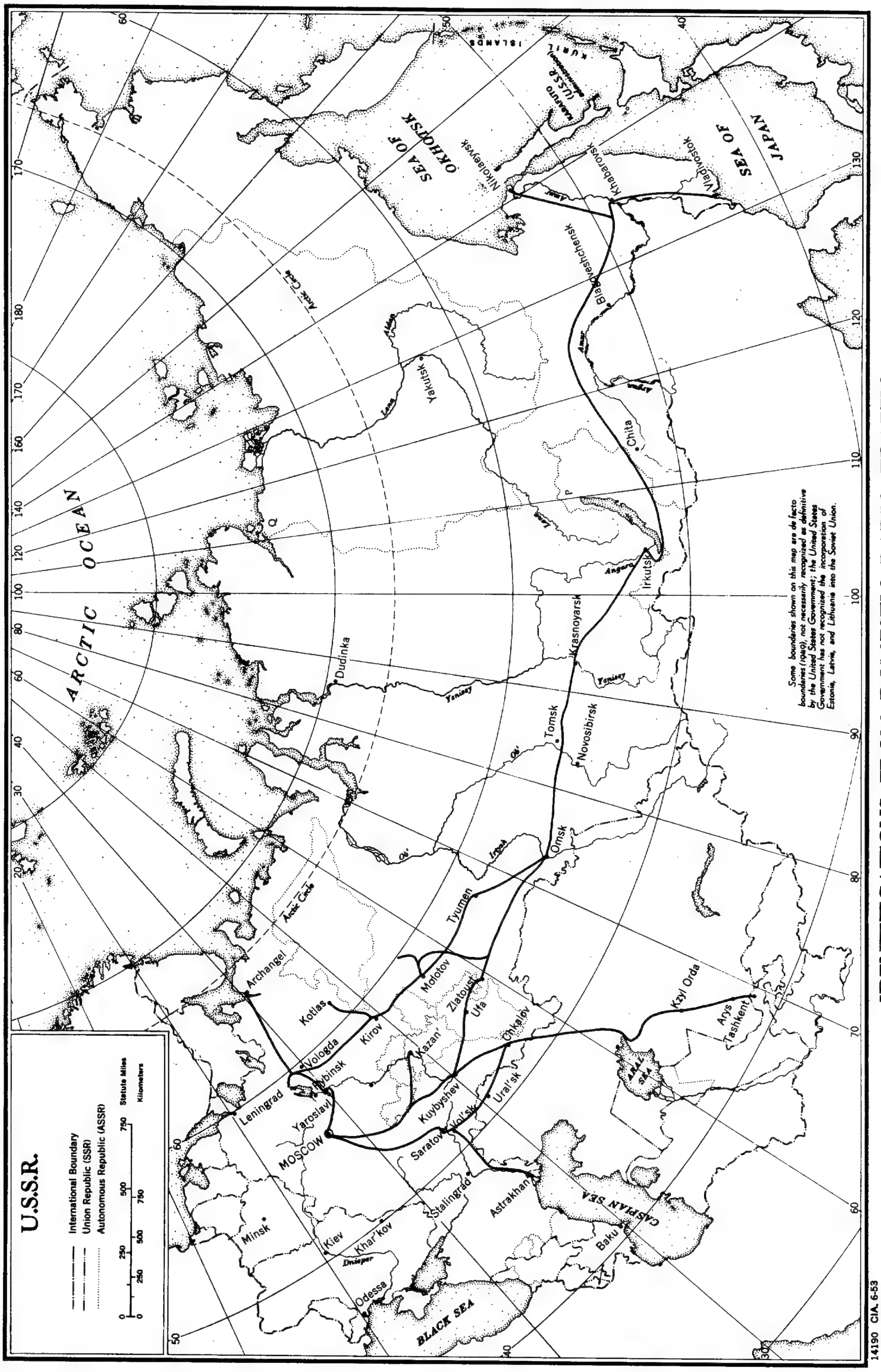
IDENTIFICATIONS FROM DOMESTIC RADIO TRAFFIC



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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report

Dated: 9 November - 1 December 1942

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Office of Research & Reports

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PREFACE

During the Second World War the German Signal Intelligence Control Center of the Staff of the Chief of Army Signal Service (HNW, LNA) issued a series of reports to show the USSR military-economic situation as reflected in Russian internal plain language traffic. These reports appeared at short, irregular intervals, usually six per month, for the period October 1942-March 1943. Eighty-three of these reports have been translated and issued by [redacted]

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It is planned to issue a complete set of translations of the reports beginning with the most recent and working backward, but omitting those already translated by [redacted] The numbering of the items was added by the translator since the Germans did this only in the last eighteen reports, [redacted] inclusive. Since the original material was in Russian, an effort has been made when translating the German to determine the original Russian term wherever possible. This is facilitated by the Russian fondness for abbreviations. In these translations into English the probable meaning of the abbreviation will be given in parenthesis the first time it occurs in each report.

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9 November to 1 December 1942

The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report

(Based on domestic radio traffic)

I. Personnel Situation

(1) "Traveling personnel" of the NKRF are exempt from military service until further notice.

(2) As of 11 November only 10% of the plan for the fourth quarter for tractor repairs could be carried out in Uralsk because of the shortage of technical workers. A shortage of workers also prevails in other areas.

(3) In Erivan 776 wounded have been given work assignments, 52 are in training for new professions, and 11 have been placed in military hospitals.

(4) In Kustanai work is now being performed on a two shifts a day basis. Work is also being performed on Sundays.

(5) In Karaganda an electric power plant is being built which is to be furnished with workers from Kustanai. This is impossible, since a shortage of workers prevails in Kustanai.

(6) A shortage of qualified personnel prevails at the Waterways Oblast' Inspection in Kirensk.

II. Food Situation

(7) In Gurev there is a lack of millet and barley groats, which cannot be delivered from Alma Ata. There is also a lack of wheaten flour. The mills are idle because there is no possibility of transporting the grain.

(8) As of 11 November 85.2% of the grain was threshed in Uralsk Oblast'. The incomplete agricultural work, especially threshing, tractor repairs and the like, is to be pursued with special emphasis. The delivery of grain was completed on 18 November in all but three rajons, where they were in arrears with insignificant amounts.

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(9) Field cultivation in Uralsk Oblast' had to be discontinued on 6 November because of the setting in of frost. The results of field cultivation described up to the present time are unsatisfactory. A part of the sunflower harvest in the Uralsk and Kustanai Oblasti could not be brought in because of the weather situation and the shortage of workers. On 14 November, 12% of the millet harvest in Uralsk Oblast' still stood in the fields. The mills are operating well in Uralsk Oblast' and will overfill the plan.

(10) Threshing work in Kustanai was to be completed as of 25 November. The supply of seed grain was guaranteed.

(11) Preparations for drying vegetables and potatoes are defective in Kustanai Oblast'. Moscow refuses the repair or renovation of the drying plants.

(12) It is taken for granted that the plan in Kustanai Oblast' will be fulfilled by 20 December.

(13) As of 10 November, 64.2% of the plan for breaking up the arable land was fulfilled in West Kazakhstan.

(14) The delivery of potatoes and vegetables for the Army produced unsatisfactory results in the Aktyubinsk and Uralsk Oblasti.

(15) As of 23 November, 87% of the sunflower harvest in Aktyubinsk Oblast' was brought in out of a sowing area of 4057 hectares.

(16) Only 44% of the scheduled quantity of seed grain in Aktyubinsk Oblast' is on hand.

(17) Only 33% of the entire plan for tractor repairs was fulfilled in Aktyubinsk.

(18) There is a shortage of food for personnel of the NKRF Shipyard in Osetrovo (Irkutsk Oblast'). Only a two months' supply of vegetables exists.

(19) On 13 November the performance of the fish cannery in Erivan amounted to only 46% of the amount scheduled in the yearly plan.

(20) In Gorkij, 1.78 rubles for food are being distributed daily to each person in the kindergarten. This is designated as a hunger ration for children.

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(21) The forced slaughter of cattle in Kustanai must be undertaken to a greater degree because railroad cars are lacking for the transport of cattle and a driving of the cattle is not possible because of the weather situation. The sale of fattened beasts by the Meat Combine is proceeding poorly because of the lack of transportation facilities.

(22) The November plan with respect to the delivery of cattle was not fulfilled by Kustanai. Cattle feed is also lacking.

(23) Sheds are being built hurriedly in Aktyubinsk for the newly arriving cattle. 300 head of cattle are to be slaughtered and sent to Moscow as frozen meat. However, railroad cars are lacking for this purpose.

(24) A herd of 15,000 ewes, which was evacuated from Volga Oblast' to Aktyubinsk, is being driven on to Omsk.

(25) On the basis of a government order, the rebuilding of the meat processing plants in Uralsk Oblast' is to be hurriedly carried out so that large quantities of meat from slaughtered cattle can be put to good use immediately. This meat is to be made into bouillon cubes. The necessary rebuilding will take at least two months.

(26) In Kazakhstan the consumption of meat in individual kolkhozes is to be considerably reduced. Nothing may be slaughtered without approval. The delivery of cattle by the kolkhozes creates difficulties because natural products are preferred as a means of payment rather than money.

III. Industry

(27) Sixty-one workers have been dispatched from the Kotlas water works construction project to build lumber and forging plants at the construction project in Cherdyn.

(28) The Rubber Trust or Rubber Combine is probably going to be evacuated from Yaroslavl to Karaganda.

(29) On 17 November, the West Central NKRF reported from Gorkij that all of the machine tools in the factory "Lenin" have been repaired, a new mechanical plant has been organized and is in operation; new repair plants were opened, and a new factory began operating on 15 November.

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(30) Winter repairs are progressing very slowly at the ship repair yard in Kujbyshev. Coordinated leadership is lacking.

(31) A report from Kujbyshev to the Central Material Procurement Office of the NKRF in Moscow states that Order No. 29 has been completely fulfilled. 297 were unloaded, 265 shipped, balance remaining--32, and 8 put in reserve. Whether these numbers refer to assault boats or other river vessels cannot be determined.

(32) Work on an armaments order is being delayed due to the lack of cast iron, coke, and fireproof crucibles.

(33) In Ufa, diving suits are being manufactured at a Plant "688".

(34) In Kustanai, the repair of tractors and other agricultural machines is proceeding poorly due to the shortage of spare parts and coal.

(35) The tannery in Kustanai is operating normally but has more raw materials than it can process.

(36) The electrification program in Kustanai Oblast' is encountering difficulties due to the lack of materials and special workers.

(37) The industrial combine in Kustanai delivered only 25% of its planned output. The quality of production is poor.

(38) Mortovsker (?) Plant in Aktyubinsk Oblast' puts out one tractor daily.

(39) In Aktyubinsk the output of felt in 1942 has been only one-third of that of the preceding year.

(40) It is estimated that in Uralsk the yearly plan for the wool industry can be fulfilled by 15 December and that for felt, ear flaps, and gloves shortly thereafter. Fur jackets and other goods cannot be produced due to the lack of materials. There is a shortage of cotton, wool, and silk cloth.

(41) Uralsk will fulfill its fourth quarter repair plan, since it has been supplied with enough spare parts for tractors. Generally, industrial operations in November are still unsatisfactory in comparison with October results.

IV. Fuel

(42) According to a decree of the Council of Peoples' Commissars, workers are to

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be rewarded for particularly economical use of fuel and heating materials.

(43) The offices of the NKRF are to transfer trainee-drivers to the servicing of vehicles with gas generator engines.

(44) Kustanai has been supplied with enough petroleum. However, the petroleum is still so bad that it cannot be used for all motors. Extreme economy is to be observed in the use of fuel.

(45) There is a lack of fuel at enterprises in Aktyubinsk. The situation is held to be serious.

(46) In Uralsk only 17% of the quarterly plan for conversion of tractors to gas generator engines had been carried out as of the middle of November. Since Uralsk is not to receive "a single gram of oil" after 1 February 1943, special pressure is being applied to the conversion of tractors to gas generator engines.

(47) The Omsk NKRF office is to test a mixture of 75% automobile gasoline and 25% diesel fuel for the gasoline motors of the motor vehicle transport. The aim of this experiment is to economize on the use of scarce automobile gasoline.

(48) An oil expedition, probably searching for new oil deposits, is active at the mouth of the Enisej.

(49) According to a government decree, timber procurement is to be carried on by organs of the NKRF in the winter of 1942-43. As far as possible, kolkhozes are to arrange for vehicles and drivers. 1,313,000 cubic meters of timber are to be procured.

(50) The NKRF plant in Kujbyshev lacks coke. In addition, there is a shortage of sulphite, alkali and graphite.

(51) Oil shale is being mined in Kashpiry (south of Syzran).

(52) There is a shortage of firewood and pit-coal in Aktyubinsk.

(53) In Uralsk individual consumers have too little fuel. The mills are also suffering from a lack of firewood and can work only a few hours each day.

(54) Because of the lack of coke, a mixture of 30% coke and peat is being used for casting in Samuse (Far East).

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(55) In Bobrovka (Far East) an order regarding the lack of coke cannot be carried out.

V. Traffic

(56) There is a transshipment base of the NKRF at Kanin Nos in Ust Korva.

(57) Zyastroj is probably the transshipment base for supplying Leningrad with food.

(58) There are difficulties in the evacuation of factories from Leningrad, since the railroad has sent some transports to the wrong places. Measures are to be taken to put the situation in order.

(59) The following have been designated for evacuation from Leningrad: Factory "Elektrik", Plant No. "609", Chemical Plant "Fh'm. Labr. 306". The evacuation of industrial enterprises is to be carried on energetically. A section of an editorial office is also going to be evacuated from Leningrad.

(60) Due to the freeze in Gorkij Rajon, it is impossible to bring river craft into their winter moorings. The craft, particularly wooden ones, are to undergo repairs again during the winter, insofar as is possible.

(61) Parts of the River Fleet were frozen in Molotov and Uralsk Oblasti before they reached their winter moorings. Measures are being taken to protect the craft from the spring thaw.

(62) The Volga Tanker Fleet is to be distributed among the moorings of the Middle Volga Steamship Agency during the winter.

(63) In Kujbyshev there is a serious shortage of housing facilities. NKRF personnel have to use tugs stationed there for the winter. There is also a serious lack of housing in Uralsk. Only Party members receive housing.

(64) There is a lack of cars in Gurev for shipping the macaroni urgently needed there. People have been moved from Gurev according to plan. At present (the end of November) grain and flour are being shipped to Gurev.

(65) There is a shortage of transportation facilities for shipping food to the workers of a construction project in Aktyubinsk.

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(66) Tea shipments to Krasnovodsk were discontinued by the Caspian Fleet. There are 133 carloads of tea at the stations in Baku, Adzhikabul, and Udzhara. Since the Transcaucasus Railroad will not allot any more cars, tea factories are glutted with finished goods.

(67) In Batumi there is a shortage of cars for shipping oil products.

(68) On the basis of a government order, city transport facilities, especially trucks, in Kazakhstan are going to be requisitioned for grain shipments.

(69) Planned turnover in Ilisk (Middle Asia) has been fulfilled by only 50%.

VI. Miscellaneous

(70) In connection with the uncertain political situation already reported in Kazakhstan Oblast', a government decree has permitted sovkhozes, evacuated to Kazakhstan, to replace the kolkhozes located there. The latter will be broken up and their workers taken over by the sovkhozes.

(71) A state office in Kustanai Oblast' has been forbidden to barter any commodities in exchange for silk and other goods. Money must be used in the transaction.

(72) In Aktyubinsk, 23 mutual protection groups were formed by the "Vsevobuch" (pre-military training organization) as of 17 November. This indicates the inefficiency of the Vsevobuch, since approximately 80% of the total population should have been included in the mutual-protection system by this time.

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report

Dated: 20 October - 8 November 1942

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P R E F A C E

During the Second World War the German Signal Intelligence Control Center of the Staff of the Chief of Army Signal Service (HNW, LNA) issued a series of reports to show the USSR military-economic situation as reflected in Russian internal plain language traffic. A total of 145 reports, [redacted] appeared at short, irregular intervals, usually six per month, for the period October 1942 - March 1943. [redacted] include mostly daily reports for March 1943 as well as a few monthly reports covering the latter part of 1942 and the early part of 1943. The last four reports, [redacted] summarize Soviet economic activities for periods of three to nine months in 1943 and 1944.

Eighty-three of these reports have been translated and issued by [redacted] One hundred reports, [redacted] are being translated and issued by Strategic Division of the Office of Research and Reports (CIA). The series will be completed with the publication of [redacted]

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Military-Economic Report

(Based on domestic radio traffic from 20 October - 8 November 1942)

I. Personnel Situation

(1) In Uralsk there is a lack of personnel for procuring breadgrains and for field cultivation for the purpose of enlarging the tillage area. The defective tractors cannot be repaired in sufficient numbers because of a lack of personnel. There is a shortage of bookkeepers so that the rajons cannot complete the required accounting.

(2) In Kustanai the using of Komsomol members for field cultivation and the work performed by them is unsatisfactory.

(3) In Karaganda the plan in relation to the use of Komsomol members for field work was fulfilled.

(4) In Aktyubinsk at least 40 percent of the tillage area to be worked for the spring harvest remains untouched because of a shortage of personnel.

(5) The NKRF shipyard in Osetrovo has a shortage of the workers. Moscow ordered the shipyard to train young girls as workers. There is no other possibility of procuring a labor force. Workers of the NKRF who distinguish themselves through special performances will be favored with an allotment of all types of food.

(6) Workers of the NKRF will not be drafted for military service until further notice.

(7) On orders from Moscow on 17 September 500 workers and 70 specialists were to be evacuated from Ordzhonikidze.

II. Food Situation

(8) In Kazakhstan the economic plan (for October?) was by and large fulfilled. The performances of Kazakhstan with respect to agricultural work were indicated as "not bad."

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(9) In Uralsk the grain harvest went well. The grain delivery plan cannot be adequately carried out because of transportation difficulties. The potato and vegetable harvest was reported completed on 8 November. The potato harvest produced a smaller yield than in the previous year. The sunflower harvest was still not completed on 8 November. The field cultivation is proceeding slowly, as is the drying of vegetables.

(10) In Kustanai it is estimated that the threshing work will be completed in November. They hope to be able to attain 90 percent of the scheduled grain delivery according to plan. In a few rajons of Kustanai Oblast' grain was delivered with a moisture content that was too high and hence frozen. The vegetable harvest in Kustanai Oblast' is completed. The sunflower harvest is very much in arrears. On 24 October only 9 percent was harvested. The tillage area could not be enlarged to correspond to the plan.

(11) In Aktyubinsk grain cultivation for the Army and the workers progressed slowly because of the poor roads. The farmers' supplied bread grains willingly, but groats and millet were not delivered. Also deliveries of flour and milled products were scarce. Threshing work in Aktyubinsk Oblast' has, up to now, produced poor results. On 8 November it was reported that it was snowing in Aktyubinsk. They will still attempt to plough as much as possible.

(12) In accordance with a decree of the Council of Peoples' Commissars, all bread grain is to be delivered to the state. Feed grain is to be partly issued in return.

(13) It was reported from Uralsk that the results of cattle breeding were successful. There is sufficient hay on hand. One report stated that in Uralsk Oblast' places for receiving cattle were congested and there was a lack of feed. It would not be possible to transport the cattle any further because of poor roads and the cattle epidemic. About 100,000 cattle are to be further transported to Komi where, however, grading and veterinary stations are lacking. Many

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emergency slaughterings must be undertaken. The latest reports concerning the cattle economy in Uralsk Oblast' suggest that these difficulties will be overcome slowly.

(14) The quantities of meat from the previous years have not yet been removed from the refrigerators in Gurev. As a result, the meat shipments arriving from Alma Ata cannot be accommodated and are threatened with spoilage.

(15) In Aktyubinsk the acceptance of additional cattle from West Kazakhstan is refused.

(16) In Kustanai the yearly plan for cattle delivery to the meat combine in Troitsk will be fulfilled as of 6 November.

(17) Tiflis reported to Moscow that, because of a shortage of salt, no fish could be preserved for the winter.

III. Industry

(18) Metal scraps will be allotted to ship repair plants by the NKRF for processing. The NKRF prescribes for its plants the greatest economy with respect to metals; non-ferrous metal, white metal and tin should be especially conserved. Substitute materials are to be used in their place.

(19) In accordance with a government order, the too little delivered quantities of metal scrap with respect to the plan in question will be deducted from the amounts of metal to be allotted to the plants.

(20) The NKRF Plant "Teplokhod" in Gorkij has to show successful results in tool steel production. The quality of the steel is to be improved further.

(21) In Raznezhe (near Gorkij) a new dock is being built. The NKRF Plant "Saratov" is working on an especially important order "No. 13."

(22) Packard-motors are being shipped in Kujbyshev.

(23) An NKRF plant in Molotov is carrying out truck repairs.

(24) The "Omsk" ship repair yard cannot complete its special assignment, since there is a lack of rivets and corresponding special workers.

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(25) In Irkutsk the exterior plate of the cutter is to be fastened with bent nails, since there is a lack of rivets and corresponding special workers.

(26) Uralsk has fulfilled the October plan for the delivery of wool and fur coats by 129 percent.

(27) Fire broke out in the plants "Red Revolution" and "Karl Marx" in Uralsk.

(28) In Kustanai Oblast' industry overfilled the plan (for October?) and has received praise. In Kustanai raw hides and leather were processed. Shoes are manufactured here for the Army.

(29) In Aktyubinsk, because of a lack of sulphuric acid, sufficient felt boots and children's shoes cannot be manufactured.

(30) Tashkent delivers motors and dynamo machines to Moscow for the Civil Air Fleet.

(31) "Raw leather processing" is carried on in Tiflis.

IV. Fuel

(32) The conversion of the trucks of the NKRF to using gas generators is to be pursued with emphasis.

(33) The East Siberian River Fleet received 5,000 tons of coal for October. For November an equal amount is anticipated.

(34) The Novosibirsk plants of the NKRF suffer from a lack of fuel.

(35) In Kustanai a certain number of agricultural machines are to be converted to using gas generators.

(36) In Aktyubinsk industry suffers from a lack of coal. The supply of petroleum is indicated as catastrophic.

(37) In accordance with an order of 23 October from the Transportation Commissariat, the Transcaucasian Railroad is to haul 850 tons of oil daily from Baku to Batum. However, this performance has not yet been reached.

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V. Transportation

(38) To travel from Leningrad, a special permit is needed which is seldom granted. In order to obtain a ticket one must wait over a week.

(39) In Uralsk and Kustanai there is a lack of closed boxcars for transporting hides and wool.

(40) In Gurev there is also a lack of boxcars.

(41) On 30 October it was reported from Uralsk that the last grain transports were frozen in the river.

(42) In Aktyubinsk the vegetable and potato procurement cannot be carried out in accordance with the plan because of a shortage of transportation facilities. There is a lack of cars for the necessary transport of cattle.

(43) On the line from Aktyubinsk to Alma Ata goods transports have been underway for over three months.

(44) In Aktyubinsk and Tiflis the situation of the evacuation of the populace is very bad. The same is true in Kurgan. The people have no work and no means of existence.

(45) Special approval is necessary for one trip to Georgia.

VI. Miscellaneous

(46) The Economic Department of the Peoples' Commissariat for the Navy is located in Ulyanovsk.

(47) The dredgers of the NKRF are to winter in Kirov (Vyatka) for the most part.

(48) In the first half of the year the scrap iron collection of the Lower Irtysh Steamship Agency brought in only 61 percent of the expected amount. It also appears that the results are less than anticipated.

(49) A transport of ferrous metal arrived in Vladivostok from America.

(50) In Dzhambul Oblast' fine tea is a valuable means of exchange. One can buy nothing with money there.

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(51) The political sectors (party organs) will be called upon to support intensely the execution of important economic questions, especially in questions of field cultivation and tractor repairs.

(52) On 7 November well-known Ukrainian, Latvian, Estonian and Lithuanian personalities spoke over the Uralsk radio.

(53) Offices of the NKRF were ordered to train ski troops as follows:

Khabarovsk	1,000 men
Novosibirsk	2,000 "
Ust Usa	1,330 "

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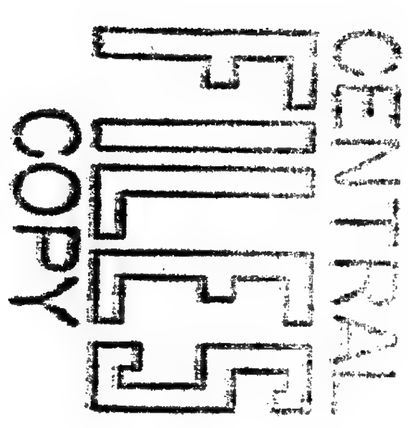

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Office of Research and Reports

Strategic Division

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P R E F A C E

During the Second World War the German Signal Intelligence Control Center of the Staff of the Chief of Army Signal Service (HNW, LNA) issued a series of reports to show the USSR military-economic situation as reflected in Russian internal plain language traffic. A total of 145 reports, [redacted] appeared at short, irregular intervals, usually six per month, for the period October 1942 - March 1943. [redacted] include mostly daily reports for March 1943 as well as a few monthly reports covering the latter part of 1942 and the early part of 1943. The last four reports, [redacted] summarize Soviet economic activities for periods of three to nine months in 1943 and 1944.

Eighty-three of these reports have been translated and issued by [redacted] One hundred reports, [redacted] are being translated and issued by Strategic Division of the Office of Research and Reports (CIA). The series will be completed with the publication of [redacted]

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Military-Economic Report
Peoples' Commissariat for the River Fleet
(Based on domestic radio traffic in October 1942)

I. Transport Situation

(1) The Peoples' Commissariat for the River Fleet fulfills an important function within the sphere of transportation with the opening of the waterways. The waterways network through the river routes is to be considered the most important method of transportation in the north-south directions. Because of the war and the increased requirements on means of transportation, the NKRF encounters difficulties, for which solutions are sought by centrally directed measures with all available manpower. Among other things, the State Authorities of the Waterways Regions are being held responsible for the nonfulfillment of the transport of the new harvest. In addition, they are to avoid "unproductive lay-up times" of ships, which arise from freight delays, or from non-self-propelled ships waiting for tugs. The chiefs of the offices of the NKRF are personally responsible for carrying out this order.

(2) In order to reduce the passenger ship traffic in the western region and thereby produce more shipping space, passenger tickets in directions to and from Moscow, can only be issued to passengers, who have procured special passes issued by the military authorities.

(3) In addition, civilians may take along as baggage the following quantities of food: adults, 16 kilos, children, 8 kilos. Exceptions are: civilians who have their own gardens, kolkhoz members, conscripted workers with "natural rewards" and kolkhoz members who bring food to the city for market purposes. All other shipments of food, if not accompanied by a permit from the Peoples' Commissariat for Procurement, are seized by militia groups and "liquidated." These reductions are applied in all probability as a first priority against the hoarders of food.

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(4) In spite of the stringent measures, however, there are numerous instances of transport irregularities. In Semipalatinsk many barges had a waiting period of 8-13 days through the fault of various Peoples' Commissariats, who appear as customers. Omsk requires more railway cars than it needs for its freight. Novosibirsk moves rafts for all organizations, but refused to make tugs available for the Peoples' Commissariat for Defense. In addition, Novosibirsk refused, because of the lack of fuel, to carry out the transport of grain in the Barnaul rajon. The claim of the shortage of fuel is unfounded according to the view of NKRF Moscow. In Molotov rajon the entire output of a plant, 820 tons, was stored in the open for want of tonnage for transport.

(5) On the basis of intercepted messages, similar occurrences cannot be considered as exceptions for one must also consider that, in the Soviet Union even before the commencement of hostilities, similar cases were the order of the day.

(6) The extent of transport in the first ten days of October is, according to plan, as follows for a few offices of NKRF:

1. Krasnoyarsk:

Total:	32,000 tons	21,000,000 ton/kilometers
Of which:	9,000 "	bread grains
	5,000 "	timber (ship transports)
	8,000 "	sugar beets

2. Semipalatinsk:

Total:	25,000 tons	9,000,000 ton/kilometers
Of which:	5,000 "	bread grains
	2,000 "	salt
	10,000 "	alumina
	2,000 "	oil

3. Omsk:

Total:	77,000 tons	65,000,000 ton/kilometers
Of which:	25,000 "	bread grains
	30,000 "	timber (ship transports)
	10,000 "	timber (floated)
	5,000 "	salt
	3,000 "	oil

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(7) In addition, transports are required to satisfy demands, which are the result of operations by German troops at Stalingrad and in the Caucasus. The principal part of the freight space is allotted to the shipment of raw materials which were originally directed to the factories of Stalingrad and other occupied, viz., threatened districts.

(8) In particular the transport fleet in some bases was employed as follows:

(a) Timber transports:

1. Moscow. For the purpose of shipping timber for Moscow 18 barges were to be made available for the Upper Volga Steamship Agency and 15 barges for the Moscow-Oka Steamship Agency. Four barges were made available for the Upper Volga Steamship Agency, six are being loaded, and five are still to be made available. The remaining three barges shall be provided by the Steamship Agency itself.

In September and in the first half of October 1942 the following quantities of firewood were transported to Moscow in terms of thousands of cubic meters:

Ships of the Middle Volga Steamship Agency - 144.7
- (a) September - 94.1
- (b) October - 46.7
- (c) in transit - 3.9

Ships of the Moscow-Oka Steamship Agency - 16.4
- (a) September - 15.2
- (b) October - 1.2

In addition by ships of the Middle Volga Steamship Agency in October - 15.7

2. Gorkij transported sawn timber for the plants and shipyards of the NKRF.

3. Kujbyshev, among other things, is to assure the transport of 25,000 cubic meters of coniferous timber to Volsk and transport 3,500 cubic meters of construction timber from Belyj Yar to Gorkij (Raznezhe) for the purpose of building a dock.

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4. Molotov furnished the following amounts, in cubic meters, of floated timber for the purpose of ship construction:

Uralsk	1,085
Lower Volga Steamship Agency	32,750 plus 2,298
Uretsk	210
Volgatanker	907
Kama Steamship Agency	21,400

The Upper Volga Steamship Agency accepted 10,000 cubic meters of this amount for transport by its fleet. Moreover, the Kama Timber Camp had not fulfilled the plan for May 1942.

5. There are 28,000 cubic meters of timber in the Vyatka area. In addition, 14,000 cubic meters were left abandoned.

6. Omsk is to make barges available for the workshops in Pavlodar for 1,000 cubic meters of floated timber. The timber transport (ship transport) in the Omsk region was reported as unsatisfactory.

7. In the Angara-Enisej Basin 153,000 cubic meters of timber (by ship transport) were to be transported.

(b) Food transports:

Products of the new harvest such as sugar beets and potatoes were mainly identified in October, and also fish products and salt.

(c) Grain transports:

1. Gorkij was to make available for the transport of bread grains from Stalingrad Oblast' 10 barges each of 100 to 400 tons capacity.

2. Kujbyshev accepted the following transports of millet:

400	tons from Bannovki to Yaroslavl
300	tons from Zolotoe to Yaroslavl
500	tons from Rovnoe to Rybinsk
300	tons from Sosnovka to Rybinsk
800	tons from Yablovka to Kostroma
1,000	tons from Barataevyj to Kostroma
Total 3,000	tons

and bread grain:

150	tons to Kamyshin
4,000	tons to Nizhnaya Dobrinka
1,000	tons to Ilovatka
1,300	tons to Bykovo
600	tons to Zolenyj Zaton

(all probably from Stalingrad Oblast')

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3. Uralsk transported up to the end of navigation 3,000 tons of grain from Uralsk to Gurev.

4. Novosibirsk is to transport the grain harvest from the Chulym area.

5. In Omsk the grain elevators are overfilled, the grain lies in the open on the ground. Transport equipment was to be made available immediately.

6. Blagoveshchensk, in order to correct arrears of September, is to transport in October 50,000 tons of grain with 20,000,000 ton/kilometers.

(d) Oil transports:

1. From Ufa the amount of mazut to be transported away in October will presumably amount to 40,000 tons.

2. Ulan Ude and Krasnoyarsk were criticized for not having made tonnage available for oil transports from Slobino and the Selenga.

3. Katanga petroleum has been transported from Khabarovsk

II. Production

(9) The industrial plants subordinate to the NKRF, principally the ship repair yards and the wharves, are concentrating on military production, particularly the construction of ships on orders of the N. K. of the Navy.

(10) The wharf of the Volodarsk district is to rebuild the following ships for the N. K. of the Navy:

"Decree of 25 October"
"Proisvodsvennik"
"Partkommuna"
"Krasnyj Dagestan"
"Karl Marx"
"Turksib"

In addition, the wharf assumed responsibility during the winter to build three barges "above plan," each of 300 tons capacity.

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(11) The NKRF wharf in Raznezhe near Gorkij is to process 100,000 cubic meters of timber annually.

(12) The shipyard in Gorodets, near Gorkij, is to accept for wintering 20 self-propelled ships with a total of 4,136 horsepower, 30 non-self-propelled ships with a total tonnage of 26,791, and 11 anchor ships.

(13) The NKRF Plant in Kujbyshev is accepting the rebuilding of the "Stalinskaya Konstitutsiya." It is not known whether this rebuilding concerns equipment for hospital ships or river gunboats.

(14) On orders of the Chief Directorate of Artillery for the Red Army (GAUKA) gun shields are to be produced as follows:

NKRF Plant	Quarter		
Ufa	fourth	600 shields	200 per month
Kujbyshev	"	550 "	250 in October and 150 each in November and December

In addition, Kujbyshev is to complete 1,550 shields.

(15) The shipyards in Borovaya, Cherdyn, Usole, and Orel (all in Molotov Oblast') are to construct barges.

(16) Shipyards which are situated in Siberia and in the Far East will be utilized principally to repair the fishing fleet and supplement it through new construction.

(17) In the production plan of all NKRF plants, quite naturally a large share is devoted to the manufacture of spare parts for ships (stems, rudders, ribs, etc.).

(18) The production program continues to suffer from various abuses. The Gorodets shipyard completed only 33 percent of Shipbuilding Plan "62" for the first 10 days of October. Ust Usa completed only 27 percent of the plan for the production of construction parts and 60 percent for motors.

(19) In order to assure the completion of the most important armaments orders in spite of all the difficulties, the workers are being spurred on by wage

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incentives. In the NKRF Plant in Saratov the wages for each worker were increased by the institution of calculations for each work shift on the following scale:

for 1 - 5% up to 30% increase
for 6 - 10% up to 60% increase
over 10% up to 100% increase.

The Director, his deputy in supply affairs, the Chief Engineer, the Chief Technologist, and the Chiefs of the Technical Divisions receive on the 100 percent fulfillment of the plan a bonus equal to a month's salary. For every 100 completed units produced in excess of plan,the plant will be payed 10,000 rubles as a bonus for the workers.

III. Personnel Situation

(20) The personnel situation within the NKRF is likewise strained by the war. Attempts are being made to regulate the situation by increasing the work period, etc. The NKRF for example, stipulates a 66 hour work week for women. Another plan calls for recruiting employees with their families into work outside the regular working time. Since "at this time there is no possibility of procuring a labor force under a centralized system for the NKRF shipyards", requirements are to be met by the employment of young girls. Releases will be designated as "suitable" only from Party organs (politically undesirable elements and others) and are only to be carried out if the operation will not be destroyed thereby. The NKRF in Moscow is attempting to correct the labor shortages and states that chiefs of individual enterprises are responsible for the workers' pool. However, the NKRF supports them by the promulgation of orders similar to those mentioned previously. Tracing the nonfulfillment of labor plans to the labor shortage was not accepted on principle. However, in order to make a labor pool possible, the workers of the NKRF are exempt from military service. The Peoples' Commissariat for Defense has, for example,

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given no indication to induct exempted laborers up to 27 years of age. "Travelling personnel," who are installed in other work after the conclusion of navigation (this is to be 100 percent completed), were automatically exempt from military service for 1943. The NKRF offices are ordered to refuse the free delivery of such people to the Oblast" Military Commissariats. In addition, personnel who are doing particularly heavy work receive additional rations for extra work. There are, for example, the workers of the hot metal working divisions who were given a supplemental (non-rationed) hot meal. Each person was given for this: 50 grams of meat (or fish), 10 grams of fat, 50 grams of barley. Firemen, who were on ships with wood firing, received supplemental compensation in the following amounts: 400 grams of bread, 100 grams of meat or sausage, 20 grams of sugar, 20 grams of tobacco. Ship firemen, who perform more work by the conversion of the ships from oil or coal firing to wood firing, received a compensation that guarantees them from October on, for the next 5 months, a wage increase of 30 percent.

(21) Stakhanov schools were organized for untrained and trained workers to raise the quality of work and to create specialists. The following are being made available:

Office	Beginners	Advanced
Krasnoyarsk	220 men	100 men
Ulan Ude	30 "	15 "
Yakutsk	90 "	90 "
Blagoveshchensk	90 "	50 "
Khabarovsk	170 "	100 "

(22) In order to make certain of additions to the labor forces, trade schools are being organized in which young workers receive their technical training. Plant "Chapaev" in Uralsk has a school with an enrollment of 100 men, of whom 35 were boiler smiths, 30 machinists, and 35 ship carpenters. Blagoveshchensk has 81 men, of whom 24 were shipbuilding technicians, 35 ship pilots, and 22 boiler smiths. The actual success of such schools still is

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questionable if one considers the following report of Plant "Kirov" in Arkul

not as an exceptional case:

Arrived, 202 young workers
Transferred to the Vyatka Steamship Agency, 53 young workers
Called up for military service, 55 young workers
Forcibly detained, 50 young workers
Total present on 1 October, 44 young workers

Of the 53 young workers transferred to the Vyatka Steamship Agency;

enrolled 21
transferred to the plant, 13
forcibly detained, 9
present, 10

IV. Supply Situation

(23) On the question of the supply of motor fuel, the main theme concerns the conversion of motors and ships to "locally available" fuels, since through the loss of the Don Coal and of the blockading of the Volga neither high grade coal nor oil in any considerable amount could be supplied. In the course of saving fuel the following measures were instituted:

1. widespread substitution of gas generators in factories, shipyards and power stations,

2. extensive conversion of ships to wood firing (note to Point 2: The Vyatka Steamship Agency was criticized, because, contrary to all other steamship agencies, it had not completed the full conversion to wood firing),

3. rebuilding of all autos to wood-gas operation,

4. idling of all ships using liquid fuels with the exception of the hospital transports,

5. the report for fuel of all types is, in comparison to 1942, to be at least 5 percent less for each type.

(24) To the saving of fuel belongs also the measures for the reduction of electricity, which are to be instituted by an order of 22 October. The choice of the measures themselves is left to the management of the offices. On the other hand there were complaints prior to 22 October of the shortage of electric power. The production of Plant "Burlak" in Molotov was destroyed, since the

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electric power was systematically cut off despite the larger limits. The ship repair yard in Omsk has received no electricity for some months, although it may use 200 kw. daily.

(25) In October the following allotments of fuel were reported:

1. Liquid motor fuel and lubricants:

Gorkij	50 tons motor oil 5,000 " mazut
Tatar ASSR	5,130 " " 1 ton petroleum
Kujbyshev	3,900 tons auto gasoline 1,450 " petroleum 465 " motor oil 3,200 " mazut

This allotment was divided as follows:

Steamship Agency	1,200 tons auto gasoline 200 " petroleum 450 " motor oil 3,200 " mazut
Volgatanker	0 ton petroleum
Waterways Oblast' Directorate	4 tons petroleum
Industrial Timber Economy	2 tons auto gasolone 5 " petroleum 3 " motor oil
Steamship Agency Technical School	0.1 ton petroleum
Central Research Institute of the NKRF	0.5 ton petroleum 10 tons motor oil
Auxiliary Industrial Installations of the NKRF	0.4 ton auto gasoline 1.8 tons petroleum
Department for the Distribution of Goods and Supply	0.2 ton auto gasoline 0.5 " petroleum
Saratov NKRF Plant	1.8 tons petroleum 100 " mazut
Kirov	5.3 tons petroleum 0.5 ton ligroin 10 tons motor oil

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Molotov	14.7 tons petroleum 1.2 " gasoline 20.5 " Diesel oil 1,300 " mazut 450 " motor oil (of which for the plant, 250 tons)
Udmurt	0.3 ton petroleum 0.1 " gasoline
West Kazakhstan	3 tons petroleum 5 " oil
Gurev Rajon	0.5 ton petroleum
Chkalov Rajon	0.5 " "
Ust Usa	2 tons petroleum
Omsk	16 tons "
Semipalatinsk	9 " "
Pavlodar	5 " "
Novosibirsk	11 " "
Altai Oblast'	4 " "
Irkutsk	5.0 tons petroleum
Khabarovsk	6.3 " auto gasoline 35.2 " petroleum 200 " ligroin 1.0 ton Diesel motor fuel 2.0 tons motor fuel
Chardzhou	150 tons mazut

Gorkij, Kazan, and Kamuste are each to receive, according to an order of 18 October, 150 tons of motor oil on the account of the November quota.

2. Coal

Kama Steamship Agency	total 5 transport trains (of which 3 to Kambarka 2 to Levshino)
Lower Irtysh Steamship Agency	total 6 transport trains (of which 5 to Kolomsino, 1 to Tyumen)
Upper Irtysh Steamship Agency	total 4 transport trains (of which 2 to Semipalatinsk, 2 to Pavlodar)

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West Siberian Steamship Agency — total 5 transport trains (of which 1 to Barnaul, 2 to Novosibirsk, 2 to Cheremochniki)

Omsk for the first 10 days of October 6,000 tons (4,000 tons of Cheremkhovo coal and 2,000 tons of Kuznetsk coal).

Kubyshev received 1,000 tons of Kuznetsk coal; a second transport of about the same amount is under way.

The NKRF Plant in Semipalatinsk is authorized for the fourth quarter 60 tons of coke: October 15, November 30, December 15 (tons).

In the Coal Supply the distribution of coke is particularly difficult, for earlier only the Kuznetsk coal was suitable for coking and the coal from Cheremkhovo is being processed for coke for the first time.

3. Timber

As firewood for ships the following quantities were allotted to some steamship agencies:

Kama Steamship Agency	60,000	cubic meters
Vyatka Steamship Agency	40,000	" "
Chkalov Oblast' (own supply) estimated	2,000	" "
for October cut (as of 15 October)	500	" "
Kazakhstan Oblast' (own supply) estimated	2,000	" "
for October cut (as of 15 October)	1,700	" "
Directorate of the Upper Irtysh Steamship Agency from the NK for the Timber Economy for ship rafts		
(a) September	400,000	tons
(b) October	132,000	"
for transport of timber by ships		
(a) September	300,000	tons
(b) October	90,000	"
Lower Irtysh Steamship Agency (own supply), from Omsk Oblast' of	76,000	cubic meters
which (a) in fourth quarter,		
to procure	30,000	" "
to transport	25,000	" "
(b) in first quarter 1943,		
to procure	15,000	" "
to transport	17,000	" "

For ship construction and for ship repair purposes the following quantities were allotted:

(a) Gorkij		
received from "Cherepovets Forest"	11,000	cubic meters
the plant "Ulyanov Lenin" received thereof	3,000	" "

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the "Svoboda" sawmill received from
the NKRF, Gorkij 5,000 cubic meters
and furnished to the Volodarsk 3,000 " "
Oblast'
and to the Upper Volga Steamship
Agency 2,000 " "

the Upper Volga Steamship Agency received supplemental from the sawmills "Respublikanets" and "Krasnaya Zvezda" 620 " "

(b) the Kama Steamship Agency was to be allotted 6,000 cubic meters

(c) Ufa furnished the ship repair yard "October Revolution" 450 tons of special wood packing

(d) Vologda furnished a total of 1,700 cubic meters including 200 cbm. to the shipyard "Komsomolskaya Pravda."

(e) Omsk furnished to the ship repair yards in its area 20,000 cubic meters

(f) Irkutsk shipped to ships repair at Semipalatinsk 5 cars of wood packing.

(g) Alma Ata is to deliver 500 cubic meters of sawn timber to Semipalatinsk

(h) Chardzhou will receive 11 cars of poles

An unplanned use of timber out of the balances of the plant is basically forbidden.

Novosibirsk is criticized, since through the exclusive fault of the Steamship Agency the plants in Novosibirsk and Bobrovsk received no timber.

4. Food

Food was distributed in October to the Department for the Distribution of Goods and Supply as follows: (a) barley, (b) fish products, (c) meat products, (d) butter, (e) vegetable fats, (f) sugar, (g) sweets - all in dz (100 kilograms):

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
Moscow Volga Canal	27						
Volodarsk Shipyard	28						
Upper Volga Steamship Agency	499	400					

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	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
Gorodets Mechanical Plant	97	10					
Gorodets Shipyard	32	40					
"Molotov" Ship Repair Yard	33	36					
Plant "Teplokhod"	31	36					
Gorkij Shipyard	29	36					
Plant "Ulyanov-Lenin"	29	36					
Molotov	367						
Udmurt ASSR	50						
Tatar ASSR	61	45	46	7	14	13	24
Kujbyshev		391	445	50	183	118	158
Saratov		234	261	25	120	70	106
Kirov	60						
Gurev	50						
Semipalatinsk		148	66	35	22	8	98
Krasnoyarsk	150						
Rybache (4th quarter)		16	14	1	7	5	14
Plant 38 in Arkul	Vegetables, 3,000 tons						

5. Consumer goods

Consumer goods received by the individual divisions for Distribution of Goods and Supply of the NKRF for the fourth quarter (in thousands of rubles): (a) Gorodets, (b) Bor, (c) Ufa, (d) East Siberian Steamship Agency, (e) Seleginsk, (f) Upper Amur Steamship Agency, (g) Lower Amur Steamship Agency.

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
Cotton	4	10	23	4	11	37	43
Wool	4	10	23	3	11	36	42
Silk	4	12	25	3	12	35	48

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	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
Yarn	1	3	6	1	0	9	11
Sewing cotton	9	22	24	6	22	64	86
Socks	4	11	--	3	12	35	44
Hosiery	3	10	--	2	11	311	40
Leather shoe cloth	4	10	24	3	12	30	39
Laundry soap	2	4	5	1	4	9	12
Tobacco	12	20	45	--	--	--	--
Matches	2	5	13	--	--	--	--
Perfumes	4	10	16	--	--	--	--
Toilet soap	2	8	8	--	--	--	--
Felt boots, pairs	150	800	625	--	--	--	--

V. Measures for Wintering the Fleet

(26) At the beginning of the month of October NKRF-Moscow issued instructions on the assembly of the fleet in definite berths for the winter. They emphasized the following points:

1. Remaining work with respect to preparation of subject harbors is to be conducted under the personal guidance of the chiefs of the steamship agencies in the shortest time possible.

2. Final preparations for accommodating the Fleet is to be reported within ten days. The following is to be carried out.

   (a) all berths will be equipped with communications equipment,

   (b) chiefs of berths will be appointed,

   (c) the berths are to be supplied with fuel, light, provisions, and accommodations. (Note: The provisions shall be complete for the total berthing period before the cold weather sets in).

(27) Personnel who become available through the closing down of transportation in the winter will be assigned to shipyard, plant, and forest employment.

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Individual offices are to assign to this work the following personnel:

Office	Shipbuilders	Timber Cutters
Ust Usa	20	360
Pechora Steamship Agency	--	100
Gorkij	250	1445
Kujbyshev	100	1085
Molotov	400	9 50
Kirov	--	340
Ufa	20	2 90
Uralsk	--	50
Novosibirsk	170	1200
Omsk	120	8840
Krasnoyarsk	250	3 30
Ulan Ude	--	90
Khabarovsk	250	1600

(28) Personnel still remaining there shall be assigned to repair work on ships and to the agricultural enterprises as technicians. The ships themselves are to be given a full overhauling during the winter.

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report

Dated: 7-19 October 1942

/THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE ESPIONAGE LAWS, TITLE 18, U.S.C., SECTION 793 AND 794. SEE ALSO PUBLIC LAW 513, 81ST CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW./

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Office of Research & Reports

Strategic Division

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PREFACE

During the Second World War the German Signal Intelligence Control Center of the Staff of the Chief of Army Signal Service (HNW, LNA) issued a series of reports to show the USSR military-economic situation as reflected in Russian internal plain language traffic. A total of 145 reports, [redacted] appeared at short, irregular intervals, usually six per month, for the period October 1942-March 1943. [redacted] include mostly daily reports for March 1943 as well as a few monthly reports covering the latter part of 1942 and the early part of 1943. The last four reports, [redacted] summarize Soviet economic activities for periods of three to nine months in 1943 and 1944.

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Eighty-three of these reports have been translated and issued by [redacted] One hundred reports, [redacted] are being translated and issued by Strategic Division of the Office of Research and Reports (CIA). The series will be completed with the publication of [redacted]

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7-19 October 1942

The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report

(Based on domestic radio traffic)

1. Personnel Situation

(1) In Uralsk Oblast' personnel are needed for operating tractors. Draft animals are to be employed, for which reason the work will progress much slower. Also in Kustanai Komsomol members are being called up for field work. In Kazakhstan, as a result of the military draft, forest and timber workers are required. The supply of wood fuel in Kustanai cannot be carried out for that reason. In Siberia the workers of the NKRF are to be employed in their free time for river work, at a 25 to 50% rise in wages.

(2) Measures are to be effected for the transport of oil workers from Baku to the east by way of Krasnovodsk.

(3) Workers, who are to be directly employed at oil wells, are not subject to call to military service.

2. Food Situation

(4) In Uralsk Oblast' the harvest work is finished. As a result of the extraordinarily good harvest of bread grains, a lack of storage area prevails.

(5) The harvest in Aktyubinsk Oblast' is in general satisfactory.

(6) In Kazakhstan, in order to assure field cultivation, 40% of all draft animals from the kolkhozes are to be drawn into this work, since there is a shortage of tractors and fuel.

(7) The harvest in Georgia has fallen below plan. The faulty performance of tractor stations has resulted in limited grain deliveries.

(8) The repetition of the previous year's mistakes in the sunflower and linseed harvest in Armenia would endanger oil and soap supply to the front and homeland as a result of enemy occupation of important areas.

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(9) The sunflower harvest in Kustanai is proceeding poorly. Tractor repairs cannot be carried out. Both are the result of a shortage of manpower.

(10) The tillage at sovkhozes in Kustanai is unsatisfactory. The level of cultivation has not increased.

(11) In Aktyubinsk the potato harvest is endangered by a shortage of workers.

(12) The cattle taken from the western oblasti in Uralsk and Gurev to south Kazakhstan by way of Aktyubinsk was to be herded further on. This is impracticable since there is a lack of fodder in Aktyubinsk and Uralsk. The cattle are to be driven as far as possible in Saratov Oblast', and where this is not feasible, are to be slaughtered. Some of the milk cows and draft oxen have already been slaughtered. In Aktyubinsk in one rajon 4,000 sheep and all the pigs have been slaughtered, because there is no possibility for foddering them. A part of the cattle were destroyed in transit.

(13) For the gift collection for the front, tobacco, biscuits, sugar, and canned meat are in top demand. Through an order of the NKRF of 18 October to all subordinate offices, the following has been ordered:

1. As passenger luggage adults may carry 16 kilograms of food, and children, 8 kilograms.

2. The acceptance of express goods and current consignments of food by civilians is to be discontinued.

3. The authorities have to produce a permit certificate from the NK for Supply.

4. As food the following are in favor: vegetables, potatoes, bread-grains, groats, meat and fish products, tea, sugar, wine and others.

5. All food cargoes which were registered after 1 October are subject to confiscation and disposal.

3. Industry

(14) The plants in Molotov cannot fulfill the requirements of the NKRF for ship spare parts. The NKRF plant in Ust-Usa delivered only 27% of the planned amount of ship spare parts, and 66% of the motors. Ship repairs can, therefore, not be carried out.

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(15) In Yakutsk, airplane workshops and an experimental station of the Civil Air Fleet are being built.

(16) In Kustanai a sugar refinery is being built.

(17) The manufacturing industry in West Kazakhstan cannot fulfill the October plan.

(18) 15,000 tons of iron metal are to be transported to Krasnovodsk from the Transcaucasus by way of Baku, by means of which a metal reserve will insure production in the winter of 1942-43.

(19) The Molotov and Kirov offices of the NKRF are designated to produce from their own auxiliary resources a larger number of bast shoes, (Kirov 15,000 pair), probably because of a leather shortage.

(20) An industrial plant is being evacuated from Murmansk.

4. Fuel Situation

(21) Lubricating oil and grease are to be delivered to the NKRF in only about 25% of the September allocation. Because of a lack of fuel all ships of the NKRF, except hospital ships, are to be immediately taken into winter anchorage and laid up. The NKRF must still lay hands on the quantities of fuel allotted for November.

(22) In Aktyubinsk Oblast' there is a complete lack of fuel.

(23) According to the State Plan the industrial enterprises are receiving a fuel allocation reduced by 10 to 15%.

(24) Larger petroleum and fuel stocks exist in Krasnovodsk rajon.

(25) "Cheremkhovo-Coal" was also recently converted to coke.

(26) Kuznetsk Basin has not fulfilled the September plan for coal deliveries. The Moscow Basin is working well. The fuel supply of Moscow for the winter is guararteed (radio broadcast). On the radio and in the press the greatest economy in the use of current and coal is called for.

5. Transportation

(27) The transport situation is causing considerable difficulties. However, attempts are being made to overcome these difficulties by all available means.

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(28) From Uralsk all shipments go to Alma Ata by way of Gurev. Transport, however, cannot be carried out because only old men and women are available as transport workers.

(29) Transport work--especially for food transport--is to be carried out by the workers of all plants in their free time. A payment for the overtime completed "for the good of the Fatherland" is not to be guaranteed.

(30) Uralsk can deliver no grain to Gurev, because there is a shortage of sacks and no possibility exists for ship transport.

(31) Uralsk is overflowing with evacuees, who are finding no possibility of work. The people must be sent furtner on toward East Kazakhstan.

(32) In Uralsk, evacuated plants and complete sovkhozes have arrived, for which quarters and supply are causing great difficulties.

(33) The Directorate of the Lower Volga Steamship Agency must be accommodated in Engels instead of in Saratov because of a lack of room.

(34) In Astrakhan the entire population is to be evacuated.

(35) A road trip from Gurev to Aktyubinsk lasts seven days.

(36) The trains are not running regularly any longer and are greatly delayed.

(37) A trip to and from Moscow is only permissible with a militia pass.

6. Miscellaneous

(38) The collection of gifts for the front is being carried out with emphasis by the Komsomols in Uralsk and Aktyubinsk.

(39) In Baku, taking of motion pictures of workers' groups for an exhibition in America is being undertaken.

(40) A winter clothing drive is to be carried out at present.

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report 3/11

Dated: 12 November 1943

/THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE ESPIONAGE LAWS, TITLE 18, U.S.C., SECTION 793 AND 794. SEE ALSO PUBLIC LAW 513, 81ST CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW./

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PREFACE

During the Second World War the German Signal Intelligence Control Center of the Staff of the Chief of Army Signal Service (HNW, LNA) issued a series of reports to show the USSR military-economic situation as reflected in Russian internal plain language traffic. These reports appeared at short, irregular intervals, usually six per month, for the period October 1942-March 1945. Eighty-three of these reports have been translated and issued by [redacted] FOIAb3a FOIAb3a

It is planned to issue a complete set of translations of the reports, beginning with the most recent and working backward, but omitting those already translated by [redacted] The numbering of the items was added by the translator since the Germans did this only in the last eighteen reports, [redacted] inclusive. Since the original material was in Russian, an effort has been made when translating the German to determine the original Russian term wherever possible. This is facilitated by the Russian fondness for abbreviations. In these translations into English the probable meaning of the abbreviation will be given in parenthesis the first time it occurs in each report. FOIAb3a FOIAb3a

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The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report 3/11

(Based on Domestic Radio Traffic)

Individual Messages

1.) The Personnel Situation

(1) On 1 November the Turkmen petroleum extraction industry in Nebit-Dag employed 1,000 men; the Turkmen paraffin extraction industry employed 500 men. On 1 November the Plant of the NK (People's Commissariat) for the Shipbuilding Industry in Taganrog had a working force of 910.

(2) Krasnodar Kraj announced the following status of medical personnel:

in cities — ? 50 doctors, including:

- 20 Government medical inspectors
- 16 Epidemic specialists
- 61 Orthopaedists (?)
- 6 Malaria specialists;

in villages — 608 doctors, including:

- 56 Government medical inspectors
- 7 Epidemic specialists
- 62 Orthopaedists (?)
- 14 Malaria specialists;

in cities — 860 minor medical personnel, including:

- 120 Army surgeons
- 86 Midwives
- 570 Nurses
- 37 Dental surgeons
- 12 Dentists
- 4 Assistant army surgeons
- 24 Laboratory assistants
- 7 Disinfectors.

in villages — 2,494 minor medical personnel, including:

- 879 Army surgeons
- 644 Midwives
- 792 Nurses

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78 Dental surgeons
9 Dentists
32 Assistant army surgeons
32 Laboratory assistants
28 Disinfectors

(3) The following personnel status will be authorized at the scrap metal collection points at Bataisk and Rostov/Don for the fourth quarter:

Bataisk:	Number	Wages
Workers	145	161, 700 rubles
Engineering-Technical Personnel	20	75, 900 rubles
Permanently appointed	27	47, 600 rubles
Other personnel	24	18, 200 rubles
Rostov:		
Workers	36	41, 111 rubles
Engineering-Technical Personnel	23	87, 000 rubles
Administrative Personnel	40	82, 300
Permanently appointed	28	63, 000

(4) The following personnel will be authorized for the Semipalatinsk Ship Repair Yard:

75 Ship mechanics
30 Ship machinists
60 Rudder mechanics
50 Mechanics
50 Lathe operators
60 Boilermakers
50 Locksmiths
30 Electrowelders
30 Smiths
30 Shapers
50 Radio operators

(5) The Sovkhoz Construction Material Directorate in Krasnodar was not able to fulfill the transport plan for timber because all the workers were inducted into military service. It is intended that as a substitute war wounded will be put on this work.

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(6) Railroad cars with imported goods from Tabriz cannot be unloaded at the Leninakan depots of "Iransovtrans" because of a lack of workers. Sixty workers will be dispatched from Erevan.

(7) The Chief Construction Board in Rostov/Don had the following requirements for workers for the fourth quarter of 1943 and the first quarter of 1944:

2	Mechanics
20	Locksmiths
6	Jobbers
7	Carpenters
5	Painters
2	Insulation workers
20	Stonemasons
4	Welders
3	Oven installers
1	Boilersmith
1	Roofer
34	Electrical technicians

(8) The following are needed to reestablish the working force of a magnesium plant in Rostov/Don in the fourth quarter:

4	Carpenters
2	Oven installers
4	Boilerworkers
5	Tinsmiths
2	Roofers
2	Bricklayers
1	Jobber
1	We lder
5	Locksmiths

(9) All workers of a plant of the North Caucasian Heavy Machine Industry in Taganrog have been transferred by the Construction Director to the "Andreev" Plant. Operations of the plant have been suspended. The plant requests the People's Commissariat for the Shipping Industry to release 170 men.

(10) In accordance with the order of the People's Commissariat for Merchant Shipping, the following enterprises shall send porters to Arkhangel'sk while the navigation season is closed:

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Gor'kij NKRF: 292 men
Molotov NKRF: 100 men

(11) The Kirensk Water Transport Base shall furnish 150 men from transport and shore personnel to the Lena Steamship Agency for wood procurement.

(12) In November the Krasnodar Oblast' Committee shall conscript 400 able-bodied workers until 15 February 1944 for the reconstruction of a local installation of the Petroleum Industry.

(13) The Rostov/Don Oblast' Committee shall conscript 4,000 workers in October for the North Caucasian Heavy Machine Industry. No workers had been received by 28 October. The Peoples' Commissariat for the Heavy Machine Industry shall enforce dispatch of the workers by 10 November.

(14) The Peoples' Commissariat for Construction in Rostov/Don has conscripted 1,500 men.

(15) In order to assure maintenance at Millerovo, the Rostov/Don Oblast' Trade Section received an order for 12,000 conscripts who were transferred on detached duty to enterprises of the Peoples' Commissariat of Armaments at Chelyabinsk, Kemerovo, Sverdlovsk, and Moscow.

(16) The Arkhangel'sk Military Okrug received the order to exempt from military conscription all students in the class of 1926 at the River Navigation Technical School.

(17) According to the order of the NK for Defense, calling up the military conscripts of the class of 1926 at the Cherdyn Drydock, initiated before 9 May, will be haulted.

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(18) According to a communication from the NK for Light Machine Building, military conscripts of the class of 1926 who have qualifications for the Third Category or higher are not subject to calling up.

(19) Of the working force at Plant 65 of the NK for Munitions in Taganrog, 43 persons have been called up.

(20) The Azerbajdzhan Work Office in Baku requests that the training plan for apprentices at the Maritime Trade School be approved. 1,000 men are provided for as follows:

325	Locksmiths
125	Lathe operators
50	Welders
100	Carpenters
50	Smiths
50	Founders
50	Electrical assemblers
150	Boilersmiths
50	Pattern-makers
50	Moulders

21) In North-Osetia 149 men were called up from the Technical School and 61 from the Trade School on 21 October. Calling up in Kabardino-Balkar (ASSR) will take place on 24 October.

2.) The Food Situation

(22) Threshing grain has not yet been completed at the Novosibirsk and Omsk NKRF. The grain must be delivered to the Government posts not later than 10 November.

(23) On 1 October the Tbilisi Grain Procurement (Office) had the following grain stock:

192	tons	Flour
1,406	tons	Wheat
54	tons	Groats
12	tons	Rye

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SECURITY INFORMATION

Stocks at the mill combine:

2,114	tons	Flour
106	tons	Groats
87	tons	Rye
668	tons	Wheat

Stocks at the trade office and bakeries:

439	tons	Flour

(24) Stocks at the Poti Grain Procurement (Office):

16	tons	Flour
132	tons	Groats

Mill combine:

590	tons	Flour
77	tons	Groats
710	tons	Wheat

(25) 2,000 tons barley shall be stored by the Erevan Grain Procurement (Office) for State Reserves.

(26) Up to 20 October Makhachkala had procured the following:

1,328	tons	Cabbage
1,491	tons	Cucumbers
1,335	tons	Tomatoes

(27) The Kolkhozes of the Rostov Oblast' had procured the following thru 25 October:

612	tons	Tomatoes
162	tons	Cucumbers
38	tons	Onions
267	tons	Preserved vegetables
46	tons	Carrots
2	tons	Beet roots
186	tons	Cabbage

(28) In Kazan' harbor are stored 350 tons of potatoes for the Krasnodar NKVD which can not be transported farther because navigation has ceased. Moreover, 700 tons of potatoes and 350 tons of vegetables are on the railway which can not be forwarded because of a lack of railroad cars. Because of the cold there is a danger that the potatoes will freeze. Kazan' shall store 10,000 tons of potatoes.

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(29) The procurement organizations of the Azerbajdzhan Republic are to supply to special consumers the following:

11,000	tons	Potatoes
4,500	tons	Vegetables, including:
1,000	tons	Cabbage
2,000	tons	Onions.

(30) Thru 6 October the Azerbajdzhan Vegetable and Fruit Trading (Office) had supplied the following:

207	tons	Potatoes, 10% of the yearly plan
1,200	tons	Vegetables, 117% of the yearly plan

(31) The following imports arrived in Erevan during the period 1-20 October:

From Tabriz:	1,316	tons	Beans
From Dzhulfa:	105	tons	Flour
From Pahlevi:	451	tons	Beans

(32) The Baku Grain Procurement (Office) received 315 tons of flour on 4 November from "Iransovtrans." On 5 November the following supply was on hand:

125	tons	Flour
32	tons	Salt
541	tons	Beans
850	tons	Rice

(33) The Armenian NK for the Meat and Dairy Industry in Erevan purchased only 180 tons of milk for butter production during the first 9 months of 1943 as compared to 1,246 tons of milk during 1942. Fulfillment of the yearly production plan for butter and cheese is thus placed in doubt.

(34) The November production plan of the Groznyj City Dairy has been set as follows:

15	tons	Meat
70	tons	Meat products

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(35) The Nal'chik Meat Combine shall procure the following in November:

50	tons	Meat
70	tons	Meat products

(36) The Sovkhoz Trust at Rostov/Don sold 1,000 suckling pigs to "Rostov-Coal" and other organizations. It requests permission to sell an additional 1,500.

(37) In Leningrad the Meat Combine of the Oblast' Animal Slaughter Procurement (Office) received to date only 890 tons of beasts for slaughter of the total allotment of 1,400 tons.

(38) The meat industry in Tbilisi has procured thru 4 October 1,641 sheep for the liberated oblasti.

(39) Thru 16 October 118,842 head of live stock had been driven from Dzhanibek to the Rostov/Don Oblast', including:

32,197	head of	Horned cattle
78,999	head of	Sheep
7,645	head of	Horses

(40) The herds of cattle are approaching West Kazakhstan.

(41) Rostov/Don requests an increased supply of preserved meat because the meat supply of the coal workers of the NKVD and other offices and enterprises is extremely scarce. In the first 20 days of October only 15 tons of cattle were delivered; nevertheless 1,100 tons were anticipated for the fourth quarter.

(42) The following NKRF offices should receive from Gorkij Fish Sales the following additional fish deliveries:

5	tons	Bor, Plant "Molotov"
8	tons	Bor, Plant "Teplokhod"
5	tons	Gorodets Shipyard
4	tons	Gorodets - NKRF
2	tons	Voskresensk - NKRF
6	tons	Chkalovsk - NKRF

(43) Krasnovodsk - NKRF had a salt supply of 1,338 tons on 1 November.

(44) The Rostov Oblast' Trade Division should receive in November from the:

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#1. Kuban Sugar Factory	30 tons
#2. Kuban Sugar Factory	12 cars of sugar as well as 200 tons of imported sugar.

(45) The NK for the Food Industry in Ashkhabad should receive 8 tank cars of alcohol from the alcohol factory in Bijsk and 4 tank cars of alcohol from the alcohol factory in Dzhambul. Up to now two tank cars have been despatched from Bijsk.

(46) The NK for the Food Industry in Krasnodar announces that, as of 1 October, 23% of the cultivated fields of the tobacco Sovkhozes were harvested.

(47) Erevan received 15 tons of tobacco worth 1.3 million rubles. 12 tons of tobacco have been sent to Moscow. 3 tons of tobacco remain provisionally in the warehouse of Worker' Supply in Erevan.

(48) On 1 November the following food rations were fixed for more workers of the enterprises of the NK Oil in Turkmen doing drilling work (per person per month):

4.5 kg.	Meat, fish
0.9	Fat
0.5	Sugar goods
3	Groats, Macaroni
12	Potatoes
1	Bread (daily)

For the workers who are active in reconstruction work, the following food rations were fixed according to an order of 2 October (per person per month):

2.2 kg.	Meat, fish
0.6	Fat
0.5	Sugar
1.5	Groats, Macaroni

In addition, the food rations for the second warm meal (factory ration) are:

1.5 kg.	Meat, fish
0.3	Fat
1.5	Macaroni

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(49) According to an order of 2 October 1943, ration cards for bread, sugar, groats shall be given out to two categories of workers in the Workers' Settlements in Groznyj. In those cities, in which cards for meat, fish, fat, groats and macaroni exist, the following food rations will be introduced (per person per month):

1.8 kg.	Meat, fish
0.4	Fat
0.4	Sugar and sugar goods
1.2	Groats, macaroni
0.6	Bread (daily)

In the liberated oblasti bread (daily) 0.5 kg.

(50) In the Sovkhozes of the Krasnodar Rajon there are 593 tractors on hand, of which 409 are in need of repair.

(51) For the wine combines in Novorossijsk there will be required for the cultivation of the vineyard:

10,000	units	spades
10,000	units	picks
5,000	units	hoes
5,000	units	garden saws
5,000	units	pruning knives

Authorizations

	Consignee	Quantity		Type	Consignor	Remarks
(52)	Astrakhan-NKRF	630	Tons	Potatoes	Stalingrad	---
(53)	Baku, Food Industry	43	"	Vegetable oil	---	For 4th quarter
(54)	Baku, Coke Factory	10	"	Margarine	Baku "Oil & Fat"	---
(55)	Beslan, Combine	7,000	"	Maize	---	For November
	Beslan, Combine	10,000	"	Maize	---	For December
(56)	Esentuki Cattle Fodder	600	Head	Large cattle	Stavropol, Cattle Supply	In November
(57)	Frunze, Oblast' Flour Directorate	1,500	Tons	Rice	Tiflis	---
(58)	Groznyj-NK for Food Industry	500	"	Cattle	Local Departments	In 4th quarter
	"	200	"	Cattle	Stavropol	"
	"	500	"	Cattle	Dagestan	"
	"	600	"	Meat	---	"
(59)	Yakutsk - NKRF	49	"	Grain fodder	Irkutsk, Grain Procurement	---

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(60)	Yasnovataya "Red Army" Supply	50,000 liters	Alcohol	Novocherkassk	In November
(61)	Yurevets-NKRF	1,124 tons	Rye	---	---
(62)	Kara-Mursa, Food Supply of the "Red Army"	850 tons	Canned meat	Ordzhonikidze Depot No. 42	Two transports up to 25 cars
(63)	Kotlyarevskaya,, Cattle Fodder Provisionary	300 head	Large cattle	Nalchik Cattle Supply	In November
(64)	Krasnodar, Chief Wine Directorate	30 tons	Sugar	---	---
	"	40,000 liters	Alcohol	---	---
(65)	Krasnodar, Food Industry	20 tons	Sugar	Krasnodar, Sugar Sales	For 4th quarter
	"	2,000 liters	Alcohol	Pyatigorsk Alcohol Trust	"
(66)	Krasnodar Fish Trust	100 tons	Salt	Makhachkala Salt Directorate	---
(67)	Krasnodar, Food Supply	500 tons	Sugar	Girej, Sugar Factory	In November
(68)	North Caucasus, Military Okrug	180 tons	Sugar	"	"
(69)	Makhachkala Cannery Trust	25 tons	Groats	Makhachkala Grain Procurement	---
(70)	Leninakan, Meat Combine	50 tons	Groats	Erevan Grain Procurement	---
(71)	Leningrad Fish Sales	5,250 tons	Fish	Vladivostok	In November & December by Murmansk transports
	"	4,250	Fish	"	
	"	1,000 liters	Canned fish	"	
	"	100 tons	Caviar	"	"
(72)	Moscow	120 tons	Salmon	Arkhangelsk, Norel' Fish Industry	---
(73)	Krasnodar, Fruit & Vegetable Trust	6,000 liters	Alcohol	Pyatigorsk Alcohol Trust	In 4th quarter
(74)	Krasnodar, Food Industry	2,000 "	Alcohol	"	"
(75)	Omsk, NKRF	70 tons	Grain fodder	Omsk, Grain Procurement	Additional
(76)	Poti, Black Sea Fleet	30 tons	Milk & dairy products	Krasnodar, Sales for Meat and Dairy Products	In November dried milk is to replace the insufficient supply of regular milk.
	"	1.5 tons	Cheese	"	"
(77)	Rostov, Cold Storage Building	20 tons	Milk	Rostov, Milk Combine	In 4th quarter
(78)	Rostov, Oblast' Trade Division	30 tons	Sugar	Girej Sugar Factory	In Nov. & Dec.

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(79)	Tikhoretsk, Oil Depot	65 tons	Vegetable Oil	Girej-Sugar Factory	In Nov. & Dec.

Deliveries

(80)	Krasnodar, Food Supply of the "Red Army"	255 liters	Canned fish	Makhachkala	Fish Sales
(81)	Leningrad "Volkhovstroj"	740 tons	Syrup	Kokand	In 60 tank cars
(82)	Leningrad	27,993 tons	Potatoes	---	By 2 November
	"	855 tons	Onions	---	By 2 November
(83)	Leningrad, Directorate of Flax and Cotton Industry	32 tons	Potatoes	Rodniki, Sovkhoz	---
(84)	Rostov, Oblast' Trade Division	7,450 tons	Flour	---	In November
	"	320 tons	Groats	---	In November

3.) Metal Supply

(85) The Azerbajdzhan Oil Combine in Baku is to receive material for industrial installations from:

Works in Vyksunsk	gas pipe
Works in Pervouralsk	flue pipe
Works in Zinarskaya	thin water pipe

Chief Directorate of Metal Sales in Baku: Steel 200 tons; Cast iron 260

(86) In the port of Baku there were stored on 1 October:

900 tons of brass
60 tons of steel

(87) The barrel factory of the Oil Sales of Azerbajdzhan in Baku should receive 100 tons of iron hoops. These days they come to Baku via "Iransovtrans."

(88) In the course of 25 days in October 24,193 tons of manganese ore arrived at the Metal Sales in Baku. In an equal period 30,547 tons of manganese ore were despatched. The remainder amounted to 9,043 tons of manganese ore.

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(89) On 30 and 31 October [illegible] 790 tons of scrap metal were processed in Bataisk. 1,254 tons of scrap metal were delivered, of which 890 tons were from stolen stocks. A shipment could not be carried out because of the absence of cars.

(90) Blagoveshchensk, Plant 428, requires the immediate shipment of 20 tons of zinc from the Technical Oil Supply for Azerbajdzhan in Baku. The lack of zinc is hindering the carrying out of special instructions.

(91) The Groznyj Scrap Metal Collection Point is to undertake the following deliveries in the fourth quarter according to plan:

to the Karbardino Balkar Enterprises	100 tons
to the North Osetian Enterprises	80 tons
to the Checheno-Ingush Enterprises	100 tons
to the Dagestan Enterprises	50 tons
to the Plant #182 of the Shipbuilding Industry	250 tons
to the Electro works of "Ordzhonikidse Power"	20 tons
to the Power Combine in Baksan	10 tons

3,086 tons of scrap metal remain there and cannot be shipped because of lack of cars and the absence of authority.

(92) Groznyj, Plant "Krasnyj Trud", should deliver at least 2 tons of scrap metal in the fourth quarter.

(93) Krasnodar, Plant "Krasnolit", should receive:

from Plant 774	sheet iron	(amount not given)
from Plant in Alapaevo (?)	sheet iron	16.5 tons
from Plant 764	sheet iron	7 tons
from Plant in Severskaya	sheet iron	16.5 tons
from Plant 774	hoop iron	1

(94) The 185 tons of metal which arrived in Makhachkala on barges are to be distributed to the following plans which are subordinate to Astrakhan "Raidtanker":

Plant 709	35 tons	Plant 368	36 tons
Plant 182	40 tons	Plant 239	40 tons
Plant 638	16 tons	Plant 205	18 tons

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(95) Makhachkala "Iransovtrans" had from 15 to 20 October a balance of 108 tons nails and 17 tons telegraph wire

(96) Rostov/Don, Agricultural Machine Building, should receive in November from Nizhne-Turinsk Factory one car of sheet iron and from Enakievo Works one car of rolled metal.

(97) The scrap iron yard in Rostov/Don has to process 205 tons scrap iron in November according to plan.

(98) Sverdlovsk, NK for Coal, should receive from Krasnovodsk "Iransovtrans" 300 tons of sheet iron. The shipment has not arrived.

(99) Tiflis, Scrap Iron Yard, has procured:

	1	983 tons	Ferrous metal
		94 tons	Non-ferrous metal
Shipped were:	1	266 tons	Ferrous metal
		69 tons	Non-ferrous metal

Requirements

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(100)	Sulin, "Krasnyj Sulin" Works	40 tons	Ferro-manga-nese	---	Immediate delivery is being delayed

Authorizations

(101)	Plant 777	50 tons	Sheet iron	Yaroslavl	---
(102)	Plant 777	30 tons	Corru-gated iron sheet	Yaroslavl	---
(103)	Plant 182	500 meters	pipe	Baku Metal Sales	---
(104)	Armavir Meat Canning Trust	30 tons	sheet metal	Dzhulfa	"Iransovtrans" shipped at once
(105)	Baku, Chief Metal Sales	60 tons	rolled iron	Magnitogorsk Factory	---
	"	40 tons	rolled iron	Beloretsk Factory	---

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(106)	Kazan, Supply of Local Industry	10 tons	Rotary planers	Nizhnaya-Salda Factory #2, Sverdlovsk Oblast'	---
(107)	Leningrad	56 tons	Sheet iron	Novotagilsk Metallurgical Works	---
(108)	Magnitogorsk Metal Combine	50 tons	Ferro-silicon	Zestafoni Iron Foundry	---
(109)	Novosibirsk NKRF	200 tons	sheet	Novosibirsk Chief Metal Sales	---
(110)	Rostov/Don Agricultural Supply	100 tons	plows	Rubtsovsk, Farm Machine Industry	Delivery in fourth quarter
(111)	Rostov/Don Farm Machine Industry	17 tons	ferro-silicon	Nizhne-Tagilsk, Factory	For November
(112)	Shakhty Electric Grid	34 tons	rolled iron	Magnitogorsk, Factory	---
(113)	Shakhty "Rostovugol"	20 tons	Cable drums	Station Grazhdanskaya	---
(114)	Chelyabinsk Armor Supply	134 tons	Import-metal	Makhachkala	---
(115)	Lower-Irtysh Steamship Agency	2.5 tons	Steel	Omsk-NKRF	---
(116)	Uryupino Meat Combine	50 tons	Sheet	Dzhulfa "Iransovtrans"	---

Deliveries

(117)	Kizil-Arvat, Vehicle and Repair Plant	34.5 tons	Roofing sheet	Nizhne-Turinsk Metal Works	---
(118)	Kuznetsk Metalworks	20 tons	Manganese ore	Baku Metal Sales	---
(119)	Magnitogorsk Metalworks	5,192 tons	"	"	---

4.) Oil Supply

(120) There is a Petroleum Technical School in Baku.

(121) According to the November plan Groznyj Oil Supply is to despatch 15,318 tons of mazut.

(122) Karasu Cotton Procurement trust in Kirgiz was to receive from Baku by 25 October:

140 tons naphtha
1 truck of oil

Work has halted because of lack of oil.

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(123) The fuel supply of Rostov Oblast' was fulfilled in October as follows:

Petroleum	44%
Gasoline	68%
Diesel oil	18%

As a result of irregular supply, almost all the oil supply depots of the oblast' have no Benzin and Ligroin; Petroleum is scarce.

(124) Shakhty, Combine "Rostovugol" received no avtol or machine oil in September and October. In order to avoid interruption of requisition and shipment of coal, the Combine proposes the immediate delivery of 630 tons Avtol and 60 tons machine oil.

(125) Groznyj Oil Supply was to send to these coal combines by 25 October:

"Stalinugol" in Stalino	100 tons Auto gasoline
"Rostovugol" in Shakhty	160 tons Auto gasoline
"Voroshilovgradugol" in Voroshilovgrad	200 tons of Autogasoline

Because of lack of auto gasoline, shipment of coal from the above combines has been suspended.

(126) The restored Plant "Andreev" in Taganrog is idle for the third day because of lack of mazut. It is to receive immediately from Groznyj Oil Supply 900 tons of mazut and an additional shipment of 600 tons by 15 November.

Requirements

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(127)	Astrakhan, Plants of NK for Oil	10,000 tons	Pyrolitic charge stock	Groznyj Oil Sales	---
(128)	Izhevsk "Planeta"	50 tons	Machine oil	Baku Oil Supply	For October
(129)	Krasnodar	42 tons	Petroleum	---	For field cultivation in spring
	Krasnodar	10 tons	Ligroin	---	
(130)	Krasnoyarsk, Plant of NK for Armaments	25 tons	Motor oil	Krasnovodsk Oil Supply	Urgent
	"	25 tons	Cylinder oil	"	"
	"	25 tons	Turbine oil	"	"
(131)	Leningrad	80 tons	Petroleum	---	---
	"	20 tons	Gasoline	---	---

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Authorizations

(132)	Plant #38	25 tons	Cylinder oil	Baku Oil Supply	---
(133)	Plant #78 of NK for Munitions	50 tons	Gas oil	Baku Oil Supply	For November
(134)	Plant #112	50 tons	Motor oil	Krasnovodsk Oil Supply	For October
(135)	Plant #410	200 tons	Diesel oil	Nebit Dag Oil Industry	---
	"	30 tons	Gasoline	"	---
(136)	Plant 742 of NK for Rubber Industry	200 tons	Benzol	Baku Oil Supply	For November
(137)	Armenia, Road Directorate	40 tons	Gasoline	Tbilisi, Division of lubricants and fuels	---
	"	20 tons	Petroleum	"	---
(138)	Azerbajdzhan, NK for Wood	10 tons	"	Baku Oil Supply	For November
	"	10 tons	Gasoline	"	"
	"	6 tons	Diesel oil	"	"
	"	10 tons	Ligroin	"	"
(139)	Astrakhan, Armor Supply	16 cars	Diesel oil	"	---
(140)	Baksan, Electric Power Combine	3 tons	Petroleum	---	For November
(141)	"	1.5 tons	Gasoline	---	"
(142)	Rostov/Don, Azov-Black-Sea Power	42 tons	Petroleum	---	"
	"	26 tons	Gasoline	---	"
	"	15 tons	Diesel Oil	---	"
(143)	Voronezh, Power Combine	5 tons	Petroleum	---	"
	"	5 tons	Gasoline	---	"
(144)	Baku, NK for Iron	7 tons	Petroleum	---	"
	"	8 tons	Gasoline	---	"
	"	15 tons	Diesel oil	---	"
	"	16 tons	Motor oil	---	"
(145)	Baku - NKVD	4 tons	Petroleum	---	"
	"	15 tons	Gasoline	---	"
(146)	Baku, Salt Industry	20 tons	Diesel oil	Baku Oil Supply	---
(147)	Balakovo, Ship-Repair Yard	1,000 tons	Motor oil	Astrakhan NKRF	---
(148)	Dokshukino, Acetone Plant	20 tons	Gas oil	Baku Oil Supply	---
(149(	Donbas, Trust for Hydroelectric Stations	50 tons	Diesel oil	Groznyj Oil Supply	For November

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(150)	Filino (Yaroslavl Oblast') Plant 151	25 t.	Gas oil	Baku Oil Supply	For November
(151)	Gorkij, NKRF	1,500	Mazut	Chief Directorate, Oil Sales	For November
	"	100	Petroleum	"	"
	"	10	Gasoline	"	"
	"	25	Ligroin	"	"
	"	2	Diesel oil	"	"
	"	4	Motor oil	"	"
(152)	Izhevsk Steel Plant 71	200	Machine oil	Baku Oil Supply	---
(153)	Enakievo Metal Plant	50	Gasoline	Krasnodar Oil Supply	For November
(154)	Kalach-NKRF	21	Petroleum	Chief Directorate Oil Sales	For November
	"	3	Gasoline	"	"
	"	1	Ligroin	"	"
	"	10	Diesel Oil	"	"
	"	2	Motor Oil	"	"
(155)	Kam-Ust'e - NKRF	2,000 tons	Motor Oil	Astrakhan NKRF	---
	"	20	Petroleum	Gorkij NKRF	---
(156)	Kazakhstan Oil Supply	35	Turbine oil	Baku Oil Refinery	For November
(157)	Kemerovo "Ruda"	25	Spindle Oil	Krasnovodsk Oil Supply	---
(158)	Kirov-NKRF	1,000	Mazut	Ufa	---
(159)	Kizel, Repair Plant "Molotovugol"	25	Lube oil	Krasnodar Oil Supply	---
(160)	Kotovsk "Boevik"	25	Viscosin	Baku Oil Sales	---
(161)	Krasnodar Wine Combine	7	Nafta	Krasnodar Oil Supply	For November
(162)	Krasnodar Plant "Oktyabr"	1.5	Petroleum	"	For 4th quarter
	"	30	Nafta	"	"
	"	12	Diesel Oil	"	"
	"	6	Machine Oil	"	"
	"	6	Spindle Oil	"	"
	"	2	Avtol	"	"
(163)	Krasnovishersk Paper Combine	50	Cylinder Oil	Baku Oil Supply	For Oct.
	"	50	Turbine Oil	"	"
(164)	Krivoshchekovo Combine 179	50	Gas Oil	Krasnovodsk Oil Supply	---

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	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(165)	Kuijbyshev Oil Sales	1,000 Tons	Nafta	Astrakhan Oil Sales	---
(166)	Leningrad Oil Supply	2,000	Nafta	Syktykvar Oil Supply	For Nov.
(167)	Lipetsk, Tractor Factory	50	Gasoline	---	"
(168)	Makeevka Metal Works	50	Gasoline	Krasnodar Oil Supply	"
(169)	Miass, Motor Vehicle Factory	100	Machine Oil	"	---
	"	100	Spindle Oil	"	---
	"	25	Cylinder Oil	"	---
(170)	Moscow, Factory #330	25	Oil products	Baku Oil Supply	For Nov.
(171)	Nal'chik "Turnuaus Combine"	10	Aviation oil	Groznyj Oil Supply	For 4th quarter
(172)	North Osetia, NK for Iron	40	Petroleum	---	For Nov.
	"	50	Gasoline	---	"
	"	220	Motor oil	---	"
(173)	Novosibirsk Plant #88	50	Machine oil	Krasnodar oil Supply	"
	"	50	Spindle oil	"	"
(174)	Pervomajskoe Sovkhoz Industry "Industria"	50	Petroleum	Rostov Oil Sales	For Nov.
	"	3	Gasoline	"	"
	"	5	Ligroin	"	"
(175)	Rostov "Stal-montazh"	5	Diesel oil	---	"
(176)	Rybinsk, Shipyard "Volodarskij"	150	Mazut	Gorkij NKRF	"
(177)	Semiluki Chamotte Factory	50	Gasoline	Groznyj Oil Supply	"
(178)	Plant "Svobodnyj Sokol"	50	Gasoline	"	"
(179)	Stalingrad Lower-Volga Steamship Agency	1,000	Nafta	Astrakhan Oil Sales	---
(180)	Stalingrad - NKRF Lower Volga Steamship Agency	12,950	Mazut	---	---
(181)	Stalino Metal Works	50	Gasoline	Krasnodar Oil Supply	For Nov.
(182)	Stalino Iron Supply	100	Gasoline	Krasnodar Oil Supply	"
(183)	Shadrinsk Motor Vehicle Factory	50	Spindle Oil	Krasnoyarsk Oil Supply	"
(184)	Shatura	25	Cylinder oil	Baku Oil Sales	"

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(185)	Schlusselburg, Factory #6 NK Munitions	5 tons	Machine oil	---	Fourth quarter
	"	1	Spindle oil	---	Fourth quarter
	"	1	Solidol	---	"
	"	2	Transformer oil	---	"
	"	40	Vaseline oil	---	"
(186)	Saratov, Factory 236	25	Machine oil	Baku Oil Supply	---
	"	25	Motor oil	"	---
	"	25	Gas oil	"	---
	"	25	Viscosin	"	---
(187)	Sulin, Metal Plant "Krasnyj Sulin"	347	Mazut	Groznyj Oil Supply	For November
(188)	Syzran Plant "Volga"	12	Cylinder oil	Baku, Oil Plant	---
	"	12	Transformer oil	"	---
	"	12	Turbine oil	"	---
(189)	Syzran Plant 418	50	Cylinder oil	Baku, Tech. Oil Supply	---
(190)	Taganrog, Plant "Andreev"	1,500	Mazut	Groznyj Oil Supply	For November
	"	50	Gasoline	Krasnodar Oil Supply	"
(191)	Taganrog, Plant "Trubostal"	1,500	Mazut	Groznyj	"
(192)	Chelyabinsk, Motor Vehicle Factory	50	Machine oil	Krasnodar oil Supply	---
	"	50	Spindle oil	"	---
	"	150	Cylinder oil	"	---
(193)	Chelyabinsk "Mars"	24	Oil products	Groznyj Oil Supply	---
(194)	Ulyanovsk, Oil Depot	1,000	Motor oil	Astrakhan NKRF	---
(195)	Voronezh Construction Trust #2	100	Diesel oil	Groznyj Oil Supply	For November
	"	100	Gasoline	"	For November
(196)	Voronezh Ore Directorate	50	Diesel oil	Groznyj Oil Supply	For November
	"	50	Gasoline	"	For November
(197)	Plant "Voroshilov"	50	Gasoline	Krasnodar Oil Supply	"

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Deliveries

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(198)	Plant 76	25	Oil products	Groznyj Oil Supply	---
(199)	Baku Oil Supply	800	Oleum (Petroleum?)	Voskresensk	---
(200)	Makhachkala, Factory	1,097	Tank car Pyrolitic crude	Groznyj Oil Supply	In September
(201)	Moscow, a factory	180	"	"	"
(202)	Moscow, Motor Vehicle Plant "ZIS"	72	Avtolit	Baku Oil Industry	---
(203)	Shakhty, "Rostovugol"	200	Gasoline	Groznyj Oil Supply	---
(204)	Stalingrad, Oil Supply, Sarepta Station	1,250	Avtol	Tuapse	Till 21 Sept.
(205)	Stalingrad Tractor Factory	24	Gasoline	Groznyj Oil Supply	---
(206)	Taganrog "Trubostal"	132	Mazut	"	---

5.) Textile Supply

(207) "Iransovtrans", Dzhulfa, shall deliver to the food enterprises of Armenia 50,000 bags and 10 tons of twine.

(208) The Baku Port Directorate has erroneously shipped 15,600 new bags from its stocks to Gor'kij. The Directorate requests the allotment of material from "Iransovtrans" for the manufacture of 20,000 bags.

(209) At the Baku Oblast' Export (Office) are the following supplies of overcoat material:

for Moscow	22 cars
for Kazan'	13 cars
for Kujbyshev	13 cars
for Ulyanov	5 cars

There is no material for uniforms on hand.

(210) The NK for Agriculture in Groznyj requires 5,000 bags. Lack of bags is disrupting shipment of millets.

(211) Shakhty requires 500 bags. Lack of bags is delaying transport of flour for baking bread for the miners.

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(212) The Transcaucasian Republics have the following stores of goat wool:

in Erevan	70 tons
in Baku	20 tons
in Tbilisi	20 tons

(213) The Aircraft Industry Supply (office) in Tbilisi requires the following for the "Bugov" Plant:

1,000 pairs felt boots
1 ton felt for technical use.

(214) On the basis of allocations, Tbilisi has shipped the following to the Groznyj Technical Naphtha Supply (Office):

8,225 pairs of mittens
1,216 sets of undershirts and stockings
291 mattresses
300 suits
11,000 blankets
262 vests
1,389 sheets

procured but not yet shipped:

1,775 pairs mittens
800 meters linen and cloth material

Shipments

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(215)	Kamuste, Power Station Construction	80 sets	Special clothing	Moscow, Power Station Construction Directorate	---
(216)	Kujbyshev, Technical Naphtha Supply (Office)	40,000 meters	Canvas	Baku, Technical Naphtha Supply (Office)	---
(217)	Rostov/Don, Light Industry	110,000 sets	Body linen	Moscow, Light Industry Directorate	For 4th quarter
(218)	Rostov/Don, Oblast' Industrial Technical Supply (Office)	10 tons	Flax fiber	Kalinin, Flax Trust	For December

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(219)	Sulin, Metal Plant "Krasnyj Sulin"	2,000 pairs	Canvas mittens	Moscow, NK for Iron	---

Authorizations

(220)	Plant "Kirov"	1,000 pairs 800 pairs	Belts Cotton-padded trousers	---	---
(221)	Plant "Stal'"	1,500 pairs	Belts	---	---
(222)	Camp 958 of the NK for Defense	30,000 sq. mtrs.	Imported tarpaulin	Baku, Harness Plant	---
(223)	NK for Munitions	1,000 pairs	Neat's leather shoes	Rostov/Don, Light Industry Sales	For 4th quarter
(224)	Aral Steamship Agency Drydock	20,000 sq. mtrs.	Tent cloth	---	---
(225)	Yaroslavl', Technical Supply of the NK for Forestry	5 tons	Silk	Leningrad, Flax Trust	---
(226)	Krasnodar, Naphtha Industry	10,000 sq. meters	Sailcloth	Baku, Naphtha Supply (Office)	---
(227)	Krasnodar, Harness Factory	6 tons	Felt	Moscow, "Technical Felt"	For 4th quarter
	"	16 tons	Felt	Voskresensk Velvet Plant, (Moscow Oblast')	For 4th quarter
(228)	Makhachkala, NK for Local Industry	25 tons	Assorted autumn wool	Makhachkala Raw Material Procurement (Office)	For 4th quarter
(229)	Novosibirsk, NKRF	5 tons	Ropes	Novosibirsk, Flax Sales	---
(230)	Rostov/Don, Raw Material Procurement	25,000 meters	Fabric	Baku, NK for Textiles	---
(231)	Rostov/Don, Oblast' Labor Office	6,000 pairs	Shoes	Baku, Oblast' Shoe Industry	---
(232)	Rostov/Don, Industrial Supply	10 tons	Flax fiber	Kalinin, Flax Trust	Delivery in December
(233)	Shakhty, "Rostovugol"	500 pairs	Felt boots	---	---
(234)	Stalingrad, Tractor Plant	1,200 pairs	Belts	---	---
	"	1,200 pairs	Cotton-padded trousers	---	---
(235)	Commissariat of the Southern Front	15,000 pairs	Half-boots	Rostov/Don, Shoe Plant "Mikoyan"	Delivery in fourth quarter
(236)	Tbilisi, Light Industry Supply and Sales	5 tons	Felt	NK for Munitions	---

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Deliveries

(237)	Offices of Workers' Supply	285,000 meters	Fabric	---	Received on 1 Oct. for 4th quarter
	"	72,175 pairs	Footwear	---	"
	"	20 tons	Cotton	---	"
	"	12,800 pairs	Stockings	---	"
	"	19,100 pairs	Socks	---	"
	"	1,000 meters	Silk	---	"
	" for	180,000 rubles	Sewing cotton	---	"
	"	6,322 pairs	Wool gloves	---	"
	"	16,587	Felt caps	---	"
	Groznyj, NKVD	7,000	Bandages	Directorate for NKVD Camp Supplies in Dagestan	On 10 October
	"	8,000	Cotton-padded knee breeches	"	"

6.) Other Industries

(239) The Military Reconstruction Directorate of the Don-Kuban Oblast' anticipates for 1944 the establishment of inland navigation with 165 ships including:

6	Freight/passenger ships totalling	900 tons
9	Tugs totalling	2,015 tons
30	Gas driven tug-cutters totalling	1,207 tons
14	Metal tank barges totalling	3,110 tons
106	Wooden barges totalling	19,100 tons

(240) The Water Transport Base in Molotov shall receive an additional 250,000 rubles for ship repairs.

(241) Because of a lack of metal and special workers, the NKRF Plant in Chardzhou is not in a position to prepare the ship components required by Ili NKRF.

(242) The Motor Vehicle Plant at Kozhukhovo shall receive 125 sets of auto tires thru Dzhulfa from "Iransovtrans".

(243) The Tbilisi Technical Naphtha Supply (Office) shall ship:

To the Technical Naphtha Supply (Office) of Azerbajdzhan,	806 sets auto tires,
To the Turkmen Naphtha Industry	220 sets auto tires,
To "Turkmenozokerit"	106 sets auto tires.

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(244) The Azerbajdzhan Procurement (Office) for Animal Raw Materials in Baku proposes an allotment for the fourth quarter of 4,950 cow hides and 78,750 calf and sheep skins.

(245) The Krasnodar Boot Factory shall receive in the fourth quarter 600 kg. of sole leather and 2,700 square meters of chrome leather from the local leather factory.

(246) The Krasnodar Shoe Factory shall receive in the fourth quarter 9 tons of sole leather and 35,900 square meters of chrome leather from the local leather factory.

(247) In the fourth quarter the Taganrog Leather Plant shall ship 80 tons of sole leather and 15,000 square meters of Russian leather or chrome leather to the Shoe Plant "Mikoyan" in Rostov.

(248) "Iransovtrans" in Baku shall expedite the shipment of 4,000 pairs of shoes for Samarkand "Lenta."

(249) According to plan, the Groznyj Shoe Plant shall produce 4,000 pairs of wooden soles in the fourth quarter.

(250) For the manufacture of bags a fertilizer plant in Sumgait shall receive a railroad car of wrapping paper from Plant 316.

(251) For the fourth quarter 117.8 tons of newsprint are proposed for the newspaper publishers of the Rostov Oblast'.

(252) The fishpacking headquarters at Astrakhan prepared 21,252 cases of fish during 25 days of October.

(253) The Armavir Glass Plant in the Krasnodar Kraj shall ship the following in November:

To the regional office of the Military Okrug in Kujbyshev	1 railroad car lampglass
To the regional office of the Chernigov Okrug	1 railroad car lampglass
To military unit number 92 811 in Kharkov	1 railroad car lampglass

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(254) The Technical Naphtha Supply (Office) in Groznyj shall ship 1 ton of asbestos sheets to the Naphtha Combine in Maikop and 6 tons to the Technical Naphtha Supply (Office) in Baku, and shall keep the remaining 11 tons for their own use.

(255) The Alapaevsk Iron Foundry shall ship 2 railroad cars of graphite to the Naphtha Combine of Azerbajdzhan in Baku.

(256) The overall production plan is to be set up as follows during November and December for the factories of the NKRF enterprises listed below:

	November	December
Gorkij	Rubles	Rubles
Shipbuilding	275,000	250,000
General maintenance	300,000	300,000
Current repairs	550,000	670,000
Other repairs	525,000	450,000
Work for outside organizations	280,000	270,000
Total	1,930,000	1,940,000
Additional contracts	400,000	450,000
Ufa		
Shipbuilding	135,000	120,000
General maintenance	35,000	20,000
Current repairs	150,000	250,000
Other repairs	70,000	60,000
Work for outside organizations	110,000	100,000
Total	500,000	550,000
Additional contracts	15,000	25,000
Molotov		
Shipbuilding	60,000	30,000
General maintenance	28,000	140,000
Current repairs	470,000	850,000
Other repairs	330,000	180,000
Work for outside organizations	700,000	700,000
Total	1,850,000	1,900,000
Additional contracts	250,000	300,000

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Kirov	November Rubles	December Rubles
Shipbuilding	90,000	77,000
General maintenance	15,000	10,000
Current repairs	45,000	88,000
Other repairs	30,000	30,000
Work for outside organizations	40,000	45,000
Total	220,000	250,000

Additional contracts

(257) Newly Identified Plants

Plant	Location	Remarks
No. 6	Schluesselburg	NK for Munitions
51	Baku	---
50	--	Automotive Industry
65	Taganrog	NK for Munitions
71	Izhevsk	Steel Plant
88	Novosibirsk	--
151	Filino	--
221	Stalingrad	--
270	Sumgait	--
330	Moscow	--
418	Syzran	--
428	Blagoveshchensk	--
638	Baku	--
640	Sosnovka	--
659	Sverdlovsk	Electric Industry
705	Sverdlovsk (?)	Electric Industry
735	Omsk	Rubber Industry
765	Voroshilovsk	Iron Processing Industry
774	Armavir	Iron Processing Industry
777	Yaroslavl	--
850	Leningrad	Munitions Industry
"Krasnyj Dvigatel"	Novorossijsk	Metal Industry
"Krasnyj Trud"	Groznyj	---
"Mars"	Chelyabinsk	--
"Planet"	Izhevsk	--
"Volga"	Syzran	--
Barrel Factory	Baku	--
Meat Combine	Nalchik	--
Rubber Factory	Leningrad	--
Soft Drink Factory	Baku	--
Magnesium Plant	Rostov/Don	--
Mill Combine	Tiflis	--
Paper Combine	Krasnovishersk	--
Shipbuilding Yard	Taganrog	--
Distillery	Bijsk	--
Velvet Factory	Voskresensk (Moscow Oblast')	--

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report 2/11

Dated: 8 November 1943

/THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE ESPIONAGE LAWS, TITLE 18, U.S.C., SECTIONS 793 AND 794. SEE ALSO PUBLIC LAW 513, 81ST CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW./

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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PREFACE

During the Second World War the German Signal Intelligence Control Center of the Staff of the Chief of Army Signal Service (HNW, LNA) issued a series of reports to show the USSR military-economic situation as reflected in Russian internal plain language traffic. These reports appeared at short, irregular intervals, usually six per month, for the period October 1942-March 1945. Eighty-three of these reports have been translated and issued by [redacted]

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It is planned to issue a complete set of translations of the reports, beginning with the most recent and working backward, but omitting those already translated by [redacted] The numbering of the items was added by the translator since the Germans did this only in the last eighteen reports, [redacted] inclusive. Since the original material was in Russian, an effort has been made when translating the German to determine the original Russian term wherever possible. This is facilitated by the Russian fondness for abbreviations. In these translations into English the probable meaning of the abbreviation will be given in parenthesis the first time it occurs in each report.

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The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report 2/11

(Based on Domestic Radio Traffic)

Individual Messages

1) The Food Situation

(1) The People's Commissariat for Procurement in Tiflis reports that up to 1 October 1943 in that Oblast' 9,865 tons of hay had been harvested by military units.

(2) The River Fleet (NKRF) offices were in arrears as of 20 October 1943 with the grain deliveries as follows:

Office	Area sown Hectares	Area harvested Hectares
Ilijsk	22	---
Kujbyshev	564	469
Saratov	85	21
Semipalatinsk	250	204
Stalingrad	513	146
Uralsk	370	305

(3) On 25 October 1943 the Grain Procurement in Rostov had procured 193,300 tons of grain, 83,900 tons of which were set aside as winter stocks for the Army, 21,400 tons for the supply of the Red Army for the account of the Kolkhozes, 300 tons for use as a natural reserve, and 2,500 tons for the Sovkhozes.

(4) Erevan Grain Procurement reported the following situation as of 20 October 1943:

Product	Tonnage
Wheat	455
Barley	1,348
Oats	50
Millet	1,249

(5) The People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs in Rostov has a grain surplus of:

Bread grains	632 tons
Grain for groats processing	440 tons
Livestock feed grains	650 tons

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This grain is to be delivered by 1 February 1944 to own Oblast' (Procurement) and Grain Procurement.

(6) The Azerbajdzhan People's Commissariat for Trade in Baku has purchased as of 15 October 1943 for State delivery the following:

Product	Tonnage
Potatoes	1,297
Cabbage	1,243
Onions	54
Cucumbers	1,345
Tomatoes	1,808
Red turnips	132

(7) The Fruit and Vegetable Trade in Penza has as of 29 October 1943 shipped 1,500 tons of potatoes to the Leningrad Province Consumers Association instead of the planned 2,000 tons and to the Trade Trust for Fruit and Vegetables in Leningrad instead of 3,000 tons only 1,500 tons of potatoes.

(8) The Grain Procurement in Baku has to set aside 4,000 tons of barley for the State Reserves and to ship 8,000 tons of wheat to the Grain Procurement in Kirovabad.

(9) The following work plan has been established for the Grain Procurement in Krasnodar:

Increase	1,870 tons
Transport to other Oblasti	73 tons
Transport to own oblasti	500 tons
Purchase by the Chief Directorate	142 tons
Purchase by the agricultural mills	132 tons
Purchase by the mills	60 tons
Purchase by other places	12 tons
Total	2,789 tons

Supplies	400 tons
Sales to the Chief Directorate of Flour	165 tons
Deliveries to the agricultural mills	133 tons
Deliveries to the mills	66 tons
Deliveries to other Oblasti	110 tons
Deliveries to own Oblasti	866 tons
Deliveries to other consumers	19 tons
Total	2,776 tons

(10) For the Mill Trust of the Rostov Oblast' for the fourth quarter of 1943 on the scale of the present grain situation a mill production was established for a maximum of 24,400 tons and a millet processing of 2,470 tons.

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(11) In Taganrog for the fourth quarter of 1943 a mill with a daily production capacity of 100 tons has been added. For the mills in Taganrog for November a mill production of 2,500 tons has been established.

Up to 20 October 1943 the following quantities of milled products were produced:

in the mills of Krasnodar	Fine flour	25 tons
	Wheat flour	368 tons
	Barley flour	577 tons
in Koronovka	Barley flour	97 tons
in Krapotkino	Wheat flour	3 tons
	Barley flour	25 tons
in Gulkevichi	Wheat flour	83 tons
in Armavir	Barley flour	451 tons
in Sochi	Wheat flour	152 tons
	Barley flour	166 tons

(12) The Food Industry in Ordzhonikidze has as of 20 October 1943 produced 82 tons of starch.

(13) The Osetian Food Combine in Ordzhonikidze has in the first 10 days of October 1943 produced 378 tons of food.

(14) The Fat Combine in Krasnodar should process daily in October 80 tons of oil seeds; actually only half of the aforementioned amount will be processed.

(15) In November 1943 the creameries in Makhach-Kala planned the following production:

Butter	5 tons
Cheese	2 tons
Whole milk	45 tons
Sour milk	5 tons
Ice cream	8 tons
Lean cheese	1 ton (cottage cheese?)

(16) The Meat Trust in Rostov should produce 700 tons of beef for the fourth quarter of 1943. The production plan is:

Meat	480 tons
Sausages	60 tons
Soups and other products	140 tons

(17) As of 20 October 1943 the Food Industry of Baku has prepared 298 tons of sauerkraut and 100 tons of salted vegetables. Baku asks Moscow about acceptance of stocks and the delivery of barrels.

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(18) The Rostov Grain Mills cannot transport the flour because of the lack of sacks; 25,000 sacks will be necessary.

(19) The Leningrad Trade Division receives for the fourth quarter 1943 an additional portion of 350 tons of milk for the improvement of the nourishment of children. Supplier is the Chief Directorate of Milk.

(20) The following People's Commissariat of River Fleet Offices will receive the following allotments for 1944 for travelling personnel:

Astrakhan	Vegetables	200 tons
	Grain	50 tons
Kujbyshev	Potatoes	300 tons
	Vegetables	200 tons
	Grain	40 tons
Stalingrad	Vegetables	250 tons
	Grain	50 tons

(21) The Krasnodar Abattoir has fulfilled 100% the carrying out of the supply of 1,200 swine for the liberated region. 1,236 sheep were procured for transport. Because of the lack of cars only 460 sheep up to 28 October 1943 were shipped to the Ukraine.

(22) Up to 30 October 1943 the People's Commissariat for the Meat and Dairy Industry in Rostov has set aside for delivery to the Novo-Sverdlovsk Rajon in the Ukraine 1,850 ewes.

(23) For the fourth quarter 1943 the Food Industry in Baku received from the Chief Directorate of the Preserves Industry in Moscow 560 tons of sugar substitutes.

(24) For the Sovkhoz "Agronom" in Dinskaya (28 km. northeast of Krasnodar) 19 tons of imported sugar is to be supplied. The allotment for the third quarter 1943 amounted to 36 tons of sugar.

(25) 126 tons of sugar are scheduled for the Preserves Trust in Krasnodar for the fourth quarter and 290 tons of imported sugar for the No. 2 Kuban Sugar Factory.

(26) 1,014 tons of palm-olive oil arrived at "Iransovtrans" of which 600 tons are set aside for a hydrogen works.

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(27) In the fourth week of October 5,355 tons of preserves were stored in Makhach Kala at "Iransovtrans."

Authorizations

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(28)	Makhach-Kala People's Commissariat Procurement	500 tons	Grain	Aksaj, Warehouse of Cotton Sovkhoz	Out of 1943 harvest
(29)	Groznyj, Bakery Combine	800 tons	Barley	Stavropol, Grain Procurement	In November
(30)	Nazran, Grain Mill	200 tons	Barley	Stavropol, Grain Procurement	In November
(31)	North Caucasus Military Okrug Food Supply	650 tons	Flour	Krasnodar, Grain Procurement	---
(32)	Coast Guard of Azov Sea	152 tons	Flour	Krasnodar, Grain Procurement	For October
(33)	Pyatigorsk, People's Commissariat Internal Affairs	170 tons	Flour	Krasnodar, Grain Procurement	For October
(34)	Krasnodar, Chief Directorate of Milk	5 tons	Flour	Krasnodar, Grain Procurement	---
(35)	Maikop, Macaroni Factory	36 tons	Flour	Krasnodar, Grain Procurement	---
(36)	Pyatigorsk, People's Commissariat River Fleet	25 tons	Grain	Krasnodar, Grain Procurement	For October
(37)	Novosibirsk, People's Commissariat River Fleet	14 tons	Candy	Novosibirsk	---
(38)	Baturino, People's Commissariat River Food	1 ton	Candy	Novosibirsk	---
(39)	Food Supply for Red Army	315 tons	Plant Oil	Krasnodar "Oil & Fat" from oil factory in Labinskaya	In November
(39a)	Food Supply for Red Army	160 tons	Plant Oil	From oil factory in Armavir	In November
(40)	Kara-Mursa, Food Supply for Red Army	350 tons	Plant Oil	Krasnodar "Oil & Fat"	In November
(41)	North Caucasus Military Okrug	165 tons	Plant Oil	Krasnodar "Oil & Fat"	In November
(42)	Moscow, "Oil & Fat"	180 tons	Plant Oil	Krasnodar "Oil & Fat"	In November

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(43)	Krasnodar, Special Trade	3 tons	Plant Oil	Krasnodar "Oil & Fat"	---
(44)	Krasnodar, Bakery Trust	12 tons	Plant Oil	Krasnodar "Oil & Fat"	Supplement for 4th quarter
(45)	Rostov, Bakery Trust	16 tons	Plant Oil	Krasnodar "Oil & Fat"	In 4th quarter
(46)	Rostov, Preserves Factory "Smychka"	13 tons	Plant Oil	Krasnodar "Oil & Fat"	For November
(46a)	Rostov, Preserves Factory "Smychka"	13 tons	Plant Oil	Pyatigorsk	For October
(47)	Baku, Coke Factory	20 tons	Marga-rine	Baku, "Oil & Fat"	For 4th quarter
(48)	Kara-Mursa, North Caucasus Front Food Supply	20 tons	Butter	Krasnodar Meat & Milk Sales	In November
(49)	Krasnodar, Rajon Consumer Coop.	20 tons	Animal Fat	---	For 4th quarter
(50)	Krasnodar, People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs	1 ton	Meat	Krasnodar Meat & Milk Sales	For 4th quarter
(51)	Krasnodar, Prison Admin.	0.5 ton	Meat	Krasnodar Meat & Milk Sales	For 4th quarter
(52)	Rostov, Meat Combine	6 tons	Soup products	Rostov, Meat Combine	For own employees
(53)	Baku, People's Commissariat Internal Affairs	50 tons	Fish	---	For November
(54)	Kharkov, People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs	50 tons	Fish	Makhach-Kala Fish Trust in Dagestan	---
(55)	Krasnodar, People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs	40 tons	Fish	Krasnodar, Azov-Black Sea Fish Industry	For 4th quarter
(56)	North Caucasus Front, Food Supply	600 tons	Fish	Krasnodar, Azov-Black Sea Fish Industry	---
(57)	Gorodets, People's Commissariat River Fleet Works	4 tons	Fish	Gorkij Fish Industry	---
(58)	Gorodets, Ship Yard	5 tons	Fish	Gorkij Fish Industry	---
(59)	Vozdvizhenskoe, "Mikheev" Ship Yard	2 tons	Fish	Gorkij Fish Industry	---
(60)	Cherdyn People's Commissariat River Fleet Works "Molotov"	5 tons	Fish	Gorkij Fish Industry	---

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(61)	Moscow-Volga Steamship Agency	50 tons	Fish	Gorkij Fish Industry	---
(62)	People's Commissariat River Fleet Works "Teplokhod"	8 tons	Fish	Gorkij Fish Industry	---
(63)	People's Commissariat River Fleet Works "Ulyanov-Lenin"	6 tons	Fish	Gorkij Fish Industry	---
(64)	Leningrad, Market Terminal of the Navy	4 tons	Fish	Vologda Fishery	---
(65)	Krasnodar, Sugar Mill	30 tons	Sugar	Sugar mill in Girej	In November
(66)	Rostov, Field Market Terminal	6 tons	Sugar	Sugar mill in Krasnodar	Supplemental
(67)	Krasnodar, Field Market Terminal	7 tons	Sugar	Sugar mill in Krasnodar	Supplemental
(68)	Caspian Sea Navy	36 tons	Sugar	Sugar mill in Baku	---
(69)	Krasnodar, Preserves Trust	119 tons	Salt	---	For 4th quarter
(70)	Aircraft Plant #84	20 tons	Salt	Dzhebel, Salt Sales	In October
(71)	Novocherkask, Distillery	1 tank car	Rectified spirits	Krasnodar Spirits' Trust	For 1-10 Nov.
(72)	Rostov, Distillery	1 tank car	Rectified spirits	Krasnodar Spirits' Trust	For 1-10 Nov.
		2 tank cars	Raw spirits	Krasnodar Spirits' Trust	For 1-10 Nov.
(73)	Kamensk, Distillery	1 tank car	Raw spirits	Krasnodar Spirits' Trust	For 1-10 Nov.

Deliveries

(74)	Groznyj, People's Commissariat Internal Affairs	40 tons	Flour	---	For 4th quarter
(75)	Erevan, Preserves Industry	10 tons	Grain	---	----
(76)	Leningrad, Fruit & Vegetable Trade	17,537 tons	Fruits & vegetables	Kirov, Fruit-Vegetable Procurement	During entire allotment period to 30 Oct. 1943
(77)	Red Army	8,509 tons	Vegetables	Rostov Oblast'	Up to 25 Oct. 1943
	Red Army	1,441 tons	Potatoes	Rostov Oblast'	Up to 25 Oct. 1943
(78)	Moscow, Meat and Milk Sales	834 tons	Meat conserves	Makhach-Kala Meat and Milk Sales	---

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(79)	Michurinsk, Meat Combine	190 tons	Meat conserves	Makhach-Kala Meat and Milk Sales	---
(80)	Kharkov, Meat and Milk Sales	79 tons	Meat conserves	Makhach-Kala Meat and Milk Sales	---
(81)	Black Sea Steamship Agency	500 tons	Fish	Krasnodar Fishery	In October
(82)	Volkhovstroj	195 tons	Syrup	Krasnogvardejsk Sugar Mill	In October

2.) Metal Supply

(83) The Baku Scrap Collection Center has announced a plan to sort out 3,300 tons of scrap in the fourth quarter of 1943.

(84) The Auto and Tractor Factory in Krasnodar has announced a plan to deliver 50 tons of scrap in the fourth quarter of 1943.

(85) The Krasnodar Wood Economy should supply the Chief Directorate of Secondary Metals with 30 tons of scrap iron in the fourth quarter of 1943.

(86) The Ministry of River Fleet, Omsk, has to transport 500 tons of iron shavings for delivery.

(87) The enterprises of the Georgian People's Commissariat for Textiles in Tiflis have delivered 15 tons of scrap metal in the third quarter 1943. On 1 October 1943 a balance of 19 tons of scrap metal remained.

(88) The ship yard of Aral Steamship Agency shall receive:

15 tons of sheets
40 tons of iron castings
0.5 ton of steel

(89) Baku reports to Moscow, Chief Directorate of Armor (Panzer) Supply that 2,500 tons of metal have been shipped in 20 days during October 1943 of which to:

Chelyabinsk	1,090 tons alloyed metal
	130 tons sheets
	360 tons alloyed sheets
Kirov, works	18 tons alloyed metal
	400 tons alloyed sheets
Martin-works	20 tons alloyed sheets

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(90) For the construction of a salina the Dagestan People's Commissariat for Food Industry in Makhach-Kala proposes an allotment of 50 tons of imported iron from "IRANSOVTRANS" in Makhach-Kala.

(91) Groznyj Metal Works has received only 40 tons of the allotted 230 tons of metallic ores in August-September 1943.

(92) The Sovkhozes of the Krasnodar Kraj collected 7,147 tons of scrap metal.

(93) Because of the lack of raw materials the Nalchik metallurgical plant is not operating. The Magnitogorsk Metal Sales will ship to the Nalchik works:

1 ton pipe
20 tons iron
10 tons wire
10 tons of other iron
10 tons of roofing sheets (metallic)

(94) The Rostov/Don works "Proletarskij Molot" will produce in October 1943, 35 tons of nails more than is set up in the monthly production plan.

(95) The metal works "Krasnyj Sulin" in Sulin has produced 1,399 tons of steel from 1 to 20 October 1943.

(96) The Taganrog Boiler Works will receive from Heavy Machinery Industry Supply in Sverdlovsk:

15 tons of wire from Metal Products Sales, Saratov, and 5.2 tons of nails.

(97) The delivery of pipes to the People's Commissariat for Naphta by the Taganrog "Trubostal" in October was unsatisfactory. Taganrog "Trubostal" will conclude the shipping of the designated pipe to the People's Commissariat for Naphta by 25 November.

115 tons casing pipe (Schutzrohre)
118 tons oil line pipe
1,065 tons pipe for wells
357 tons extension bars
850 tons rolled iron

(98) In Rostov, Nonferrous Scrap Metal Collection Center there lies ready for shipment:

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To Taganrog	200 tons of nonferrous metals
To Base Rostov	150 tons of nonferrous metals

(99) The Tiflis Copper Works has in the period 11-20 October 1943 manufactured 27 tons of copper products.

Authorizations

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(100)	"Molotov" Works	500 tons	Scrap Metal	Leningrad Main Scrap Collection Center	In 4th quarter
(101)	Central Association	500 tons	Scrap Metal	Leningrad Main Scrap Collection Center	In 4th quarter
(102)	Arms Plant #7	4,000 tons	Scrap Metal	Leningrad Main Scrap Collection Center	In 4th quarter
(103)	Plant No. 732	3,500 tons	Scrap Metal	Leningrad Main Scrap Collection Center	In 4th quarter
(104)	Plant No. 349	700 tons	Scrap Metal	Leningrad Main Scrap Collection Center	In 4th quarter
(105)	Plant No. 371	4,000 tons	Scrap Metal	Leningrad Main Scrap Collection Center	In 4th quarter
(106)	Leningrad, Harbor	20 tons	Scrap Metal	Leningrad Main Scrap Collection Center	In 4th quarter
(107)	Works for Warships	200 tons	Scrap Metal	Leningrad Main Scrap Collection Center	In 4th quarter
(108)	Central Association	500 tons	Scrap Metal	Leningrad Main Scrap Collection Center	In 4th quarter
(109)	Shipyards	5,000 tons	Scrap Metal	Leningrad Main Scrap Collection Center	In 4th quarter
(110)	Nizhnij Tagil, "Kujbyshev" Works	50 tons	Scrap Metal	Leningrad Main Scrap Collection Center	In 4th quarter
(111)	Rostov/Don, Oblast' Central Association	900 tons	Scrap Metal	Rostov/Don Main Scrap Collection Center	In 4th quarter
(112)	Stavropol, Oblast' Central Association of Region	1,000 tons	Scrap Metal	Rostov/Don Main Scrap Collection Center	In 4th quarter
(113)	Electric Station of Azov-Black Sea Power	50 tons	Scrap Metal	Rostov/Don Main Scrap Collection Center	In 4th quarter
(114)	Grenade Industry Plant #764	100 tons	Scrap Metal	Rostov/Don Main Scrap Collection Center	In 4th quarter

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(115)	Azov Steamship Agency, Sea Fleet	50 tons	Scrap Metal	Rostov/Don Main Scrap Collection Center	In 4th quarter
(116)	Rostov/Don, Farm Implement Industry	17 tons	Iron	Novotagilsk Metal Plant	For November
(117)	Baku Metal Sales	500 tons	Cast Iron	Novotagilsk Metal Plant	---
(118)	Ejsk Spare Parts Works	40 tons	Cast Iron	Plant in Kosogorsk	For November
(119)	Ejsk Spare Parts Works	35 tons	Cast Iron	Stalingrad Works "Red October"	For November
(120)	Ejsk Spare Parts Works	2 tons	Cast Iron	Regional Metal Sales	For November
(121)	Zernovo, Plant of Sovkhoz Machine Repair Trust	20 tons	Cast Iron	Kosogorsk Plant	For November
(122)	Taganrog, Boiler Factory	60 tons	Cast Iron	Rostov/Don, Metal Plant	For November
(123)	Irkutsk, People's Commissariat River Fleet	4.1 tons	Steel	Upper Amur Steamship Agency	---
(124)	Saratov, Metal Industry	30 tons	Steel imported	Makhach-Kala, IRANSOVTRANS	---
(125)	Krasnodar, Kraj Industry Supply	20 tons	Rolled metal	Magnitogorsk Steel Combine	---
(126)	Kosmodemyansk, Volga Forest Commerce	50 tons	Rods	Gorkij, Plant #112	---
(127)	Baku, Lenkoransk Preserves Plant	50 tons	Sheets	Astrakhan, Caspian Fish Industry	---
(128)	People's Comissariat Merchant Fleet, Technical Division	2 tons	Sheets	Rostov/Don, Metal Sales	For 4th quarter
(129)	Novocherkask, Institute for People's Commissariat for Coal	1 ton	Roofing Sheets	Rostov/Don, Metal Sales	For 4th quarter
(130)	Ulyanovsk, "Ogon" Works	6.5 tons	Drawn pipe	Leningrad, "Stal"	---
(131)	People's Commissariat Light Industry, Georgian Shoe Factory	20 tons	Iron scrap	Baku, IRANSOVTRANS	For 4th quarter
(132)	Saratov, People's Commissariat River Fleet	2 tons	Nails	Saratov, Union for Metal Industry Products	---

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(133)	Taganrog, "Andreev" Works	14.5 tons	Nails	Beloretsk Metal Works	---
(134)	Rostov/Don, Farm Implement Industry	11 tons	Aluminum	Sukholsk Rajon, Sverdlovsk, Nonferrous Metals Plant	For export in special mission
(135)	Moscow, Technical Oil Supply	5 tons	Drawn copper wire	Leningrad "Sovkabel" (Nordkabel)	---
(136)	Armavir, Foundry	6 tons	Sectional iron	Makhach-Kala	---
(137)	Baku, "Schmidt" Works of Azerbajdzhan Oil Supply	72 tons	Pipe	Taganrog "Trubostal"	---
(138)	Moscow Metal Sales	206 tons	Pipe	Taganrog "Trubostal"	---
(139)	Sulin	5.5 tons	Bolts with nuts	Saratov	Shipped 26 Oct. 1943
(140)	Sulin	4.5 tons	Nails	Saratov	Shipped 26 Oct. 1943
	Sulin	4,000 tons	Angle iron	Saratov	Shipped 26 Oct. 1943
(140a)	Alaverdy Metal Plant	29 tons	Nonferrous metals	Rostov/Don, Nonferrous Metals Sales	In October

3.) Oil Supply

(141) Following a long scarcity of deliveries of liquid fuels to the industry there should be loaded in the space of 7 days:

in Armavir on 14 October

for Stavropol Oil Supply	200 tons
for Rostov/Don Oil Storage Base	400 tons
for Ukraine Oil Storage Base	1,500 tons
Total	2,100 tons

in Tuapse on 10 October 1943

for Krasnodar Oil Supply	300 tons
for Rostov/Don Oil Storage Base	300 tons
for Ukraine Oil Storage Base	300 tons
for Stalingrad Oil Storage Base	200 tons
Total	1,100 tons

in Tuapse on 20 October 1943

for Krasnodar Oil Supply	200 tons
for Tambov Oil Storage Base	200 tons
for Stravropol Oil Supply	100 tons
for Rostov Oil Storage Base	100 tons
for Voronezh Oil Storage Base	100 tons

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for Tula Oil Storage Base	100 tons
for Ukraine Oil Storage Base	100 tons
Total	900 tons

(142) For the purpose of moving the ships to the wintering harbors the Uralsk People's Commissariat for the River Fleet should receive 20 tons of mazut and the Gur'ev People's Commissariat for River Fleet 40 tons of mazut.

(143) The Turkmen Republic was authorized to receive the following from the Oil Supply in Ashkhabad:

	Gasoline	Ligroin	Petroleum	Diesel Oil	Motor Oil
For Nov. 1943	30 tons	10 tons	30 tons	---	6,140 tons
For Dec. 1943	30 tons	20 tons	30 tons	8 tons	1,130 tons

(144) The Office of the People's Commissariat for Construction Materials in Baku received an allotment of 3 tons of gasoline in October, which is around 30% of the requirements.

(145) Baku still requires an allotment of 7 tons of gasoline. The Baku Armor (Panzer) Industry Plants have for 2 months received no Diesel oil. The Baku Armor (Panzer) Industry contracted with the Gur'ev Oil Supply for the delivery of 75 tank cars for September and for 36 tank cars of Diesel Oil for October 1943.

(146) The People's Commissariat for Sovkhozes in Baku has in October in place of the requirement of 132 tons of ligroin and 80 tons of gasoline received an allotment of 100 tons of ligroin and 120 tons of gasoline for consideration on a debt of 80 tons of ligroin. For November there will be required:

200 tons, ligroin
100 tons, gasoline
500 tons, petroleum

(147) The Republic of Armenia was authorized to receive the following from the Erevan Oil Supply:

	Gasoline	Ligroin	Petroleum	Motor Oil
For November 1943	55 tons	15 tons	100 tons	100 tons
For December 1943	55 tons	20 tons	100 tons	100 tons

(148) The Krasnodar Oil Sales will deliver in November 1943 to the Khutorik Food-Industry Combine:

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4 tons, benzine (gasoline)
7 tons, ligroin
100 tons, petroleum
3 tons, Diesel oil

and to the Sovkhoz #2 in Kuranskaya from the Distillery Trust in Pyatigorsk:

4 tons, gasoline (benzine)
8 tons, ligroin
100 tons, petroleum

(149) The Krasnodar Agricultural Trust has received in September 1943 a supplemental allotment of 120 tons of petroleum. For October 1943 it will receive an allotment of 30 tons of petroleum and 7 tons of gasoline.

(150) For the grain mills of the Rostov Oblast' there was distributed on a requirement of 3,000 tons of oil and 1,200 tons of coal for the fourth quarter 1943 during the month of October only 25 tons of oil. Because of the lack of heating fuels the processing of the grain for the Army will be in question.

(151) The Preserves Factory in Ordzhonikidze has used for October 1943 the fuel allotted and requires for production directly 10 tons of gasoline and 72 tons of avtol.

(152) The City Electric Power Plant in Taganrog can only work with Diesel oil. For that purpose they should exchange the fourth quarter 1943 allotment of 100 tons of gasoline for Diesel oil. The shipments should follow promptly because there are no stocks of fuels.

(153) The Republic of Georgia was authorized to receive the following from the Tiflis Oil Supply:

	Gasoline	Ligroin	Petroleum	Motor Oil
For November 1943	85 tons	15 tons	55 tons	220 tons
For December 1943	80 tons	29 tons	4 tons	28 tons

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Requirements

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(154)	Baku, Arms Industry, Plant #174	1,000 tons	Mazut	---------	---------
(155)	Taganrog "VPERED" Works	3 tons	Oil	---------	----------
(156)	Rostov/Don Fishery	10 tons	Petroleum	--------	For November
(157)	Baku, Chief Directorate Country Roads	50 tons	Gasoline	---------	----------

Authorizations

(158)	Astrakhan, People's Commissariat River Fleet	2,100 tons	Mazut	---------	----------
(159)	Astrakhan, People's Commissariat River Fleet Works #3	10,000 tons	Mazut	Kujbyshev	----------
(160)	Leningrad, "Bolshevik" Works	3,000 tons	Mazut	---	For 4th quarter of which for Nov. 1,700 tons
(161)	Rostov/Don, Oil Supply	48 tons	Mazut	---------	For November and own supply (use)
(162)	Taganrog	600 tons	Mazut	Maikop, Oil Combine	----------
(163)	Sovkhoz "Tempelhof"	6 tons	Oil	Stavropol, Rajon Oil Supply	For November
(164)	Tula, Main Oil Supply	500 tons	Oil	Tuapse	For November
(165)	Baku, Beef Import	2 tons	Petroleum	Baku, Oil Supply	For November
(166)	Krasnodar, Trust for Poultry Conservation	6 tons	Petroleum	Krasnodar Oil Supply	For October
(167)	Rostov/Don Oil Supply	2.5 tons	Petroleum	--------	For November and own use

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(168)	Lipetsk, Tractor Works	50 tons	Gasoline	Groznyj Oil Supply	---
(169)	Krasnodar, Fruit and Vegetable Trust	1.5 tons	"	---	For October
(170)	Stalino, "Stalin" Coal Combine	100 tons	"	Krasnodar, Oil Supply	---
(171)	Rostov/Don Oil Supply	5 tons	"	---	For November and own use
(172)	Rostov/Don Oil Supply	5 tons	Ligroin	---	For November and own use
(173)	Baku, People's Comissariat Merchant Fleet	5 tons	Lubricants	Baku, Oil Supply	---
(174)	Novosibirsk, People's Commissariat River Fleet	75 tons	Viscosin	Chief of Oil Sales	---
(175)	Chelyabinsk, Arms Industry "Krepost" Works	1,020 tons	Mazut	Gur'ev oil Supply	---
(176)	Otradnoe, Sovkhoz for Cattle Breeding	10 tons	Petroleum	---	Supplement for October
(177)	Kutais	38 tons	Benzol	Baku, Oil Supply	On 2 November 1943
(178)	Maikop Oil Combine	38 tons	Gasoline	Baku, Oil Supply	On 2 November 1943
(179)	Makhach-Kala Oil Supply	9,200 tons	Lubricating Mazut	" " "	In October 1943
(180)	Kokand	73 tons	Machine Oil	" " "	On 8 Oct. 1943
(181)	Ikhimbaevo, Bashkir Oil Supply	45 tons	Machine Oil	" " "	Shipped 11 Oct. 1943

4.) Coal Supply

(182) For October 1943 the following coal deliveries are required:

For the Lokomobile Factory in Perovo	100 tons Don coal
For the Plant "Hammer and Sickle"	200 tons Don coal
For the Plant "Comet"	40 tons Don coal
For a machine factory (?)	60 tons Don coal

Supplier is the Coal Supply in Rostov/Don.

(183) The People's Commissariat for Defense requires for November from Shakhty Main Coal Supply 2,580 tons of coal, of which 1,000 tons of coal are assigned to the Southern front.

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(184) The Administrative Installations of Armenia S.S.R. have in the previous periods of artificial heating required 17,682 tons of coal and 12,720 tons of peat. The requirement for the 1943-44 period of artifical heating will be 20,000 tons of coal and 20,000 tons of peat. The hospitals, schools, and enterprises of the Republic are to be supplied with unenriched fuels.

(185) Gorkij People's Commissariat of the River Fleet will receive the following quantities from Pechora Coal:

Gorkij People's Commissariat of River Fleet Works (own needs)	180 tons
Gorkij, Shipyard	60 tons
Gorodets Shipyard	100 tons
Mikheev, Shipyard	40 tons
Plant "Ulyanov Lenin"	150 tons
Moscow Oblast' Waterways Directorate	100 tons

(186) The Irkutsk People's Commissariat for the River Fleet should receive 14,500 tons of Cheremkhovo Coal as a final allotment for October 1943:

	To be shipped	Already shipped
Upper Irtysh Steamship Agency	4,000 tons	5,624 tons
Lower Irtysh Steamship Agency	3,000 tons	2,525 tons
Baikal-Selenga Steamship Agency	5,000 tons	2,693 tons
Angara Steamship Agency	2,500 tons	4,063 tons
	14,500 tons	14,815 tons

(187) Kirovakan Chemical Factory requires from Shakhty, Chief Coal Supply, Rostov/Don, 1,000 tons of anthracite on the allotment account for October. Because of the shortage of anthracite the factory cannot proceed on the work load of the fertilizer demand.

(188) For the supply of the city of Leningrad the Leningrad Coal Supply should receive 29,400 tons of coal.

(189) The Rostov Iron Foundry is in danger of shutting down owing to the lack of coke, because the Kemerovo Plant has not furnished the allotted 80 tons of coke.

(190) Shakhty Coal Supply is to deliver to the Shakhty City Administration 1,000 tons of anthracite for the account of the undelivered September 1943 allotment.

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(191) Taganrog "Steel Pipe" has received and burnt for October from Rostov Coal Supply 3,000 tons of anthracite and from Stalin Coal Supply 1,000 tons of gas coal. The coal supply is sufficient for only two days.

(192) Taganrog Food Industry requires 140 tons of coal monthly, but because of the lack of coal the baking of bread must be suspended. The industry has no self-owned means of transport to deliver the coal.

Authorizations

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(193)	Rostov/Don People's Commissariat River Fleet	2000 tons	Bituminous coal	---	For October
(194)	Krasnodar, People's Commissariat River Fleet	1,400 tons	"	---	"
(195)	Liski, People's Commissariat River Fleet	600 tons	"	---	"
(196)	Tiflis, Meat Combine	160 tons	"	Tiflis, Chief Coal Supply	"
(197)	Tiflis, Refrigerator Combine	20 tons	"	Tiflis, Chief Coal Supply	"
(198)	Poti, Refrigerator	20 tons	"	"	"
(199)	Kirovakan, Chemical Works	50 tons	"	Shakhty, Coal Supply	Supply from 26-31 Oct. 1943
(200)	Chemical Works #93	200 tons	"	"	Supply from 26-31 Oct. 1943
(201)	Chemical Works #624	200 tons	"	"	26-31 Oct. 1943
(202)	Chemical Works #755	200 tons	"	"	26-31 Oct. 1943
(203)	Yaroslavl, Chemical Works "Svobodnyj Trud"	200 tons	"	---	For October
(204)	Novocherkask, "Signal" Works	200 tons	"	---	"

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(205)	Novocherkask, Hydrochemical Institute	20 tons	Bituminous coal	---	For October
		50 tons	"	---	For November
(206)	Rostov/Don, City Dairy		"	---	For November
(207)	Rostov/Don Food Machinery Factory	500 tons	"	---	For November
(208)	Rostov, Azov-Black Sea Power	22,000 tons	"	---	For October
(209)	Rostov, Meat Combine	300 tons	"	---	For November
(210)	Rostov, Tarasovka, and Millerovo, Chief Directorate for Flour	460 tons	"	---	For November
(211)	Tambov, "Kaganovich" Works	60 tons	"	Rostov/Don, Chief Coal Supply	For October
(212)	Taganrog, "Instrument" Works	500 tons	"	Taganrog, Harbor Directorate	As a loan
(213)	Rostov/Don, Solidol Refinery "Vorozhdeniya" People's Commissariat Petroleum	40 tons	"	Shakhty, Coal Supply	---
(214)	Ural Steamship Agency	100 tons	"	Saratov, People's Commissariat River Fleet	---
(215)	Astrakhan, People's Commissariat River Fleet	40 tons	Anthracite	---	---
(216)	Krasnodar, "Sedin" Works	20 tons	Anthracite	Shakhty, Thermo-anthracite Directorate	---
(217)	Kusnetsovo, Plant #65	500 tons	Anthracite	Shakhty, Thermo-anthracite Directorate	---
(218)	Maikop, "Frunze" Works	20 tons	Anthracite	Shakhty, Thermo-anthracite Directorate	---
(219)	Erevan, Industry Supply	800 tons	Coke	Kemerovo, Coke Industry	---
			Deliveries		
(220)	Novosibirsk, People's Commissariat River Fleet	5,480 tons	Bituminous coal	---	From 1 to 19 October 1943

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(221)	Barnaul, People's Commissariat River Fleet	1,118 tons	Bituminous coal	---	From 1 to 19 October 1943
(222)	Cheremoshniki, People's Commissariat River Fleet	4,671 tons	"	---	From 1 to 19 October 1943
(223)	Railway Directo-rate	3,423 tons	"	Shakhty, "Rostov Coal"	According to situation 27 Oct. 1943
(224)	Leningrad, Coal Supply	2,333 tons	"	Stalino, Coal Supply	According to situation 27 Oct. 1943
(225)	Kujbyshev, People's Commissariat River Fleet	43 tons	Coke	Kemerovo	---
(226)	Rostov, Meat Combine	100 tons	Bituminous Coal	---	In October 1943
(227)	Shakhty, City Power Plant	15,000 tons	"	Shakhty, "Rostov Coal"	In October 1943

5.) Wood Supply

(228) The following offices of the People's Commissariat of the River Fleet had to fulfill the following wood transport plan in October:

Procurement	Movement	Arrival	Office and Procurement Oblast'
1,000 cu. met.	1,000 cu met.	---	Khabarovsk, Water-Transport Terminal
2,000 cu. met.	2,000 cu.met.	---	Khabarovsk, People's Commissariat River Fleet
2,000 cu.met.	1,000 cu.met.	---	Gorkij, Water-Transport Terminal
1,500 cu.met.	500 cu.met.	---	Cherdyn, Wood Industry Economy

(229) The following offices of the People's Commissariat River Fleet have to fulfill the following wood transport plan in the wintery half year 1943/44.

Procurement	Movement	Arrival	Office and Procurement Oblast'
7,400 cu.met.	7,800 cu.met.	1,000 cu. met.	Gorkij, Water-Transport Terminal from Tatar Republic
3,600 cu.met.	5,300 cu.met.	1,000 cu. met.	Gorkij, Water-Transport Terminal from Saratov Oblast'
6,100 cu. met.	4,500 cu.met.	1,000 cu.met.	Gorkij, Water-Transport Terminal from Ivanovo Oblast'
65,000 cu.met.	50,000 cu.met.	15,000 cu.met.	Yakutsk, People's Commissariat River Fleet

(230) The NKRF Plant "Karl Marx" in Gorkij has received 5,700 meters of wood from the Sheksna Steamship Agency.

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Authorizations

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(231)	Armavir, Oil Refinery #4	3 cars	Wood	Ust'-Shenosha	In Oct. 1943
(232)	Groznyj	40 cars	"	Astrakhan	In Oct. 1943 for borings
(233)	Ural Steamship Agency	300 cu. met.	"	Saratov, People's Commissariat River Fleet	---
(234)	Caspian Naval Fleet	9 cars	Fire wood	Baku, Chief Wood Supply	---
(235)	Gorkij, NKRF	3,000 cu. met.	Fire wood	Ivanovo, Wood Supply	---
(236)	Aralsk, People's Commissariat River Fleet	5 cars	Ship Timbers	Sverdlovsk, Wood Supply	---
(237)	Rostov, Works #87	1 unit unstated	Aircraft Wood	Sverdlovsk, Wood Supply	For November
(238)	Armavir, "Raketa" Works	4 unit unstated	Poles	Penza, Wood Directorate of Grenade Industry	---
(238a)	Armavir, "Raketa" Works	4 unit unstated	Poles	Pestovo, Wood Directorate of Grenade Industry	---
(239)	Maikop, Wood Combine	20 unit unstated	Poles	Krasnodar, Wood Supply	For Oct. 1943
(240)	Rostov, Sta. Sarechnaya "Krasnyj Moryak" Works	2 unit unstated	Poles	Sverdlovsk, Chief Wood Supply	---
(241)	Saratov, Central Volga Steamship Agency	4,000 cu. met.	Poles	Ufa, People's Commissariat River Fleet	---
(242)	Taganrog "Instrument" Works	5 cars	Poles	Sverdlovsk, Chief Wood Supply	For Nov. 1943
(243)	Maikop, Wood Combine	5 unit unstated	Saw timber	Krasnodar, Wood Supply	For Oct. 1943
(244)	Armavir, Wood (?) Combine	5 unit unstated	Sawdust	" "	For Nov. 1943
(245)	Gorkij, "Teplokhod" Works	20 unit unstated	"	Gorkij, Chief Wood Supply	---
(246)	Maikop, Wood(?) Combine	10 unit unstated	"	Krasnodar, Chief Wood Supply	For Nov. 1943
(247)	Novosibirsk, Ship Repair Yard	10 unit unstated	"	Khabarovsk, Chief Wood Supply	---

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6. Chemical Supplies

(248) The Baku Chief Oil Supply had the following inventory on 1 October 1943:

160	tons copper sulfate
55	tons oleum
22	tons caustic soda
119	tons inhibitor for auto (fuels?)
39	tons cottonseed oil for aircraft
73,000	tons potash
19.5	tons resin
1,260	tons pyrite

(249) The Groznyj Technical Oil Supply was to receive from the Makhach-Kala Division of "IRANSOVTRANS" 100 tons of caustic soda. Up to 20 October 1943 only 48 tons of caustic soda were imported into Groznyj. There is no more on hand.

(250) Plant 584 of the People's Commissariat for the Electrical Industry in Leningrad was authorized to receive 8 tons of carbide for the fourth quarter. Two tons will be supplied by the Chief Chemical Sales, Leningrad.

(251) Because of the lack of myloneft and acidol the Chemical Works in Baku has suspended the preparation of lubricants (greases). From the present inventory the Chemical Works has shipped:

to Plant #68	1 car lubricants
to Plant #72	1 car lubricants
to Plant #179	1 car lubricants
to Plant #406	1/2 car lubricants

Requirements

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(252)	Groznyj, Oil Refinery	5 tons	Tri-soidum phosphate	---	Monthly
(253)	Krasnodar, "October" Works	1 tank car	Fixier solution	---	For November
		1 tank car	Sulfite	---	For November
(254)	Sulin, "Krasnyj Sulin" Metal Works	4 tons	Carbide	---	For rennovating work
(255)	Rostov/Don, Brewery	3 unit unstated	Caustic soda	---	For disinfection

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Authorizations

(256)	Azov-Black Sea Power Directorate	2.5 tons	lime chloride	Rostov/Don Chief Chemical sales	---
(257)	Voronezh, "Oborona" Associates	3 unit unstated	Sulfur	Ksyl-Orda, Sulfur Industry	---
(258)	Depot #1, People's Commissariat Defense	4 cars	Carbid3	Kirovakan	---
(259)	Sulin, "Krasnyj Sulin" Steel Works	3 unit unstated	Carbide	Moscow, Iron Supply	---
(260)	Rostov/Don, "Rabochij" Works	10 unit unstated	Caustic soda	Stalingrad Works (?) Volga	For October
(261)	Taganrog, Boiler Smithy	3 unit unstated	Varnish	Rostov/Don, Chief Chemical Sales	---
(262)	Moscow-Oka Canal Steamship Agency	5 unit unstated	Varnish	Chkalovsk People's Commissariat River Fleet	---
(263)	Upper Volga Steamship Agency	3 unit unstated	Varnish	" " "	---
(264)	Sulin, "Krasnyj Sulin" Steel Works	90	cylinders oxygen	Bataisk, Chemical Pharmaceutical Works	---
(265)	"Karpov" Works	5 tons	Sodium	Tyumen, Chemical Pharmaceutical Works	---
(266)	Rostov/Don " Rabochij" Works	1 car	Naphtalin	---	For November
(267)	Chelyabinsk,	24 tons	Oil bitumen	Groznyj Oil Supply	For October
(268)	People's Commissariat for Munitions, Plant #255	12 unit unstated	Oil Bitumen	Baku, Oil Supply	For October
(269)	People's Commissariat for Munitions, Plant #309	68 unit unstated	Oil bitumen	Baku, Oil Supply	For October
(270)	Rostov/Don, Oblast' Health Authority	3 unit unstated	Household soap	Rostov/Don, Main Perfume Directorate	For 4th quarter
(271)	Makhach-Kala Labor Authority	5 unit unstated	Household soap	Baku, Plant-, Oil- and Fat Directorate	For 4th quarter
(272)	Azerbajdzhan Veterinary Supply	400 liters	Serum	Tiflis, Biochemical Combine	---
(273)	Leningrad Tannery	1 car	Tannic acid	Ufa, Chemical Industry	---
		1 car	Tannic acid	Volsk Chemical Industry	---

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Deliveries

(274)	Leningrad, Distillery & Liqueur Distillery	60 tons	Ammonia	Nizhnij-Tagil Coke Chemical Works	---
(275)	Groznyj, Technical Oil Supply	16.5 cars	Carbide	Erevan, #1 Carbide Works	On 20 Oct. 1943
(276)	Black Sea Fleet	8 cars	Caustic Soda	Erevan	In September
(277)	Leningrad	2 cars	Medical vaseline	Baku	On 20 October
(278)	Grenade Industry Plant #764	1 unit unstated	Petroleum bitumen	Groznyj, Oil Supply	---

7.) Construction

(279) The Artemovsk Electrical Works urgently requires building materials, for the danger of freezing in the Station is present and definitely needed are: 200,000 bricks; roofing sheets, 2 cars; glass, 2 cars; building timber, 10 cars. 1,900 square meters of glass were laid up to 24 October 1943. There remain still to be laid 1,000 sq. met. of glass. 1,250 sq. met are still to be enclosed by glass in the boiler house and turbine house.

(280) For construction in Kanin 400,000 rubles were authorized in addition to the 450,000 rubles already authorized for the fourth quarter.

(281) Ordzhonikidze will receive 3 cars of refractory clay from Groznyj for November 1943. Groznyj proposes 25 cars for shipment of prepared refactory clay, which will be necessary for the manufacture of brick for the rebuilding of the factories.

(282) The Rostov/Don Office of the People's Commissariat of the Food Industry requires for the completion of urgently needed buildings for the fourth quarter; 1 car cement; 1 ton nails; 5 tons varnish; 150 rolls of rubberoid.

(283) For the rebuilding of the Magnesia Works in Rostov/Don for the fourth

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quarter 1943 the following materials will be necessary: 25 cu. met. boards; 4,000 refractory bricks; 15 tons of roofing sheets; 1,000 meters of pipe, 1 inch in diameter; 500 meters of pipe, 2 inches in diameter; 25 sq. met. of rolled lead, 6 mm. thickness; 2 tons of water glass; 3 tons of acid-resistant cement; 0.5 ton of nails for building purposes; 1,000 sq. met. of window glass.

(284) The People's Commissariat of the Food Industry in Rostov requires for the fourth quarter for the completion of urgently needed buildings: 2 cars, poles; 3 cars, saw timber; 1 car of veneer wood.

(285) An ultramarine works will also be rebuilt in Rostov/Don.

(286) In a conversation of 27 October 1943 there was mentioned the building of an acetone works in Rybinsk.

8.) Other Industry

(287) For the repair of a dock the Chkalov-People's Commissariat of River Fleet should receive 1,350 cu. met. of wood. The supply is still unreceived.

(288) The Central Asia Oil Construction Directorate in Asake requires 80 sets of auto tires.

(289) The Shoe Factory "Mikoyan" in Rostov plans to produce in November 1943 50,000 pairs of shoes. The total value runs to 550,000 rubles.

(290) The Rajon Labor Authority in Krasnodar will receive from Kuznetsk 1,600 pairs of leather shoes.

(291) The Armavir Rajon Market Provisioners will deliver to the Caucasus Military District 1,800 sq. met. of chrome leather.

(292) Light Industry Supply in Makhach-Kala has loaded a tank car of seal fat for the tannery in Taganrog.

(293) The Krasnokamsk Paper Combine of the Chief Directorate of Tobacco should set aside for the fourth quarter 1943 for the Baku Tobacco Factory 40 tons of paper for production purposes.

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(294) The Georgian Paper Combine in Sugdidi should supply in the fourth quarter 1943 the Azov-Black Sea Fish Industry in Krasnodar 1 ton of writing paper.

(295) The Krasnodar Communications Supply needs for the fourth quarter 1943 for the printing of blanks of all kinds a supply of 5 tons of paper. There is a complete lack of telegraph blanks.

(296) The Economic Directorate of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs in Molotov is to ship 4.5 tons of paper to the corresponding organization in Rostov.

(297) For the treatment of wounded in Dagestan there will be required a total of 50,000 meters of bandaging materials and 10 tons of gypsum. In the future the monthly requirements will be 100,000 meters of bandaging materials and 15 tons of gypsum. In the hospital neither bandaging materials nor gypsum are on hand.

(298) Newly Noted Plants:

Works	Address	Remarks
No. 65	Kuznetsovo	Metal plant
No. 174	Baku	Armor industry
No. 231	Petrovsk	Generator factory
No. 405	Baku	
No. 722	Erevan	
No. 764	---	Grenade factory
"Bolshevik" Works	Leningrad	
"Lenin" Works	Leningrad	Milling combine
"Kaganovich" Works	Tambov	---
"Krasnyj Moryak" Works	Rostov/Don R.R. Station Sarechnaya	
"Krepost" Works	Chelyabinsk	Armor industry
"Marxist" Works	Leningrad	
"Ogon'" Works	Ulyanovsk	
"Ordzhonikdze" Works	Rubtsovsk	Tractor works
"Parizhskaya Kommuna" Works	Baku	NK for Merchant Fleet
"Proletarskij Molot" Works	Rostov/Don	Metal works, Nail factory

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"Raketa" Works	Armavir	Grenade works
"Sedin" Works	Maikop	Tool machines
"Vpered" Works	Taganrog	---
"Vimpel" Works	Astrakhan	Incandescent bulbs
Bakery Combine	Groznyj	---
Bakery Trust	Krasnodar	
Bakery Trust	Rostov/Don	
Biochemistry Works	Armavir	
Biochemistry Works	Stavropol	
Biochemistry Combine	Tiflis	
Chemical Works	Baku	
Chemical Works	Bataisk	
Chemical-Pharmaceutical Works	Tyumen	
Chemical Works	Ufa	
Dagestan Fish Trust	Makhach-Kala	
Meat Combine	Michurinsk	
Meat Trust	Rostov/Don	
Grain Mill	Armavir	
Grain Mill	Koronovka	
Grain Mill	Krasnodar	
Grain Mill	Krapotkino	
Grain Mill	Sochi	
Groat Mill	Nazran (?)	
Rubber Boot Factory	Kalinin	
Cast Iron Plant	Rostov/Don	
Wood Combine	Maikop	
Automobile Works	Mias	
Automobile Works	Chelyabinsk	
Coke-Chemical Works	Nizhnij Tagil	
Leather Factory	Leningrad	
Lokomobile Factory	Perovo	
Macaroni Factory	Maikop	
Metal Works	Enakievo	
Metal Works	Kirov	
Metal Works	Stalino	
Metal Works	Nalchik	
Metal Works	Voroshilov	
Motor Works	Arkhangelsk	
Food-Machinery Factory	Rostov/Don	
Oil Plant No. 4	Armavir	
Oil Plant	Labinskaya	
Paper Combine	Krasnovishersk	
Paper Combine	Krasnokamsk	
Paper Combine	Volsk	
Distillery & liqueur distillery	Leningrad	
Distillery and " "	Novocherkask	
" " "	Rostov/Don	
Wine Combine	Rostov/Don	
"Ersatz" Sole-leather Combine	Tekstilnyj	
Tractor Works	Lipetsk	
Tin Works	Chardzhou	
Sugar Works	Girej	
Sugar Works	Novocherkask	

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report 9/10

Dated: 31 October 1943

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Office of Research and Reports

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PREFACE

During the Second World War the German Signal Intelligence Control Center of the Staff of the Chief of Army Signal Service (HNW, LNA) issued a series of reports to show the USSR military-economic situation as reflected in Russian internal plain language traffic. These reports appeared at short, irregular intervals, usually six per month, for the period October 1942-March 1945. Eighty-three of these reports have been translated and issued by [redacted] FOIAb3a

It is planned to issue a complete set of translations of the reports, beginning with the most recent and working backward, but omitting those already translated by [redacted] FOIAb3a FOIAb3a The numbering of the items was added by the translator since the Germans did this only in the last eighteen reports, [redacted] FOIAb3a inclusive. Since the original material was in Russian, an effort has been made when translating the German to determine the original Russian term wherever possible. This is facilitated by the Russian fondness for abbreviations. In these translations into English the probable meaning of the abbreviation will be given in parenthesis the first time it occurs in each report.

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31 October 1943

The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report 9/10

(Based on Domestic Radio Traffic)

Individual Messages

1.) PERSONNEL SITUATION

(1) In accordance with an order of the State Committee for Defense the conscripted labor force at the River Fleet may not leave its place of work until the end of the war.

(2) All offices of the River Fleet should not release their travelling personnel during the winter period; these personnel are to be placed in other assignments within the NKRF.

(3) In the following cities the following number of persons were listed as unemployed by Party authorities (among these persons are included women with children under 8 years):

City	Unemployed Persons	Women
Rostov	11,280	5,279
Taganrog	4,744	1,423
Shakhty	2,266	1,842
Novocherkassk	417	394
Novoshakhtinsk	503	503
Sulin	1,212	1,212
Kamensk	------	96
Millerovo	1,127	897
Bataisk	301	184
Azov	874	175
Sal'sk	303	303
Morozovsk	401	330

(4) The mining machinery works in Novocherkassk employs 660 persons as follows:

229 workers
123 apprentices
41 engineer-technical personnel
107 administrative personnel
165 conscripted personnel

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(5) Trade School #8 in Saratov will be attached to the River Fleet. All pupils will be turned over to offices of the River Fleet in accordance with their training.

(6) At the "Vulkan" Works #851 of the NK for the Mortar Industry in Leningrad (?) a trade school with a student body of 3,000 pupils will be instituted.

2.) THE FOOD SITUATION

(7) On 10 October the kolkhozes of Krasnodar Kraj completed the harvest. They harvested 1,031,000 hectares of grain, 211,000 hectares of sunflowers, 30,000 hectares of maize, an d 4,600 hectares of sugar beets. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of this kraj delivered 269,000 tons of grain and 21,000 tons of sunflower seeds to the Red Army.

(8) In the northwestern rajons of Leningrad Oblast' there were harvested by 15 October according to the report of the Oblast' Trade Division 117 hectares of grain, 69 hectares of potatoes, 51 hectares of vegetables, 34,525 hectares of meadows. 317 hectares were plowed. 10 hectares were sown with winter grain.

(9) The procurement places of Grain Procurement of Krasnodar Kraj gathered 6,300 tons of wheat and 2,300 tons of barley by 18 October.

(10) In Stavropol Oblast' the following was procured for State Reserves by the end of October:

3,300 tons, wheat
4,800 tons, barley
2,500 tons, miller

in the Krasnodar Kraj:

1,700 tons, wheat
9,400 tons, barley
300 tons, millet
200 tons, oats

(11) The NK for Procurement in Rostov reported that in the Oblast' a total of 184,300 tons of grain was procured on 15 October.

(12) The Grain Procurement "South" in Rostov should set aside as mobile reserves:

7,400 tons, wheat
15,400 tons, barley
2,200 tons, oats
5,000 tons, millet

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(13) In five grain and one barley mill in Rostov the following was ground by 10 October:

1,202 tons, wheat
61 tons, rye
765 tons, barley

produced:

1,520 tons, wheat flour
46 tons, superfine flour
76 tons, rye flour
376 tons, barley flour
478 tons, barley grains

balance:

746 tons, wheat
39 tons, rye
3,428 tons, barley
205 tons, millet
221 tons, maize
71,098 tons, wheat flour
31 tons, superfine flour
27 tons, rye flour
310 tons, barley flour
290 tons, barley grains
48 tons, wheat grains
72 tons, fodder waste
279 tons, un-ground grain

(14) In Taganrog Mill #4 with a daily production capacity of 70 tons of wheat commenced operation in September.

(15) The macaroni factory in Leningrad manufactured 309 tons of macaroni in the first ten days of October.

(16) The Combine "Rostov Coal" in Shakhty received for its employees for several months past only 30 tons of grain monthly instead of the scheduled 160 tons.

(17) By 20 October Combine "Rostov Coal" in Shakhty received for the fourth quarter:

44 tons, plant oil
6 tons, meat or fish
4 tons, sugar
10 tons, grain (grits)

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(18) The kolkhozes of Krasnodar Kraj procured by 10 October:

135 tons, tomatoes
56 tons, cabbage
300 tons, cucumbers
20 tons, red turnips
29 tons, black turnips
62 tons, onions
116 tons, preserved vegetables

(19) Leningrad had to procure according to plan:

8,240 tons, potatoes
7,020 tons, cabbage
3 tons, onions
320 tons, other vegetables
20 tons, mushrooms

by 20 October were procured:

183 tons, potatoes
720 tons, cabbage
3 tons, onions
523 tons, other vegetables
26 tons, mushrooms

including canned and stored:

157 tons, potatoes
578 tons, cabbage
313 tons, other vegetables
26 tons, mushrooms

(20) The Oblast' Trade for Fruit and Vegetables in Rostov procured by 16 October:

86 tons, potatoes
586 tons, cabbage
1,184 tons, cucumbers
1,486 tons, tomatoes
163 tons, onions
75 tons, black turnips
12 tons, red turnips
111 tons, other vegetables

(21) The Oblast' Trade Division in Rostov was authorized the following for community feeding in Rostov Oblast': 5,100 tons potatoes; 5,900 tons vegetables.

(22) The "Gorkij" Shipyard in Gorkij Rajon urgently requires for winter needs 130 tons of potatoes.

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(23) The Combine "Rostov Coal" in Shakhty salted the following as of 1 October:

130 tons, cabbage
660 tons, tomatoes
210 tons, cucumbers
30 tons, other vegetables

(24) The NK for Agriculture in Krasnodar procured on 10 October: 290,000 tons of hay; 369,000 tons of straw. It delivered 118,000 tons hay an d 127,000 tons of straw.

(25) Maikop, NK for Agriculture, reports that the hay harvest was completed. They collected 70 tons, which were brought together in hay stacks. The buck-wheat harvest is complete and the millet harvest reached 85%.

(26) The creamery in Rostov has the following production plan for the fourth quarter:

70 tons, butter
60 tons, cheese
1,100 tons, other milk products
9 tons, casein
20 tons, ice cream
10 tons, lean cheese
20 tons, whey
20 tons, small cheese
20 tons, sour milk

(27) The Fat Combine in Leningrad fulfilled 70% of the production plan in the second 10 days of October. It produced 95 tons of sunflower seed oil, 190 tons oil cakes, and 300 tons linseed oil.

(28) In connection with the October competition the Trust of the NK for Meat and Dairy Industry in Rostov has taken over the obligation to produce 100 tons of butter and 100 tons of cheese over the plan.

(29) The following production plans for the fourth quarter were set up for various meat combines:

Meat Combine in Armavir	100 tons, meat
	30 tons, cooked wurst
	5 tons, half-smoked wurst
	5 tons, smoked meat
	20 tons, soup products
	10 tons, black-pudding
	50 tons, boiled meat products
Meat Combine in Krasnodar	600 tons, meat
	20 tons, cooked wurst
	30 tons, half-smoked wurst
	10 tons, soup products
	10 tons, black pudding
	10 tons, jellied meat

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Meat Combine in Rostov	250 tons, meat
	10 tons, cooked wurst
	20 tons, half-smoked wurst
	5 tons, soup products
	10 tons, black pudding
	5 tons, jellied meat
	50 tons, boiled meat products

(30) Because of insufficient provisions, the Meat and Fat Supply in Rostov is in jeopardy. The local Cattle Procurement made available only 15 tons of cattle for the meat combines in the first half of October. The Meat and Dairy Industry in Rostov requests permission to use the allotted reserve stocks of 30 tons of cattle for its own needs to avoid any interruption in supplying the miners.

(31) The Cattle Procurement in Rostov is to make available 900 hogs for the kolkhozes of the liberated rajons.

(32) The following were sent to Rostov Oblast' from Dzhanybek, West Kazakhstan, by 10 October:

5,290 head of large cattle
5,260 head of sheep
6,460 head of horses

(33) From 1 October the Oblast' Consumer's Cooperative in Rostov is to schedule the following foodstuffs (monthly?) for invalids of the Fatherland's War, who are living in rest homes:

2.2 kg. meat or fish
0.6 kg. fat
0. 15 kg. cheese
0.5 kg. sugar and sweets
1.5 kg. grits

(34) The Azov-Black Sea Fish Industry in Krasnodar is to increase the fish catch to 100 tons per day. Up to the present it had a fish catch of only 70 tons per day.

(35) In September the Salt Industry in Rostov produced 173 tons of salt. The creameries in Rostov received the anticipated salt allotment for the third quarter in full. On 1 October they had a balance of 20 tons.

(36) The Meat Trust in Stalingrad reported the following balances of salt among its offices:

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100 tons, Astrakhan
39 tons, Kamyshin
60 tons, Dzhanybek
15 tons, Palasovka
50 tons, Mikhailovka
36 tons, Frolovo
45 tons, Vladimirovka
36 tons, Krasnoarmejsk
45 tons, Elan (?)
426 tons Total

(37) In Krasnodar Kraj 44% of the tobacco fields were cut as of 10 October. By this date 800 tons of tobacco or 13.3% were procured.

(38) Because of the lack of tobacco the tobacco factory in Erevan is idle. The tobacco products ready for shipment can not be shipped because of the lack of cars. Consequently, the tobacco is in danger of spoiling.

REQUIREMENTS

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(39)	Krasnodar, Grain Procurement	200 tons	Grain	-	For October
(40)	Armavir, Grain Procurement	100 tons	Grain	-	For October
(41)	Rostov, "Krasnyj Aksaj"	6 tons	Grain	-	For the 4th quarter
(42)	Chkalovsk, NKRF	409 tons	Meal	-	For the winter
(43)	Shakhty, "Rostov Coal" Combine	40 tons	Grease	-	For the miners
(44)	Rostov, Meat and Dairy Industry	60 tons	Butter	-	For current supplies
(45)	Rostov, Champagne Factory	10 tons	Oil cakes	Rostov, Rabochij Combine	For fodder
(46)	Stalingrad Meat Trust	15 tons	Soup products	-	For the 4th quarter for supplying the workers
	Stalingrad Meat Trust	0.6 tons	Meat products	-	"

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	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(47)	Stalingrad, Construction Directorate	4 tons	Soup products	-	For the 4th quarter for supplying the workers
(48)	Stalingrad Construction Directorate	3 tons	Milk products	-	"
(49)	Rostov, Meat and Dairy Industry	300 tons	Preserves	-	For current supplies
(50)	Rostov, Oblast' Food Industry	90 tons	Sugar	-	For fourth quarter
(51)	Shakhty, "Rostov Coal"	9 tons	Tobacco	CD for Tobacco	---

AUTHORIZATIONS

(52)	Krasnodar, Distillery	10,000 tons	Grain	Rostov, Directorate of the Oblast' Food Industry	For fourth quarter
(53)	Rostov, Aviation Industry	0.5 tons	Feed grain	Rostov, Grain Procurement	In October
(54)	Krasnodar, Cattle Procurement	25 tons	Feed grain	Krasnodar, Grain Procurement	To feed cattle procured for the liberated oblasti
(55)	Krasnodar, Wood Combine	5 tons	Waste grain	"	In October, for cattle on hand
(56)	Maikop, Wood Combine	3 tons	Waste grain	"	"
(57)	Krasnodar Oblast', NKVD	170 tons	Flour	"	For fourth quarter
(58)	Krasnodar, Wood Directorate	131 tons	Flour	"	---
(59)	Krasnodar, Prison Directorate NKVD	20 tons	Groats	"	For 4th quarter
(60)	Vorkuta, Camp Directorate of the NKVD	4,500 tons	Potatoes and Vegetables	Komi Republic, NK for Trade	---
(61)	Taganrog, Metallurgical Plant "Andreev"	1200 tons	Hay	Rostov, Hay Procurement	In fourth quarter
(62)	Rostov, NK for Heavy Machine Industry	1.3 tons	Vegetable oil	Rostov, Combine "Rabochij"	In fourth quarter
(63)	Rostov, Supply Sales	0.6 tons	Vegetable oil	"	"
(64)	Rostov, Sugar Factory #10	6 tons	Pig's fat	Rostov, Meat and Dairy Sales	"
(65)	Rostov, Meat and Dairy Sales	70 tons	Fat	Engels	---
(66)	Rostov, Cannery	3.5 tons	Fat	Rostov (?), Meat and Dairy Sales	For fourth quarter

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(67)	Rostov, Municipal Horse Transport	2 tons	Oil cakes	Rostov, Combine "Rabochij"	---
(68)	Armavir, Meat Combine	200 head	Cattle	Krasnodar, Cattle Procurement	In fourth quarter according to plan
(69)	Molotov, Kama Steamship Agency	150 head	Calves for breeding	---	In October
(70)	Taganrog, Plant "Andreev" Auxiliary Enterprise	150	Cows	Rostov, Sovkhoz Trust	---
		200	Sheep	"	---
		40	Hogs	"	---
(71)	North Caucasus Railway	20 tons	Meat products	Rostov, Sales for Meat and Dairy Products	For fourth quarter
(72)	Rostov, Directorate for Defense Construction	1.5	Meat	Rostov, Meat and Dairy Sales	In October
(73)	Rostov, Cannery	92 tons	Meat	Rostov (?) Meat and Dairy Sales	For fourth quarter
(74)	Ejsk, Cannery	100	Fish	Krasnodar, Azov-Black Sea Fish Sales	For October
(75)	Rostov, Oblast' Food Industry	60	Salt	---	For fourth quarter
(76)	Rostov, Fat Combine "Rabochij"	12	Salt	Rostov, Salt Directorate	---
(77)	Tuapse, Azov-Black Sea Fish Supply	400	Salt	Nizhnij Baskunchak Salt Industry	---
(78)	Rostov, Bread Supply	1 tank car	Syrup	---	For November to make cakes.
(79)	Moscow, CD for Wine	4 r.r. cars	Champagne	Tiflis	---

DELIVERIES

(80)	Stalino Oblast' Grain Procurement	1,587 tons	Grain	Krasnodar, Grain Procurement	By 9 October, no further shipments because of the lack of railroad cars
(81)	---	2873	Grain	Rostov, Oblast' Trade Division	In September
(82)	---	118	Millet	Krasnodar, Grain Procurement "South"	Shipped by 15 Oct.
(83)	Black Sea Fleet	100	Flour	"	In October
(84)	---	4264	Flour	Rostov, Oblast' Trade Division	In September
		90	Groats	"	In September
(85)	Black Sea Fleet	15	Groats	Krasnodar, Grain Procurement "South"	In October
(86)	Stalingrad, Cattle Procurement	202 head	Hogs	Stalingrad Oblast' Sovkhozes	By 1 October
(87)	Shakhty, Combine "Rostov Coal"	400 liters	Alcohol	Rostov, Alcohol Trust	In October
(88)	Stalino, Combine " Stalin Coal"	300	Alcohol	"	"

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3. COAL SUPPLY

(89) Taganrog, Harbor Directorate, is to receive 500 tonsof coal as a loan from Taganrog, Plant "Instrument".

(90) Shakhty, Coal Supply has the following coal distribution plan for October:

NK for Transportation	135310 tons
NK for Oil	80
Academy of Sciences	400
Economy Directorate of the NK of the Union	600
Presidium of the Supreme Soviet	1680
NK for p.s.m. (?)	850
Moscow, Executive Committee	10000
NK for Heavy Machine Industry	400
NK for Nonferrous Metals	4100
NK for the Timber Industry	400
NK for the Rubber Industry	3500
NK for the Merchant Fleet	3000
TASS	20
NK for People's Health	1400
RSFSR (Authorities)	1490
State Plan of the Union	100
NK for the Navy	1300
NK for Aviation	4000
NKVD	1280
NK for the Chemical Industry	9240
NK for Armaments	2100
NK for Munitions	800
NK for the Mortar Industry	200
NK for Electric Stations	28800
Ogis (?), Council of People's Commissars	60
Construction of the House of the Soviet	120
NK for Architecture	420
NK for Light Industry	2260

REQUIREMENTS

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(91)	Mirskaya, Sugar Sovkhoz	12 tons	Pit coal	---	---
(92)	Persyanovka, Institute of the NK for Sovkhozes	500	Pit coal	---	---

AUTHORIZATIONS

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(93)	Combine #757, Rzhevka Railway Station	400 tons	Pit coal	Leningrad, Coal Supply	Delivery in October
(94)	Plant #522, Rzhevka Railway Station	150	Pit coal	"	"

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	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(95)	Plant #616, Varshavskaya Railway	100 tons	Pit coal	Leningrad, Coal Supply	Delivery in October
(96)	Lipetsk, Tractor Plant	500	Pit coal	Shakhty, Coal Supply	Delivery in October
(97)	Moscow, Plant #30 of the NK for the Aviation Industry	800	Pit coal	"	"
(98)	Novocherkassk, Machine Tool Building	50	Pit coal	Voroshilovgrad, Coal Supply	In October
(99)	Rostov/Don, Plant "Email Biryusa"	300	Pit coal	---	"
(100)	Rostov/Don, Chemical Plant	300	Pit coal	Voroshilovgrad, Coal Supply	"
(101)	Rostov/Don, Chemical Plant	100	Pit coal	Rostov/Don, Coal Supply	"
(102)	Rostov/Don, Oblast' Bakeries	1950	Pit coal	Shakhty, Coal Supply	"
(103)	Taganrog, Plant "Krasnyj Kotelshchik"	400	Pit coal	Stalino, Coal Supply	"
(104)	Chapaevsk, Plant #162 (?)	2800	Pit coal	Shakhty	"
(105)	Rostov/Don, Agriculture Machine Building	80	Anthracite	---	For November
(106)	Rostov/Don, Plant "Krasnyj Aksaj"	80	Anthracite	---	For November
(107)	Rostov/Don, Agriculture Machine Building	60	Coke	---	"
(108)	Rostov/Don, Plant "Krasnyj Aksaj"	60	Coke	---	"
(109)	Millerovo, Plant "Gavrilov"	15	Coke	Kemerovo, Coke Combine	"
			DELIVERIES		
(110)	Plant #23 of the NK for the Aviation Industry	205 tons	Pit coal	Shakhty, Coal Supply	---
(111)	Plant of the NK for Construction	100	Pit coal	"	---
(112)	Armavir, Plant #74 (?)	20	Coke	Shakhty	On 21 October
(113)	Kharkov, Plant #70	20	Coke	Shakhty	On 21 October
(114)	Zestafoni, Iron Foundry	47	Coke	Shakhty	On 21 October
(115)	Taganrog, Plant "Andreev"	38	Coke	Shakhty	On 21 October

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4. TRANSPORT SITUATION

(116) A larger number of transport facilities for cattle have broken down in Besenchuk (not located) and at several railway stations in the Azerbajdzhan Republic. Increasing cattle losses have been noted because of the cold weather and the lack of fodder. Evidences of illness have also been noted among the stock-tending personnel.

(117) Armavir, Oil Supply, was to receive 125 tank cars daily from 16 October on. In the period 22-24 October the delivery was not carried out. In order to make up this deficit, the Oil Supply requires a daily delivery of 200 tank cars for the remainder of October.

(118) For Combine "Rostov Coal" the following railroad car delivery norm for October was established:

North Donets Railway	27 cars, daily
North Caucasus Railway	270 cars, daily
Southeast Railway	35 cars, daily
Stalingrad Railway	45 cars, daily

(119) The Stalingrad Railway has not fullfilled the delivery plan, resulting in a deficit of 5656 tons of coal. Therefore, the Stalingrad Railway should supply 75 cars daily for the last seven days of October.

(120) By 21 October Stalingrad Railway furnished only 9 railroad cars for grain transport in Rostov Oblast' instead of the 2147 cars scheduled for October.

(121) The Grain Procurement in Rostov/Don requires 467 cars in November for grain transport.

(122) Plant "Lenin" in Leningrad requires a delivery of 25 box cars for December.

5. CIVIL AIR FLEET

The following units of the Civil Air Fleet were identified for the first time:

	Unit	Location	Remarks
(123)	18th Independent Flyer Regiment	---	CO, 1st Lt. NESTON
(124)	Stalingrad 87th Guard Flyer's Regiment of Civil Air Fleet	?	---
(125)	Malyavkin Unit, Technical School of Civil Air Fleet	Chardzhou	---

(126) Bases for the Civil Air Fleet were identified for the first time in Ust'-Maya (350 km. southeast of Yakutsk) and Mukhtuya (on the west bank of the central course of the Lena River).

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Newly confirmed were:

(127)	Seventh Flyer Regiment (Chankotadze Group	Baku	---
(128)	First Mixed Flyer Squadron	Sochi	Commander Capt. SASEPA, Chief of Staff KULIKOV
(129)	ARM Aircraft Repair Works 37	Kujbyshev	Chief, Capt. GVOZDEV (?)

(130) The Ukrainian Directorate of the Civil Air Fleet was transferred from Starobelsk to Kharkov.

(131) The Flyer's School in Tashkent released at the end of October:

27 pilots
355 radio operators
14 mechanics

(132) On flights from England to the U.S.S.R. a special cipher will be used for radio messages.

(133) American Embassy equipment is being transported by the Civil Air Fleet.

(134) The Turkmen Civil Air Fleet Directorate has to make planes available for an Iranian expedition.

(135) Foreign courses are being given at the flight school in Issyk Kul. They are probably concerned with foreign languages.

(136) In the fourth quarter aircraft of the Civil Air Fleet are to transport freight from Gorkij for the People's Commissariats for the Tank Industry, Machine Industry, and Heavy Industry.

(137) Malaria has broken out in the Erevan area. Authorities of the Civil Air Fleet are to make aircraft available for the program to combat the epidemic, probably for the transport of medicaments.

6. ANNEX TO THE PERSONNEL SITUATION

(138) A message from Moscow to Leningrad of 31 October had the following text:

"Urgent, Leningrad, Central Directorate for Special Construction. The Council of War of the Chief Directorate of New Plans ordered on 14 October 1943 under M/1/1948 that all members of the class of 1926 be called into the Army by 15 November 1943."

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To: SR/OCA

SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report 8/10

Dated: 27 October 1943

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Office of Research & Reports

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PREFACE

During the Second World War the German Signal Intelligence Control Center of the Staff of the Chief of Army Signal Service (HNW, LNA) issued a series of reports to show the USSR military-economic situation as reflected in Russian internal plain language traffic. These reports appeared at short, irregular intervals, usually six per month, for the period October 1942-March 1943. Eighty-three of these reports have been translated and issued by FOIAb3a [redacted]

It is planned to issue a complete set of translations of the reports beginning with the most recent and working backward, but omitting those already translated by FOIAb3a [redacted]. The numbering of the items was added by the translator since the Germans did this only in the last eighteen reports, FOIAb3a [redacted] inclusive. Since the original material was in Russian, an effort has been made when translating the German to determine the original Russian term wherever possible. This is facilitated by the Russian fondness for abbreviations. In these translations into English the probable meaning of the abbreviation will be given in parenthesis the first time it occurs in each report.

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27 October 1943

The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report 8/10

(Based on Domestic Radio Traffic)

Individual Messages

1.) THE PERSONNEL PROBLEM

(1) As of 20 October (1943) the Rostov Oblast' Party Committee had appointed the following Party officials for the Ukraine (by rajon):

Dnepropetrovsk	49	Persons
Stalingrad	106	"
Poltava	1	"
Kharkov	38	"
Sumsk	4	"
Zaporozhe	28	"
Voroshilovgrad	64	"
Chernigov	2	"
Kiev	9	"
Odessa	12	"
Nikolaev	13	"
Tarnopol	1	"
Zhitomir	2	"
Vinnitsa	7	"
Kirovograd	7	"
Rovno	1	"
Stanislav	1	"
Kamenets-Podol'sk	1	"

(2) According to a decree of the State Defense Committee, within a month in the Krasnodar Kraj 400 workers will be conscripted for Plant #774 and 300 for Plant #776, both of the NK for the Grenade Industry.

(3) The office of the NK for Agriculture in Krasnodar announces that the administrative personnel of the newly organized schools of animal breeding are to be conscripted for the Army and requests exemptions.

2.) METAL SUPPLY

(4) In the third quarter the Consumers' Association of the Novokuban Rajon of the Krasnodar Kraj procured 100 tons of scrap metal as against a planned 60 tons, and the Ladoga Rajon procured 650 tons as against a planned 450 tons.

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(5) The "Kuznetsk" Metal Plant in Stalinsk (Kemerovo Rajon) is in a position to ship 258 tons of various kinds of metals to the "Molotov" Rolling Mill in Leningrad.

(6) In the third quarter the Rostov Truck and Tractor Sales procured 10.3 tons of non-ferrous metal scrap and shipped 6 tons. In the same period 108 tons of iron scrap were procured and 107 tons shipped.

(7) As of 15 October (1943) Rostov procured 701 tons of non-ferrous metal scrap and shipped 432 tons. 5,068 tons of iron scrap were procured and 1,894 tons shipped.

(8) In the third quarter "Rostovugol" in Shakhty had collected 460 tons of scrap for shipping. Scrap procured for shipping amounted to 2,054 tons, but shipping was delayed because of a lack of empty railroad cars. 224 cars were needed in October.

(9) In Taganrog the first Martin Furnace was fired and on 15 October the first 13 tons of iron were produced.

REQUIREMENTS

	Consignee	Quantity	Item	Consignor	Remarks
(10)	Leningrad, NKRF Office	60 Tons	Cast iron	Alapaevsk, Metal Plant	---
(11)	Kujbyshev, NKRF	15 "	Seamless pipe	Kama, Steamship Agency	3rd ten-day period of October

AUTHORIZATIONS

(12)	Salsk, Auto and Tractor Repair Plant	20 "	Scrap	Sulin, Plant "Gigant"	4th quarter
(13)	Zernovoe, Plant of the Sovkhoz Machinery Trust	20 "	Scrap	Sulin, Plant "Gigant"	4th quarter
(14)	Salsk, Truck and Tractor Plant	80 "	Scrap	---	4th quarter
(15)	Zernovoe, Plant of the Sovkhoz Machinery Trust	80 "	Scrap	---	4th quarter
(16)	Rostov/Don NKRF	18 "	Cast iron	Kosogorsk, Metal Plant	to be delivered 21-31 October
(17)	Sverdlovsk, Plant "Ural" of the NK for the Armor Industry	2,000 "	Steel	Leningrad, Plant "Kirov"	---

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(18)	Belaya, Steamship Agency	200 tons	Iron girders	Stalingrad, NKRF	to be delivered 21-31 October
(19)	Sulin, Metal Plant "Krasnyj Sulin"	40 "	Sheet iron	Sverdlovsk Metal Sales	---
(20)	Beslan, Iron-works Combine	3.5 "	Copper pipe	Sverdlovsk Metal Sales	---

3.) OIL

(21) The Highway Directorate in Krasnodar requires the following allotments of oil for October and November:

October:	November:
54 tons Gasoline	48 tons Gasoline
5 tons Ligroin	5 tons Ligroin
30 tons Petroleum	12 tons Petroleum
5 tons Diesel oil	5 tons Diesel oil
5 tons Naphtha	6 tons Naphtha

(22) The offices of the NK for Sovkhozes in Krasnodar received the following supplies from the local Naphtha Supply for November:

1,531 tons Petroleum
185 tons Ligroin
26 tons Diesel oil
141 tons Gasoline
31 tons Naphtha

(23) In October a solidol plant will be placed in operation that will produce solidol of either the emulsion or grease type.

(24) The Rostov Naphtha Supply (Office) has not received a single tank car of petroleum of the 360 expected from Tuapse according to plan.

(25) The Naphtha Supply (Office) in Rostov has been allotted 200 tank cars of heating mazut according to the plan for November. Since this quantity will meet only 40% of the needs of the office, an additional allotment of 200 tank cars of mazut will be needed.

(26) In October the Naphtha Supply (Office) in Rostov shall deliver 16 tons of transformer oil and 50 tons of diesel oil to the Taganrog City Electric Power Plant, and also 50 tons of diesel oil and 5 tons of avtol in both November and December.

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(27) To date the motor park of the NK for Procurement in Rostov has received 147 tons of gasoline, and, in order to maintain the enterprise, had to transfer as a loan 90 tons. On 15 October all the trucks were immobilized because of lack of gasoline.

(28) The NK for Sovkhozes in Rostov received for November the following allotments:

1,948 tons Petroleum
293 tons Ligroin
142 tons Diesel oil
112 tons Gasoline

(29) The 28 tons of petroleum allotted to the "Rostovugol" Combine in Shakhty for agricultural purposes in October are not sufficient. An additional 20 tons of petroleum will be needed.

(30) The "Rostovugol" Combine at Shakhty has received from the Southern Front Fuel Supply (Office) only 76 tons of motor gasoline instead of 100 tons.

(31) 32 tons of transformer oil will be needed to supply the city water works at Stalino and the water works of the rajon, all of which can be procured from the "Kirov" Plant in Makaevka.

(32) The Plant "Instrument" in Taganrog requires an allotment of 3 tons of gun grease and 10 tons of emulsion (?).

(33) The Water Transport Base at Gor'kij has returned 210 tons of mazut to Plant "Ulyanov" in October.

REQUIREMENTS

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(34)	Sulin, Metal Plant "Krasnyj Sulin"	270 tons	Mazut	---	For October
(35)	Taganrog, Steel Tube Directorate	1,500 tons 1,500 tons	Mazut	---	For November For December
(36)	Krasnyj Aksaj, Cannery	7 tons 1 ton	Petroleum Gasoline	---	---
(37)	Krasnodar, Foodstuffs Institute	65 tons	Gasoline	---	For October
(38)	Krasnodar, Fish Industry	12 tons	Gasoline	---	For October
(39)	Zernovoe, Plant of the Sovkhoz Machine Trust	3 tons	Gasoline	---	Immediately
(40)	Krasnyj Aksaj, Cannery	1 ton	Avtol	---	---

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(41)	Shakhty, "Rostovugol" Combine	50 tons 50 tons	Avtol Solidol	---	For October

AUTHORIZATIONS

(42)	Armavir, Chemical Plant #1	26 tons	Oil	Krasnodar, "Oils and Fats"	In October
(43)	Molotov, Plant #172	17,700 tons	Mazut	Kamust'e	Delivery from 11-20 October
(44)	Rostov/Don, Azov-Black Sea Power	300 tons	Mazut	Rostov/Don Naphtha Supply	---
(45)	Taganrog, Plant "Krasnyj Kotelshchik" of the NK for Heavy Machine Industry	25 tons	Mazut	"	For October
(46)	Taganrog, Plant "Molotov" of the NK for Shipbuilding	30 tons	Naphtha	"	---
(47)	Novocherkassk, Machine Tool Plant	1 ton	Petroleum	"	---
(48)	Shakhty, "Rostovugol" Combine	200 tons	Gasoline	Krasnodar, Naphtha Supply	For October
(49)	Shakhty, "Rostovugol" Combine	50 tons	Avtol	Makhachkala Naphtha Supply	---
(50)	Shakhty, "Rostovugol" Combine	50 tons	Solidol	"	---
(51)	Taganrog, Steel Tube Directorate	1,192 tons	Mazut	Groznyj Naphtha Supply	Up to 16 October
(52)	Krasnyj Yar, Flour Directorate	40 tons	Naphtha	Makhachkala Naphtha Sales	For 4th quarter
(53)	Irkutsk, NKRF Enterprises of the Oblast'	44 tons	Petroleum	---	---

4.) COAL

(54) The Coal Supply (Office) at Shakhty shall make the following deliveries for accounting on the October allocations:

Plant #102 of the NK for the Chemical Industry: one coal train
Plant #244 of the NK for the Chemical Industry: 300 tons coal
Plant #397 of the NK for the Chemical Industry: 500 tons coal
Plant #751 of the NK for the Chemical Industry: 200 tons coal
Plant #755 of the NK for the Chemical Industry: 400 tons coal
Plant #756 of the NK for the Chemical Industry: one coal train
Plant in Kirovakan of the NK for the Chemical Industry: 500 tons coal
Plant in Chernorechensk of the NK for the Chemical Industry: 500 tons coal

(55) The Coal Supply (Office) at Shakhty is to deliver 4,000 tons of anthracite to the Metallurgical Plant "Andreev" in Taganrog by 15 October; 3,000 tons of anthracite had been delivered to the plant by 12 October.

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(56) The following deliveries of coal will be made in October to the Don-Kuban Steamship Agency:

For Rostov/Don	2,000 tons
For Krasnodar	1,400 tons
For Liski (77 km. south of Voronezh)	600 tons

(57) The cannery in Krasnyj Aksaj had a stock of 25 tons of coal on 15 October.

(58) The cannery "Smychka" in Rostov has received an allotment of only 50 tons of coal for October and requires an additional 150 tons for October.

(59) The Oblast' Food Supply (Office) in Rostov had a remainder of 62 tons of coal on 1 October.

(60) The following allotments of coal are to be made from the Coal Supply (Office) in Rostov:

Chief Bakery Directorate in Rostov	1,600 tons Donets Coal
Brewery	400 tons Donets Coal
Fat Combine	600 tons Donets Coal
Paper Plant	150 tons Donets Coal

(61) The Bakery Combine in Taganrog received no allocations of coal for September and October. In order to prevent a cessation of bread production, an allotment of 200 tons of coal is needed by the Combine.

(62) Starting up the Fat Combine in Voronezh is being delayed because of a lack of coal. The Rostov Coal Supply (Office) is to deliver the 200 tons of coal allotted to the Combine.

REQUIREMENTS

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(63)	Rostov/Don, Combine of the Meat & Dairy Industry	500 Tons	Coal	---	---
(64)	Novocherkassk Plant "Nikol'skij"	80 Tons	Anthracite	Shakhty, Anthracite Directorate	For October

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(65)	Belaya Kalitva Boguraev Mines	60 Tons	Coal	---	For October
(66)	Millerovo, Wine Cellar	50 Tons	Coal	---	"
(67)	Nakhichevan, Wine Cellar	50 Tons	Coal	---	"
(68)	Novocherkassk, Plant "Signal"	200 Tons	Coal	---	"
(69)	Chemical Plant "Pobeda Rabochikh"	200 Tons	Coal	Shakhty, Coal Supply	"
(70)	Rostov/Don, Paper Mill	350 Tons	Coal	---	"
(71)	Rostov/Don, Macaroni Combine	100 Tons	Coal	---	"
(72)	Saratov, Arsenal #2	200 Tons	Coal	Shakhty, Coal Supply	"
(73)	Stalingrad, City Power Plant	300 Tons	Coal	Shakhty, Coal Supply	"
(74)	Taganrog, Steel Tube Directorate	1,000 Tons	Coal	Stalino, Coal Supply	"
(75)	Volsk, Mine #603 (?)	300 Tons	Coal	Shakhty, Coal Sales	---
(76)	Voroshilovgrad, Meat Combine	300 Tons	Coal	Kharkov, Ukraine NK for the Meat and Dairy Industry	For October
(77)	Krasnodar, Machine Tool Plant "Sedina"	20 Tons	Anthracite	Rostov/Don, Thermo-Anthracite Directorate	"
(78)	Maikop, Machine Tool Plant "Frunze"	20 Tons	Anthracite	"	"
(79)	Novocherkassk, Machine Tool Plant "Stankostroitel'"	20 Tons	Anthracite	"	"
(80)	Taganrog, Machine Tool Plant "Metallist"	20 Tons	Anthracite	"	"
(81)	Voronezh, Machine Tool Plant "Kalinin"	20 Tons	Anthracite	"	"
(82)	Krasnodar, Metal Plant "Oktyabr'"	30 Tons	Anthracite	Kemerovo, Coke and Chemical Combine	Delivery in October

DELIVERIES

(83)	Kursk, Agriculture Supply	50 Tons	Coal	Rostov/Don, Coal Supply	For October
(84)	Rostov/Don, Oblast' Agriculture Supply	100 Tons	Coal	---	For October
(85)	Leningrad, Coal Supply	36 Tons	Anthracite	Stalino, Coal Supply	On 14 October

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5.) CONSTRUCTION & OTHER INDUSTRIES

(86) The Kujbyshev.NKRF (Office) is to transport to Cheboksary for construction of a rubber plant the following:

700 tons cement from the "Bol'shevik" Plant in Stalingrad
300 tons asphalt from Kazan'
100 tons cement from Sengilej

(87) The Kirov NKRF (Office) has been authorized 20,000 rubles for the erection of a gas generator system in the "Pamyat Kirova" Plant. This sum shall be taken from unused funds which were authorized for other construction purposes during the first, second, and third quarters.

(88) For the reconstruction of the launching ramp at Volga-Tanker in Gor'kij 5,000 beams are needed. They are to be supplied from the beam plant in Yur'evets.

(89) In the Rostov Oblast' the following enterprises of the NK for Trade have been restored:

Shops	298
Dining places	60
Shopping stalls	91
Bakeries	27
Industrial enterprises of the NK for Trade	31
Storehouses	40, for which a total of 470,000 rubles have been spent.

(90) For the reconstruction of the liberated cities of the Krasnodar Kraj and the cement plants in that area, the NK for Construction Materials in Krasnodar requires 12,000 square meters of glass from the Glass Plant in Dagestanskie Ogni.

(91) The Plant "Sedina" in Krasnodar, which will produce lathes for agricultural enterprises, will be reconstructed with all possible speed. For the construction of the plant, 1,600,000 rubles will be authorized.

(92) At the Taganrog naphtha storage center two metal tanks with a 100 ton capacity have been repaired. There is also an underground tank there with a capacity of 106 tons of naphtha. Since 18 September naphtha products have been delivered to the storage center.

(93) The Taganrog "Andreev" Iron Works is to be put in operation in November.

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(94) The following requirements, authorizations and deliveries of construction materials have been noted:

REQUIREMENTS

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(95)	Leningrad, Plant #317	4 railroad cars	Firebrick	Borovichi, "Krasnyj Keramik"	For September and October
(96)	Rostov, Iron Supply	1 "	Glass	Dagestanskie Ogni Glass Plant	For October

AUTHORIZATIONS

(97)	Stalingrad, NKRF	600 Tons	Brick	Kazan'	For reconstruction in October
(98)	Stalingrad, Iron Works "Krasnyj Oktyabr'"	120 Tons	Brick	Ordzhonikidze, Enterprise for Fireproof Materials	For reconstruction in October
(99)	Vlasovskie Kopi, Azov-Black Sea Power	1 railroad car	Brick	Aprelevka, Brick Works	"
(100)	Miass, Plant #375	2 "	Fireproof Brick	Borovichi, Plant "Kirov"	In October
(101)	Rostov, Naphtha Base #2	1 "	Fireproof Brick	Stalinogorsk, Brick Works	In October
(102)	Rostov, Agriculture Machine Plant	1 "	Cement	Ararat, Cement Plant "Gigant"	"
(103)	Rostov, Radiator Plant	1 "	Cement	"	"
(104)	Salsk, Agricultural Machine Trust	1 "	Cement	"	---
(105)	Taganrog, Plant "Instrument"	5 railroad cars	Cement	"	---
(106)	Stalingrad -NKRF	800 tons	Lime	Kazan'	For reconstruction
(107)	Voroshilovgrad, Enamel Plant	30 railroad cars	Window glass	Dagestanskie Ogni Glass Plant	---
(108)	Taganrog, Boiler Plant	1 "	Tar board	Kujbyshev, Tar Board Plant	---

DELIVERY

(109)	Krasnodar, Plant "Oktyabr'"	1 railroad car	Fireproof Brick	Stalinogorsk, Brick Works	---

(110) Semipalatinsk-NKRF must build 10 wooden motorships for the Fish Industry. These ships are presumably to be prepared during the fourth quarter.

(111) Astrakhan-NKRF is to complete construction of five cutters in the fourth quarter.

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(112) Before the beginnin g of winter the Plant "Butyakov" is to complete repairs on the motorship "Volgastroj".

(113) The Omsk Water Transport Base has received designs for 200-ton steam barges.

(114) The following projects have been authorized for the River Fleet offices:

	Amount	Office	Remarks
(115)	0.88 mil. rubles	Zvenigovo, Plant "Butyakov"	Including completion of construction of steam tugs (400 horsepower)
(116)	3.6 mil. rubles	Kirov-NKRF	Fourth quarter for production purposes
(117)	20.6 mil. rubles	Kujbyshev-NKRF	"
(118)	1.5 mil. rubles	Middle Volga Steamship Agency Surashevka Shipyard	"
(119)	54.4 mil. rubles	Stalingrad, Lower Volga Steamship Agency	"
(120)	2.8 mil. rubles	Blagoveshchensk-NKRF, Upper Amur Steamship Agency	Winter ship repairs: Current repairs: 1.5 mil. ru. Minor repairs: 1.0 mil. ru. Other repairs: 0.3 mil. ru.
(121)	5.6 mil. rubles	Khabarovsk-NKRF Lower Amur Steamship Agency	Winter ship repairs: Current repairs: 3.0 mil. ru. Minor repairs: 1.7 mil. ru. Other repairs: 1.5 mil. ru.
(122)	5.5 mil. rubles	Krasnoyarsk-NKRF Upper Enisej Steamship Agency	Winter ship repairs: Current repairs: 3.2 mil. ru. Minor repairs: 1.8 mil. ru. Other repairs: 0.5 mil. ru.
(123)	1.8 mil. ru.	Ulan-Ude-NKRF, Selenga Steamship Agency	Winter ship repairs: Current repairs: 1.0 mil. ru. Minor repairs: 0.6 mil. ru. Other repairs: 0.2 mil. ru.
(124)	2.0 mil. rubles	Ust-Usa, NKRF, Northern Inland Steamship Agency	For fourth quarter: Repairs: 1.3 mil. rubles Heating: 0.7 mil. rubles

(125) The Plant "Krasnyj Pereplechik" in Rostov produced 272,600 notebooks during the second week of October.

(126) The brandy factory in Leningrad is to receive 10 railroad cars of bottles from the Glass and Bottle Plant "Krasnoe Ekho" in Komisarovka.

(127) Newly noted plants:

Number	Location	Remarks
1	Armavir	Chemical Plant

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Number	Location	Remarks
21	Leningrad	---
24	Bezymyanka	---
77	Leningrad	Metal Plant
83	Taganrog	---
173	Kazan'	---
189	Leningrad	Metal Plant
190	Leningrad	Metal Plant
194	Leningrad	Metal Plant
215	Baku	NK for Ship Construction
232	Leningrad	Metal Plant
317	Leningrad	---
360	Taganrog	---
374	Baku	NK for Ship Construction
375	Miass	---
496	Leningrad	Metal Plant
603	Volsk	Mine
619	Leningrad	---
635	Novosibirsk	---
651	---	Generators
751	---	Chemical Plant

Plant	Location	Remarks
Boguraevo Mines	Belaya Kalitva (Rostov)	---
Bol'shevik	Stalingrad	Cement Plant
"Frunze"	Maikop	Machine Tool Plant
"Gigant"	Sulin	---
"Gigant"	Ararat	Armenian Cement Plant
"Instrument"	Taganrog	---
"Kalinin"	Voronezh	Machine Tool Plant
"Kirov"	Leningrad	Metal Plant
"Kirov"	Makaevka	Metal Plant
"Karl Marx"	Astrakhan	NK for Heavy Machine Industry
"Krasnoe Ekho"	Komisarovka	Glass and Bottle Plant
"Krasnyj Keramik"	Borovichi	Firebrick Plant
"Krasnyj Kotelshchik"	Taganrog	NK for Heavy Machine Industry
"Krasnyj Oktyabr'"	Stalingrad	Iron Works
"Krasnyj Pereplechik"	Rostov	Writing materials
"Kuznetsk"	Stalinsk (Kemerovo)	Metal Plant
"Libknekht"	Sinarskaya (?)	---
"8 March"	Stalingrad	Linen and Clothing Factory
"Metallist"	Taganrog	Machine Tool Plant
"Molotov"	Leningrad	Rolling Mill
"Molotov"	Taganrog	NK for Ship Construction
"Sedina"	Krasnodar	Machine Tool Plant (of the VK for Agriculture)
"Signal"	Novocherkassk	---
"Smychka"	Rostov	Cannery
"Stal'"	Leningrad	---
"Stalin"	Stalino	Iron Works
"Stankostroitel'"	Novocherkassk	Machine Tool Plant
"Svobodnyj Trud"	Yaroslavl'	Chemical Plant
"Uritskij"	Rostov	---

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report 7/10

Dated: 23 October 1943

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PREFACE

During the Second World War the German Signal Intelligence Control Center of the Staff of the Chief of Army Signal Service (HNW, LNA) issued a series of reports to show the USSR military-economic situation as reflected in Russian internal plain language traffic. These reports appeared at short, irregular intervals, usually six per month, for the period October 1942-March 1945. Eighty-three of these reports have been translated and issued by [redacted] FOIAb3a

It is planned to issue a complete set of translations of the reports beginning with the most recent and working backward, but omitting those already translated by [redacted] FOIAb3a
The numbering of the items was added by the translator since the Germans did this only in the last eighteen reports, [redacted] FOIAb3a inclusive. Since the original material was in Russian, an effort has been made when translating the German to determine the original Russian term wherever possible. This is facilitated by the Russian fondness for abbreviations. In these translations into English the probable meaning of the abbreviation will be given in parenthesis the first time it occurs in each report.

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23 October 1943

The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report 7/10

(Based on Domestic Radio Traffic)

Individual Messages

1.) The Personnel Situation

(1) The water transport base in Irkutsk assigns 1, 300 of its travelling personnel for the winter period in the following way:

150 men for own repairs
320 men for water-ways construction
60 men for general overhaul work
220 men for wood procurement
300 men for other works
110 men are transferred to the Angara Steamship Agency

(2) The remaining 140 men, who do not have a specific assignment, are being distributed among other enterprises of the N.K. for River Fleet.

(3) For the workers and management of the Combine "Rostov Coal" in Shakhty there were instituted on 1 October 40 kindergartens, in which 2, 470 children were entrusted. In the fourth quarter 14 kindergartens for a total of 520 children will be opened anew.

2.) The Food Situation

(4) All NKRF enterprises and authorities were given notice that of the ration of 800 grams of bread, 100 grams of bread for 400 grams of potatoes could be exchanged. Likewise potatoes can be exchanged for barley.

(5) In Rostov for October a bread production of 8, 050 tons is predicted. The municipal flour stocks as yet are sufficient only for 6, 000 tons of bread.

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(6) The mixed fodder works in Gulkevichi can prepare 3,000 tons of mixed fodder in October, if it is supplied with sufficient fuel.

(7) The vegetable cannery in Derbent requires 125 tons of cabbage. From the tributary fields only 75 tons are expected. There is no possibility for the acquisition of an additional 50 tons.

(8) The breweries of the Krasnodar Oblast' are idle for lack of hops. They will need 4 tons of hops.

(9) The plants of the Azov-Black Sea Fish Industry in Krasnodar delivered 1,749 tons of fish products in September.

(10) The NKRF Offices in Kujbyshev, Novosibirsk, Molotov, Omsk, the water-transport base Gorkij and the Upper Volga Steamship Agency are being criticized because of the lack of organized field installations and insufficient procurement of grain and vegetables for the winter.

(11) The Novosibirsk NKRF, which in the previous year had taken last place in the procurement of foodstuffs, spoiled larger quantities of potatoes, cabbages and other vegetables in the fields. Gorkij Water Transport Base stored only 204 tons of potatoes instead of 1,080 tons. From 70 hectares of potatoes only 50 hectares were harvested.

(12) Molotov NKRF stored only 300 tons of potatoes instead of 3,030 tons and Omsk NKRF only 100 tons of potatoes instead of 1,420 tons. Only 470 tons were stored at the Upper Volga Steamship Agency instead of the planned 1,500 tons. Moscow threatens strong measures.

(13) On 1 October there was procured in Krasnovodsk for the market: Meat, 104 tons; butter, 78 tons; milk, 59 tons; cheese, 0.6 ton.

(14) In the Krasnodar Kraj the following quantities of vegetables and potatoes of the harvest of 1943 were procured:

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Vegetables:

From the kolokhozes	30,000 tons
From the sovkhozes	3,260 tons
	33,260 tons

Potatoes:

From the kolkhozes	8,757 tons
From the individual farms and workers	8,385 tons
	17,142 tons

15,000 tons are to be allotted to the privileged consumers and 3,260 tons of vegetables and potatoes to other consumers in the city.

(15) The Oblast' Grain Procurement in Rostov has not been able to carry out a delivery of 10,000 tons for the central regions of the USSR by 13 October because of the shortage of cars.

(16) The Rostov Oblast' has the following procurement and distribution plan for potatoes and vegetables:

Potatoes:

From the kolkhozes	2,034 tons
From individual farms and persons	7,094 tons
	9,128 tons

Vegetables:

From the kolkhozes	14,780 tons
From trusts	1,800 tons
From the sovkhozes	1,563 tons
	18,143 tons

Distributed to consumers

Potatoes:

For privileged consumers	4,000 tons
For trade and public consumption	5,128 tons
	9,128 tons

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Vegetables:

For privileged consumers	11,990 tons
For trade and public consumption	5,853 tons
For dehydration	300 tons
	18,143 tons

The Municipal Fruit and Vegetable Trade in Rostov procured up to 11 October 1943:

Potatoes	81 tons
Cabbage	565 tons
Cucumbers	1,183 tons
Tomatoes	1,457 tons
Onions	157 tons
Black turnips	67 tons
Red turnips	11 tons
Other vegetables	210 tons
Total vegetables	3,750 tons

To the Red Army were delivered: Vegetables, 2,240 tons; potatoes, 75 tons. The Foodstuffs Supply of the Red Army in Rostov procured up to 15 October:

For the South Front	768 tons potatoes
	13,163 tons vegetables
For the Southwest Front	584 tons potatoes
	1,923 tons vegetables
Totals	1,352 tons potatoes
	15,086 tons vegetables

(17) The "Tsibin" Economy of the Rostov Oblast' should deliver 91,000 tons of grain. The "Lelyuk" Economy of the same Oblast' should deliver 33,000 tons of grain. Up to the beginning of October 90% of the deliveries were carried out.

(18) In August Checheno-Ingush was to receive from Krasnodar and Stavropol Grain Procurement:

5,000 tons wheat
3,000 tons barley
1,050 tons flour

Actually received:

1,800 tons wheat
340 tons flour
320 tons millet

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Anticipated for September:

4,000 tons of wheat
1,000 tons of barley
2,150 tons flour

Received:

346 tons barley

Because of transportation difficulties, particularly for wheat, it was necessary to grind millet into flour.

(19) The Meat Combine in Novosibirsk has set aside for the miners in Rostov a reserve of 29 tons of live cattle.

(20) On 11 October Leningrad "Mashina" stored for the winter: 64 tons of vegetables and 56 tons of potatoes.

(21) From Dzhanybek 9,200 head of cattle, 13,455 sheep and 2,779 horses representing 20 kolkhozes have been sent to Orel Oblast'.

(22) On 9 October the Armenian NK for Agriculture in Erevan was to ship to the liberated oblasti 6,800 head of cattle, including 2,024 goats. The shipment of the goats is being held up because of the lack of cars.

(23) The Tobacco Institute in Krasnodar, which at the time was evacuated to Frunze and Lagodekh, shall shortly be re-established at Krasnodar.

I. Requirements

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(24)	Azov-Black Sea Power	10 tons	Fodder-grain	Barnaul Grain Procurement	For 4th quarter
	"	32 tons	Hay	"	"
(25)	Chkalovsk	409 tons	Flour	"	For winter period

II. Authorizations

(26)	Kharkov, Grain Procurement	300 tons	Barley	Rostov, Grain Procurement	--

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(27)	Kupyansk	200 tons	Barley	Rostov, Grain Procurement	---
(28)	Voroshilovgrad	500 tons	Barley	"	--
(29)	Tula Oblast' Distillery	1,500 tons	Grain	"	--
(30)	Krasnodar, Military Reconstruction Directorate	5 tons	Fodder-grain	Krasnodar, Grain Procurement	--
(31)	Moscow "Dubitel"	5 tons	"	Maikop	For October
(32)	Krasnodar ? Fieldmarket	100 tons	Flour	Krasnodar Grain Procurement	For October
(33)	Southwestern Front	270 tons	Vegetables	Krasnodar Preserves Trust	Deficiency of packing is delaying delivery
(34)	Rostov NKVD	3 tons	Vegetable fat	Rostov, Chief Directorate for Vegetable Fat	For 4th quarter
(35)	Rostov Municipal Horse Transport	2 tons	Cooking oil	Rostov "Rabochij" Combine	--
(36)	Gorkij Oblast' NKRF Enterprises	150 head	Breeding calves	Kujbyshev	In October
(37)	Don-Kuban Steamship Agency	100 head	"	"	"
(38)	Molotov-Kama Steamship Agency	150 head	"	--	"
(39)	Omsk, Upper Irtysh Steamship Agency	80 head	"	--	--
(40)	Rybach'eNKRF	20 head	"	--	In October
(41)	Semipalatinsk NKRF	80 head	"	--	--
(42)	Rybach'e NKRF	50 head	Sheep	--	In October
(43)	---	2000 head	Fowl	Krasnodar Sovkhoz	"
(44)	Rostov Fowl Supply	25 tons	Fowl	Rostov "Yaitso"	"
(45)	Ejsk Canning Factory	100 tons	Fish	Krasnodar, Black-Sea Fish Industry	"
(46)	Shakhty, Rostov Coal	2356 tons	Fish	Rostov Fish Sales	"
(47)	Rostov Oblast' Trade Division	400 tons	Sugar	Rostov Local Industry	For 4th quarter for workers supply

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(48)	Saratov-NKRF	10.5 tons	Sugar	--	For 4th quarter ?
(49)	Tatar ASSR, NKRF	10.5 tons	Sugar	--	"

III. Deliveries

(50)	Rostov Oblast' Kolkhozes	6,504 tons	Grain	Rostov Grain Procurement	--
(51)	Rostov Oblast' Sovkhozes	4,187 tons	Grain	Rostov Grain Procurement	--
(52)	--	326 tons	Grain	Zlodeiskaya NK for Sovkhozes	State delivery
(53)	Ukraine	42,730 head	Fowl	Krasnodar	Shipment to Ukraine by 29 Sept. completed
	--	1,000 head	Fowl	Krasnodar	For October

3.) Metal Supply

(54) The Nonferrous Metal Works "26 Commissars" in Tiflis shipped machine parts to Tekeli Construction in Alma-Ata on 26 September.

(55) Krasnodar Metal Industry has on 1 October:

Procured	Delivered
233 tons, iron	152 tons, iron
19 tons, nonferrous metals	14 tons, nonferrous metals

(56) Leningrad Machine Industry shipped 14,958 tons of scrap from the commencement of work up to 1 October. A shipment of 9,700 tons was anticipated.

(57) The "Novikov" Works in Leningrad cannot fulfill its October program because of the shortage of copper. The plant is to receive 600 tons of copper from the NK for Metals for the fourth quarter.

(58) Leningrad Iron Works shipped from 6 to 10 October 53 cars with 950 tons, of which 509 tons was Martin steel and 441 tons cast iron. Total since the beginning of the month, 1,401 tons. For shipment purposes 78 cars were required and 67 cars were supplied.

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(59) Leningrad Booty Collection Office shipped 14, 927 tons of scrap in the third quarter. In June 4, 505 tons were shipped.

(60) Leningrad Iron Works shipped in August/September:

Product	Quantity Tons	Rubles
Scrap metal	44, 351	---
Martin steel	27, 945	---
Martin steel turnings	6, 172	216, 000
Cast iron scrap	5, 299	397, 000
Blast furnace metal	4, 935	74, 000
	88, 702	687, 000

(61) Makhachkala Shipbuilding Industry produced 243 tons of cast iron in September.

(62) In Makhachkala the following imported goods arrived from overseas: 408 tons, steel wire; 21 tons, copper wire; 52 tons, brass wire.

(63) On 1 October Rostov Metal Conversion Office procured:

4, 875 tons, iron scrap
675 tons, nonferrous scrap

shipped: 1, 864 tons, iron scrap
429 tons, nonferrous scrap

(64) Rostov/Don, Azov-Black Sea Power, is to deliver in the fourth quarter 50 tons of scrap iron and the Power Combine in Stalingrad 20 tons of scrap iron.

(65) "Tsentrolit" in Tiflis produced 98 tons of steel in September.

(66) Taganrog Boiler Smith has a balance of 8, 232 tons of metal balls of various sizes. The Boiler Smith in Taganrog of the NK for Heavy Machine Industry has the following balances as of 1 October:

Profile (sectional) iron	8, 315 tons
Steel sheets (carbon-bearing)	956 tons
Steel sheets (manganese-bearing)	183 tons
Armor plate	61 tons
Iron girders	47 tons
Forged iron	450 tons
Cast iron	296 tons

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Electro-ferro-manganese steel	80 tons
Electro-ferro-silicon	10 tons
Thin-walled pipe	15 tons
Seamless pipe	70 tons
Rolled pipe (seamed)	86 tons
Steam conducting pipe	404 tons
Gas pipe	1 ton
Untested sheets	140 tons

In Astrakhan the available imported metal goods were distributed as follows:

	Consignee	Quantity	Kind	Consignor	Remarks
(67)	Ural Steamship Agency	2 tons	Galvanized sheet iron	Importgut	Shipped in Astrakhan thru NKRF
(68)	Central Directorate of Waterways	8 tons	Sheet iron	"	"
(69)	Moscow-Oka Steamship Agency	9 tons	Sheet iron	"	"
(70)	Stalingrad, Lower Volga Steamship Agency	7 tons	Sheet iron	"	"
(71)	Kujbyshev, Middle-Volga Steamship Agency	6 tons	Galvanized sheets	"	"
(72)	Central Directorate of Waterways	2 tons	White metal sheets (Babbit metal)	"	"
(73)	Kujbyshev, Middle Volga Steamship Agency	0.8 ton	"	"	"
(74)	Moscow-Oka Steamship Agency	0.4 ton	"	"	"
(75)	"Volga-tanker"	15 tons	3-ply 47 mm. tow-rope	"	"
	"	600 tons	"SBS" cable 3x95 mm.	"	"
(76)	Stalingrad	3,800 tons	"	"	"
(77)	"Volga-tanker"	2,000 tons	"ShRPL"/ lead wire, 2xl,5 sq. mm.	"	"
(78)	Stalingrad, Lower Volga Steamship Agency	2,000 tons	"	"	"

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(79)	"Volga-tanker"	2,000 tons	"KTO" lead wire 3x6 sq. mm.	Importgut	Shipped in Astrakhan thru NKRF
(80)	Stalingrad, Lower-Volga Steamship Agency	2,000 tons	"	"	"
(81)	Gorkij, Supply of NKRF	11 drums	"	"	"
	"	27 drums	Armored lead cable	"	"
(82)	"	20 tons	Copper conduit	"	"
(83)	Stalingrad, Lower-Volga Steamship Agency	5 tons	Wire	"	"
(84)	Kujbyshev, Middle-Volga Steamship Agency	5 tons	Wire	"	"
(85)	Moscow-Oka Steamship Agency	8.5 tons	Wire	"	"
(86)	"Volga-tanker"	40 tons	Steelplate 4-6 mm.	"	"
	"		Steel rope 23 mm.	"	"

I. Authorizations

(87)	Rostov/Don, Chief Iron Directorate	5 tons	Scrap iron	Rostov/Don Oblast' Cattle Procurement	In October
(88)	Rostov/Don, Industry Requirements Supply	18 tons	Iron fillings	Molotov, Plant	In 4th quarter
(89)	Kujbyshev, Plant	20 tons	Iron	Astrakhan, "Volga-tanker"	In the second Oct. 10-day period
(90)	Taganrog, Plant 359	20 tons	Iron	Sverdlovsk, Iron Works	For August
	"	17 tons	Iron	"	For October
(91)	Leningrad Metal Sales	994 bars	Ferro-silicon	Stalinsk, Kuznetszk-Works	--

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(92)	Sulin, "Krasnyj Sulin" Works	1,000 tons	Profile-steel	Bataisk, Plant of the NK for Iron	For October
(93)	Pyatigorsk, Health Resort Directorate	20 tons	Profile-iron	Rostov/Don, Metal Sales	For October
(94)	Makhachkala, "Dzerzhinsk" Works	33 tons	Rod iron	Pyatigorsk Metal Works	For October
	"	20 tons	Sheet iron	"	---
(95)	Taganrog "Instrument" Works	10 tons	Thin sheet 1 mm.	Rostov/Don Metal Sales	---
(96)	Krasnodar, Trust of Chief Flour Directorate	3 tons	Thin sheets	---	---
(97)	"Butyakov" Works	10 tons	Sheet	---	In 4th quarter in the second October 10-day period.
(98)	Rostov/Don, Industry Supply	20 tons	Roof-sheet scrap	Chelyabinsk, Plant	In 4th quarter
(99)	Rostov/Don "Rostov-ugol"	200 tons	Seamless pipe	Taganrog, "Andreev" Works	For reconstruction of canalization
(100)	Sukhona Steamship Agency	25 tons	Seamless pipe	---	For October
(101)	"Staryj-Burlak" Works	2 tons	Wire	---	For special work
	"	24 tons	Electric welding wire	---	For special work
(102)	Vyatka Steamship Agency	2 tons	Imported electro-welding wire	---	In the second October 10-day period.
(103)	Rostov/Don, "Proletarskij Molot" Works	2 tons	Insulated wire	Kujbyshev Oblast' Industry Supply	---
(104)	"Staryj-Burlak" Works	8 tons	Nails	---	For special work in the second October 10-day period.
(105)	Vyatka-Steamship Agency	0.5 ton	23 mm. imported tow-rope	---	For special work in the second October 10-day period.
(106)	Shakhty, State Electric Works	20 tons	Rolled steel, 30-40 mm.	"Serp Molot"	---
(107)	Baku, NK for Textiles	1,000 tons	Lumber	Naroshensk (?) Cotton Factory	---
(108)	Alaverdy, Copper Works	50 tons	Copper	Rostov/Don Chief Non-Ferrous Metal Directorate	Delivery by 15 Oct.
	"	400 tons	brass	"	"

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II. Deliveries

(109)	Moscow, Chief Grenade Supply	106 tons	Scrap iron	Leningrad "Lepse" (?) Works	On 1 October
	"	156 tons	"	Leningrad Plant 751	On 1 October
(110)	NK for River Fleet	16 tons	"	Vychegodskaya Waterways Directorate	On 11 October
	"	34 tons	"	Sokolskaya Waterways	"
(111)	Baku Scrap Metal Yard	15,000 tons	"	Baku	109% in third quarter
(112)	Nizhnij-Tagil "Komintern" Works	20 tons	Imported steel	Baku, Armor Supply	On 25 September
(113)	Chelyabinsk Armor Supply	76 tons	Imported steel	Baku, Armor Supply	On 25 September
(114)	Chelyabinsk, "Kirov" Works of Armor Industry	20 tons	Imported steel	Baku, Armor Supply	On 25 September
(115)	Krasnodar Canning Trust	34 tons	Strip iron	Baku, Metal Sales	On 27 September
(116)	Alaverdy	108 tons	Iron sheet	Baku, Iron	---
(117)	Dzhulfa	22 tons	Iron sheet	Baku, Iron	---
(118)	Fergana Canning Plant	54 tons	Tinplate	Krasnovodsk	From 6-7 October
(119)	Kanibaldamsk Canning Plant	17 tons	Tinplate	Krasnovodsk	From 6-7 October
(120)	Andizhansk Canning Plant	69 tons	Tinplate	Krasnovodsk	From 6-7 October
(121)	Lenger (?)	62.5 ton	Tinplate	Krasnovodsk	From 6-7 October
(122)	Samarkand Canning Plant	97 tons	Tinplate	Krasnovodsk	From 6-7 October
(123)	Alma-Ata Canning Plant	20.5 tons	Tinplate	Krasnovodsk	From 6-7 October
(124)	Tokmak Canning Plant	19 tons	Tinplate	Krasnovodsk	From 6-7 October
(125)	Azerbajdzhan Naphtha Industry, "Shmidt" Works	40 tons	Pipes	Taganrog "Trubostal"	In October
(126)	NK for Construction, "Kirov" Plant	18 tons	Pipes	Taganrog	In October
(127)	Stalingrad, Lower Volga Steamship Agency	40 tons	Wire	Astrakhan	From 20-30 Sept.
(128)	NK for Transportation, Ordzhonikidse	49 tons	Wire	Baku, Raw Materials Import	In September

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(129)	NK for Transportation, Armavir	73 tons	Wire	Import Baku, Raw Materials	In September
(130)	NK for Transportation, Khvorino	90 tons	Wire	Baku, Raw Materials Import	In September
(131)	NK for Transportation, Saratov	200 tons	Hoop-nails	Baku, Raw Materials Import	In September
(132)	NK for Transportation, Khashiri	137 tons	Hoop-nails	Baku, Raw Materials Import	In September
(133)	NK for Transportation, Lyublino	77 tons	Wagon-axles	Baku, Raw Materials Import	In September
(134)	Rostov/Don "Kalinin" Works	2 tons	Wagon shafts	Baku, Raw Materials Import	To 13 September
(135)	Kabardino-Balkar Republic	13.9 tons	Non-ferrous scrap	Chief Non-Ferrous Metal Directorate	In the 3rd quarter

4.) Oil Supplies

(136) The "Andreev" Works in Taganrog received for October an allotment of 1,000 tons of mazut and the works in Sulin one of 350 tons. Since this quantity cannot satisfy the needs of the plants, the Oil Supply in Groznyj is to make available 100 tank cars of mazut over the plan for the "Andreev" Works in Taganrog.

(137) Rostov/Don Oil Supply received no oil deliveries from Stalingrad and Tuapse in October. Only 28 tank cars were sent from Armavir. Because of the lack of gasoline and lubricants, agricultural work in single rajons cannot be carried out.

(138) The Offices of the NK for Agriculture in Krasnodar are to receive from Krasnodar Oil Supply the following allotments:

	Petroleum	Ligroin	Diesel Oil	Gasoline	Motor Oil
For Oct.	5,500 tons	200 tons	250 tons	170 tons	130 tons
For Nov.	8,900 tons	120 tons	100 tons	160 tons	140 tons
For Dec.	9,000 tons	130 tons	100 tons	120 tons	130 tons
For 4th quarter	23,400 tons	450 tons	450 tons	450 tons	400 tons

On the basis of an order of the State Defense Committee the offices are obligated for next spring's cultivation to add a definite amount of the aforementioned fuels from these allotments for the fourth quarter to State Reserves, including 6,400 tons of petroleum.

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(139) The following NKRF enterprises were authorized to receive the following quantities of oil products for October:

Bashkir A.S.S.R.	1,700 tons mazut 146 tons Diesel oil 1 ton petroleum 1 ton gasoline
Astrakhan	1,200 tons motor oil 3 tons petroleum 3 tons gasoline Mazut can be borrowed at will.
Saratov Rajon	8,000 tons mazut 10 tons Diesel oil 2 tons petroleum 1 ton gasoline
Kujbyshev Rajon	6,000 tons mazut 20 tons petroleum 3 tons gasoline 1 ton ligroin
Molotov	5,000 tons mazut 76 tons motor oil 3 tons petroleum 2.5 tons gasoline 1 ton ligroin
Tatar A.S.S.R.	1,700 tons mazut 5 tons Diesel oil 1 ton gasoline

(140) The authorities of the Rostov/Don Oblast' should receive in October the following allotments:

Automobile gasoline	36.6 tons
Ligroin	7.6 tons
Petroleum	11.75 tons
Diesel oil	18 tons
Naphta	85 tons

(141) Voroshilovgrad Locomotive Factory will receive an allotment of 3 tons of automobile gasoline for October. In addition the Locomotive Factories in Voroshilovgrad and Novokramatorskaya and the Turbine and Generator Works in Kharkov will receive 5 tons of petroleum. The supplier is the Ukrainian Oil Supply in Kharkov.

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(142) Krasnodar, Oil and Fat, will receive the following allotments for October:

For agricultural purposes	5 tons gasoline
For the industry enterprises	95 tons naphta
	20 tons Diesel oil
	5. 3 tons gasoline
	1. 5 tons ligroin
For Armavir, "Oil and Fat"	12 tons gasoline
	2 tons Diesel Oil
	3. 5 tons auto gasoline
	10 tons petroleum

(143) The industry suppliers in Makhachkala and Rostov have to deliver:

to the "Lenin" Tannery	13 tons technical fat
to the "Spartak" Leather Combine	13 tons technical fat
to the "Azov" Tannery	13 tons technical fat
to the tannery in Taganrog	30 tons technical fat

(144) The Chief Oil Supply of the NK for Agriculture brought for shipment in August/September for the agricultural needs of the Rostov/Don Oblast':

Petroleum	2, 246 tank cars
Ligroin	197 tank cars
Diesel oil	52 tank cars
Gasoline	265 tank cars
Avtol	213 tank cars

I. Requirements

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(145)	Rostov/Don, Sovkhoz Trust	3 tons	Diesel oil	---	For October
(146)	Krasnodar Swine-breeding	157 tons	Petrol-eum	---	For October
(147)	Rostov/Don Oblast' Swinebreeding	17 tons	"	---	For October
(148)	Rostov/Don Oblast' Organizations	2. 6 tons	"	---	For November
(149)	Rostov/Don Okrug Organizations	2. 7	"	--	For November
	"	2. 4	Mazut	---	For November
	"	3. 2	Benzine or gaso-line	---	For November
(150)	Rostov/Don Oblast' Organizations	7. 1	"	---	For November
(151)	Armavir, Commun-ications Office	7	"	---	For work on Armavir-Ro-stov road

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(152)	Krasnodar, Vegetable and Fruit Trade	5 tons	Benzine or Gasoline	---	Additional for October
(153)	Krasnodar, Oblast' Swine-breeding	24 tons	"	--	For October
(154)	Rostov/Don Oblast' Swine-breeding	2 tons	"	---	For October
(155)	Rostov Sovkhoz Trust	5 tons	Petroleum spirits	---	For October
(156)	Krasnodar Oblast' Swine-breeding	2 tons	Nigrol (heavy oil)	---	For October
(157)	Rostov/Don Oblast' Swine-breeding	1 ton	"	---	For October
(158)	Krasnodar Oblast' Swinebreeding	15 tons	Avtol	---	For October
	"	4 tons	Solidol	---	For October
(159)	Rostov/Don Oblast' Swinebreeding	1 ton	Solidol	---	For October

II Authorizations:

(160)	Kirov-NKRF	1,500 tons	Mazut	---	For October
(161)	Stalingrad Rajon	10,000 tons	Mazut	---	For October
(162)	Sulin, Ironworks	50 tons	Mazut	---	For October
(163)	Ilijsk-NKRF	200 tons	Oil products	Tashkent	---
(164)	Rostov/Don Macaroni Combine	5 tons	Naphtha	Rostov/Don Naphtha Sales	For October
(165)	NK for Sovkhozes	3 tons	"	Rostov/Don Naphtha Supply	For October
(166)	Rostov/Don Communications Office	3.6 tons	"	---	For October
(167)	Rostov/Don Hay Procurement	5 tons	"	---	For October
(168)	Krasnodar "Mikhailovskaya" Food Combine	4 tons	Diesel oil	---	For October
(169)	Rostov/Don Macaroni Combine	0.5 tons	Diesel oil	Naphtha Sales	For October
(170)	NK for Sovkhozes	2 tons	Diesel oil	Rostov/Don Naphtha Supply	For October
(171)	Armavir, Meat Combine of Krasnodar	14 tons	Petroleum	---	For October
(172)	Ejsk Technical School	2 Tons	"	Krasnodar Oblast' Naphtha Supply	For October
(173)	Kirov-NKRF	2 tons	"	---	For October
(174)	Krasnodar Agricultural Supply	1 ton	"	---	For October

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(175)	Krasnodar Wood Procurement	2 tons	Petroleum	---	For October
(176)	Krasnodar, Food Combine "Mikhailovskoe"	50 tons	"	---	For October
(177)	Krasnodar, Sovkhoz #2	50 tons	"	---	For October
(178)	Krymskaya, Sovkhoz "Pyatiletka"	5 tons	"	---	For October
(179)	Moscow, "Dubitel" Works	3 tons	"	Maikop	For October
(180)	Novosibirsk, Trade Port	1 ton	"	Novosibirsk Naphtha Base	For October
(181)	Pervomaisk, Industry-Sovkhoz	50 tons	"	Rostov/Don Naphtha Supply	For October
(182)	Rostov/Don, Azov-Black Sea-Power	7 tons	"	"	For October
(183)	NK for Sovkhozes	3.4 tons	"	"	For October
(184)	Rostov/Don, Chief Bakery Supply	2.3 tons	"	---	For October
(185)	Rostov/Don "Vozrozhdenie" Works	1 ton	"	Rostov/Don Naphtha Supply	For October
(186)	Rostov/Don Trust of Municipal Sovkhozes	20 tons	"	---	For October
(187)	Hay Procurement, Rostov/Don	4 tons	"	---	For October
(188)	Stalingrad Rajon	5 tons	"	---	For October
(189)	Astrakhan	50 tons	"	---	For October
(190)	Armavir, Meat Combine of Krasnodar	5 tons	Benzine	---	For October
(191)	Ejsk, Technical School	1 ton	"	Krasnodar Oblast' Naphtha Supply	For October
(192)	Kirov-NKRF	1 ton	"	---	For October
(193)	Krasnodar, Agricultural Supply	2 tons	"	---	For October
(194)	Krasnodar Oblast' Agricultural Enterprises	5.7 tons	"	Krasnodar Naphtha Supply	For October
(195)	Krasnodar, Glass Factory of Alcohol Trust of Caucasus	1 ton	"	---	Monthly
(196)	Krasnodar, Wood Procurement	0.5 tons	"	---	For October
(197)	Krasnodar, "Mikhailovskoe"	4. tons	"	---	For October
(198)	Krasnodar Sovkhoz #2	4 tons	"	---	For October

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(199)	Krymskaya, Sovkhoz "Pyatiletka"	2 tons	Benzine	---	For October
(200)	Moscow, "Dubitel" Works	5 tons	"	---	"
(201)	Novosibirsk, Trade Port	1 ton	"	Novosibirsk Naphtha Base	"
(202)	Pervomaisk, Industry-Sovkhoz	3 tons	"	Rostov/Don Naphtha Supply	"
(203)	Rostov/Don, Azov-Black Sea Power	1.5 tons	"	Rostov/Don Naphtha Supply	"
(204)	NK for Sovkhozes	5 tons	"	Rostov/Don Naphtha Supply	"
(205)	Rostov/Don, Chief Bakery Supply	2 tons	"	---	"
(206)	Rostov/Don "Vozrozhdenie" Works	1 ton	"	Rostov/Don Naphtha Supply	"
(207)	Rostov/Don Office of NK for Communications	6 tons	"	---	"
(208)	Rostov/Don Trust of Municipal Sovkhozes	1 ton	"	---	"
(209)	Rostov/Don Hay Procurement	1 ton	"	---	"
(210)	Stalingrad Rajon	4 tons	"	---	"
(211)	Astrakhan Rajon	1 ton	"	---	"
(212)	Kirov-NKRF	1 ton	Ligroin	---	"
(213)	Krasnodar, "Mikhailovskaya" Food Combine	4 tons	"	---	"
(214)	Krasnodar, Sovkhoz #2	6 tons	"	---	"
(215)	Pervomaisk, Industry-Sovkhoz	4 tons	"	Rostov/Don Naphtha Supply	"
(216)	Stalingrad Rajon	4 tons	"	---	"
(217)	Astrakhan Rajon	1 ton	"	---	"
(218)	Molotov-NKRF	100 tons	Motoroil	Krasnovodsk	---
(219)	Rostov/Don, Agricultural Organizations	3 r.r.cars	Solidol	Krasnodar Naphtha Supply	---
(220)	Rostov/Don Coal Industry	1 r.r.car	"	Krasnodar Naphtha Supply	---

III. Deliveries

(221)	Taganrog, "Andreev" Metalworks	1,192 tons	Mazut	Groznyj	From 1-12 Oct.
(222)	Makhachkala "Steel"	312 tons	Mazut	Baku, Armor Supply	To 28 Sept.
(223)	Maikop, Electric Works	64 tons	Naphtha	---	In September
(224)	Rostov/Don, Sovkhoz Trust	20 tons	Petroleum	---	On Oct. 12
	"	1 ton	Benzine	---	On Oct. 12

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report 6/10

Dated: 19 October 1943

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PREFACE

During the Second World War the German Signal Intelligence Control Center of the Staff of the Chief of Army Signal Service (HNW, LNA) issued a series of reports to show the USSR military-economic situation as reflected in Russian internal plain language traffic. These reports appeared at short, irregular intervals, usually six per month, for the period October 1942-March 1943. Eighty three of these reports have been translated and issued by [redacted]

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It is planned to issue a complete set of translations of the reports, beginning with the most recent and working backward, but omitting those already translated by [redacted]

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FOIAb3a The numbering of the items was added by the translator since the Germans did this only in the last eighteen reports, [redacted] inclusive. Since the original material was in Russian, an effort has been made when translating the German to determine the original Russian term wherever possible. This is facilitated by the Russian fondness for abbreviations. In these translations into English the probable meaning of the abbreviation will be given in parenthesis the first time it occurs in each report.

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19 October 1943

The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report 6/10

(Based on Domestic Radio Traffic)

1. THE PERSONNEL SITUATION

(1) The Chief Directorate assigned the NKRF authorities in Stalingrad, Astrakhan, Molotov and Uralsk the task of recruiting personnel for the NKRF work schools from the city and country youth organizations.

(2) The Oil Institute in Groznyj has 750 students on hand as of 1 October.

(3) A large number of workers is needed to restore the destroyed industrial sites in the Voroshilovgrad Oblast'.

(4) The local authorities of Voroshilovgrad are looking for conscripts, who are mobilized within the Voroshilovgrad Oblast', for their own use. For example, they have claimed 1500 workers who were conscripted for a factory outside the area.

(5) By 14 October 106 young workers were conscripted for the Iron Industry in the Rostov Oblast'. 300 workers from Vologda and 600 from Kujbyshev arrived for the Iron Industry in Taganrog.

(6) In Krasnodar Kraj 250 men are to be conscripted for the "Sedina" Works of the NK for the Machine Tool Industry and 100 men for the "Armalit" Works in Armavir.

(7) From Rostov Oblast' 200 persons must be furnished for the "Krasnyj Aksaj" and "Desyatoe Oktyabrya" Works (plants building agricultural machines) in Rostov.

(8) The Azerbajdzhan "Energie" in Baku proposes that the workers' camps in Baku furnish 50 apprentices for laying track.

(9) At the NKRF Plant in Osetrovo there is a lack of lathe operators, locksmiths, boilersmiths and electro-welders. At least 10 of each of the above-mentioned professions are needed.

(10) As of 12 October 1943 the "Andreev" Iron Works in Taganrog has the following personnel:

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924 Workers
335 Engineering-Technical Personnel
350 Appointees
136 Conscripts
104 Apprentices.

(11) During the winter the Surashevka Ship Yard will receive workers from NKRF offices as follows:

from Upper Amur Steamship Agency	50 Men
from Lower Amur Steamship Agency	25 Men
from Upper Amur Waterways Directorate	50 Men.

(12) These workers are transfer personnel and will be employed in production processes for the winter only.

(13) Ufa-NKRF has distributed transfer personnel for the winter as follows:

for their own repairs	205 Men
on ships remaining in port thru the winter	450 Men
for NKRF plants	244 Men
for timber procurement	85 Men
for construction work	20 Men
for training	20 Men
to the technical school, including those ordered back to trade schools	109 Men.

2. OIL SUPPLY

(14) Supplies are initially needed for winter repairs as follows:

at the NKRF Plant in Stalingrad	3,500 tons Mazut and 500 tons Motor naphtha
at the NKRF Plant in Krasnoarmejsk	300 tons Mazut
at the Landing-Place at Vladimirovka	1,000 tons Mazut.

(15) Other NKRF plants and enterprises in Stalingrad have been supplied with mazut for the winter.

(16) Thru September the Maikop Sovkhoz Directorate had released 64 tons of petroleum and 11 tons of gasoline, and had at its disposal 6 tons of petroleum and 3 tons of gasoline. An allotment of 30 tons petroleum and 3 tons gasoline will be needed for October.

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(17) The Baku Naphtha Supply (Office) is to place at the disposal of Plant 417 the 350 ton s of naphtha products originally assigned to the "Stalin" Plant in Groznyj.

(18) The Armavir Naphtha Supply (Office) is to deliver to the Ukraine Naphtha Supply (Office) in Kharkov the additional 3, 750 tons of petroleum which were intended for the Agriculture (Office) of the Ukraine SSR in the first half of October.

REQUIREMENTS

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(19)	Kharkov, Agriculture	500 tons	Naphtha products	Tuapse	for the first half of October
(20)	Rostov/Don, Plant of the Aviation Industry	5 tons	Airplane gasoline	---	for October
(21)	Rostov/Don, Plant of the Aviation Industry	7 tons	Automobile gasoline	---	for October
(22)	Krasnodar, Transport Procurement (Office)	3 tons	Diesel oil	---	for October

AUTHORIZATIONS

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(23)	Molotov, Plant 172	17, 700 tons	Mazut	Astrakhan, NKRF	---
(24)	Sulin, Metal Plant	350 tons	Mazut	Rostov/Don, Naphtha Supply (Office)	for October
(25)	Taganrog, Plant "Andreev"	120 tons	Mazut	"	for October
(26)	Vlasovskie Kopi, Electrical Plant of the Coal Mine	75 tons	Mazut	Groznyj, Naphtha Supply (Office)	---
(27)	Krasnodar, Offices of the NK for Communications	5 tons	Naphtha	Krasnodar, Naphtha Supply (Office)	for October
(28)	Mirskaya, Turnip Sovkhoz	2 tons	Naphtha	---	for October
(29)	Salsk, Naphtha Supply (Office)	100 tons	Naphtha products	Armavir, Naphtha Supply (Office)	---
(30)	"Stalinugol'"	400 tons	Naphtha products	Kharkov, Ukraine Naphtha Supply (Office)	for October
(31)	Voronezh, Oblast' Naphtha Distribution Points	6, 750 tons	Naphtha products	Armavir, Naphtha Supply (Office)	for October
(32)	Kamensk, "Shakhtinskij Avangard"	2 tons	Petroleum	---	for October
(33)	Krasnodar, Office of the NK for Communications	3.4 tons	"	Krasnodar, Naphtha Supply (Office)	for October
(34)	Krasnodar, NKVD	4 tons	"	Krasnodar, Naphtha Supply (Office)	for October

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	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(35)	Maikop, Auxiliary Management of the Naphtha Combine	10 tons	Petroleum	Krasnodar, Naphtha Supply	for October
(36)	Mirskaya, Turnip Sovkhoz	30 tons	"	---	for October
(37)	Rostov, "Emaille"	0.5 tons	"	---	for October
(38)	Rostov, Naphtha Supply	1.5 tons	"	---	for their own use in October
(39)	Rostov/Don, Armored Repairs	0.5 tons	"	---	for October
(40)	Taganrog, "Instrument"	20 tons	"	---	"
(41)	Tarasovka, Rostov Rajon, Rubber Sovkhoz #3	3 tons	"	Rostov/Don Naphtha Supply	"
(42)	Kamensk, "Shakhtinskij Avangard"	1 ton	Gasoline	---	"
(43)	Krasnodar, Offices of NK for Communications	8 tons	"	Krasnodar, Naphtha Supply	"
(44)	Krasnodar, NKVD	7 tons	"	"	"
(45)	Mirskaya, Turnip Sovkhoz	8 tons	"	---	"
(46)	Rostov/Don, "Emaille"	1 ton	"	---	"
(47)	Rostov/Don, Naphtha Supply	5 tons	"	---	for October and their own uses
(48)	Rostov/Don, Armored Repairs	7 tons	Aviation Gasoline	---	for October
(49)	Rostov/Don, Armored Repairs	6 tons	Automobile gasoline	---	"
(50)	Taganrog "Instrument"	10 tons	"	---	"
(51)	Krasnodar, Offices of the NK for Communications	0.9 tons	Diesel oil	Krasnodar, Naphtha Supply	"
(52)	Rostov/Don, Armored Repairs	3 tons	Diesel oil	---	"
(53)	Krasnodar NKVD	2 tons	Litharge	Krasnodar, Naphtha Supply	"
(54)	Mirskaya, Turnip Sovkhoz	4 tons	"	---	"
(55)	Rostov/Don Naphtha Supply	3 tons	"	---	for October and their own uses
(56)	Rostov/Don, Armored Repairs	3 tons	"	---	for October
(57)	"	0.5 tons	Avtol	---	"
(58)	Rostov/Don Agricultural Organizations	75 tons	Solidol	Krasnodar, Naphtha Supply	---
(59)	Plant "Krasnyj Aksaj" of the NK for the Mortar Industry	2 tons	Tech. oil	Rostov/Don, Combine "Rabochij"	---
(60)	Plant 774 of the NK for the Mortar Industry	2 tons	Tech. oil	"	---

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SECURITY INFORMATION

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(61)	Plant 34	50 tons	Naphtha products	Groznyj, Naphtha Sales	---
(62)	Krasnopresnensk Varnish and Paint Plant	50 tons	Naphtha products	"	---
(63)	NK for the Motor Vehicle Industry	69 tons	Mazut	Krasnovodsk Naphtha Supply	in September
(64)	"	50 tons	Diesel oil	"	"
(65)	"	100 tons	Automobile gasoline	"	"
(66)	Shakhty, Coal Industry	76 tons	Gasoline	Groznyj, Naphtha Sales	"
(67)	NK for the Motor Vehicle Industry	200 tons	Machine oil	Krasnovodsk, Naphtha Supply	"
(68)	NK for the Motor Vehicle Industry	250 tons	Spindle oil	"	"
(69)	NK for the Motor Vehicle Industry	100 tons	Turbine oil	"	"

3. COAL SUPPLY

(70) In September Shakhty, Coal Supply delivered 500 tons of anthracite to the "Andreev" Plant.

(71) Stalingrad NKRF shall ship to Astrakhan 2,000 tons of coal which were intended for Uvek NKRF.

(72) In September Baku could ship only 41 railroad cars of coke instead of the 109 expected because covered railroad cars were not furnished. None of the 111 cars for October have been shipped to date.

(73) Shakhty, Rostov-Ugol, shall deliver up to 600 tons of coal daily to the Don-Kuban Steamship Agency for the purpose of further shipment so that monthly deliveries of 15,000 tons will be guaranteed.

(74) Because of a lack of coke the foundry at a plant of the Mortar Industry in Rostov was forced to cease operations. Rostov proposes the delivery of 100 tons of coke from the coking plant in Berdyansk.

(75) Zestafoni Iron Supply had the following turn-over in September.

	Intake	Consumed	Remainder
Coke	2,490 tons	1,655 tons	201 tons
Naphtha coke	174 tons	47 tons	274 tons
Coal from Tkvibuli	1,441 tons	999 tons	1,271 tons
Coal from Tkvarcheli	---------	9 tons	111 tons
Anthracite	114 tons	123 tons	303 tons
Mazut	73 tons	81 tons	23 tons

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(76) On 30 September the Electricity Plant in Tkvarcheli had received 430 tons of coal. On hand: 4,932 tons

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
Requirements					
(77)	Rostov/Don, Sovkhoz Supply	700 tons	Coal	---	for October
(78)	Taganrog, Boiler Plant	2,000 tons	Coal	Rostov/Don, Coal Sales	---
(79)	Azov Sea Steamship Agency	120 tons	Coal	---	for 1944
(80)	Azov Sea Steamship Agency	2,000 tons	Anthracite	---	for 1944
AUTHORIZATIONS					
(81)	Rostov/Don, Plant of the Agricultural Machine Industry	80 tons	Coke	Kemerovo, Coking Plant	for October
(82)	Akul- NKRF	150 tons	Coal	Kambarka - NKRF	---
(83)	Armavir, Prison Directorate of the NKVD	200 tons	Coal	Shakhty, Coal Supply	For October
(84)	Chemical Plant "Pobeda Rabochikh"	200 tons	Coal	---	---
(85)	Enterprises of the NK for Construction	900 tons	Coal	Shakhty, Coal Supply	for October
(86)	Ejsk, Technical Plant	100 tons	Coal	Shakhty, Coal Supply	---
(87)	Gorkij, Upper Volga Steamship Agency	700 tons	Coal	---	Delivery from 1 - 10 (Oct ?)
(88)	Kursk, Electricity Plant	406 tons	Coal	Voroshilovgrad, Donbass Coal Supply	for October
(89)	Molotov, Kama Steamship Agency	3,000 tons	Coal	---	Delivery in Oct.
(90)	North Caucasus Front	150 tons	Coal	Shakhty, Coal Supply	delivery by 15 October
(91)	Omsk, Steamship Agency	9,330 tons	Coal	---	in October
(92)	Rostov/Don, Chief Bread Directorate	200 tons	Coal	---	---
(93)	Rostov/Don, Chief Bread Directorate	500 tons	Coal	---	additional for October
(94)	Rostov/Don, Plant 81	500 tons	Coal	Rostov/Don, Coal Supply	---
(95)	Rostov/Don, Light Industry of the Oblast'	100 tons	Coal	---	for October
(96)	Rostov/Don, Paper Plant "Kukurudze"	350 tons	Coal	Shakhty	for October
(97)	Syryan, Ore Directorate	1,000 tons	Coal	Semipalatinsk	---
(98)	Batyj (382 km SE of Semipalatinsk), Plant of the Non-ferrous Metal Industry	1,000 tons	Coal	Semipalatinsk	---

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(99)	Slavyanka (300 km. SE of Semipalatinsk), Plant of the Non-Ferrous Metal Industry	2,000 tons	Coal	Semipalatinsk	---
(100)	Taganrog "Metallist"	50 tons	Coal	---	for October
(101)	Taganrog, Plant "Andreev"	200 tons	Coal	Akhinsk (not located) Coal Supply	---
(102)	Voronezh, Oblast' Heating Material Supply	800 tons	Coal	Likhaya, Coal Mine Directorate	---
(103)	Kharkov, Plant 75 of the Armor Industry	20 tons	Anthracite	---	in October
(104)	Ejsk, Plant of the NK for Sovkhozes	50 tons	"	Rostov/Don, Thermo-Anthracite Directorate	"
(105)	Voronezh, Plant Kalinin	20 tons	"	Shakhty, Anthracite Directorate	"
(106)	Krasnodar, Plant "Sedina"	20 tons	"	"	"
(107)	Maikop, Plant Frunze	20 tons	"	"	"
(108)	Plant in Novocherkassk	20 tons	"	"	"

DELIVERY

(109)	Zestafoni, Iron Foundry	125 tons	Anthracite	Shakhty, Coal Industry	In Sept.

4. TEXTILE SUPPLY

(110) Tbilisi, Technical Oil Supply received only 7,893 meters of tentcloth from Iransovtrans. From this the following will be prepared:

10 tents
15,000 pairs of gloves, and
325 suits.

(111) Makhachkala, Prison Directorate of the NKVD procured the following thru 1 October:

30,000 Body warmers
25,000 Warm trousers
10,000 Shoes
10,000 Knapsacks
40 tons Collton Batting. Deliveries will follow to Krasnodar, Rostov, Stavropol and Checheno-Ingush.

(112) The Leather Plant in Taganrog is to make the following deliveries of 10,000 square meters of chrome leather and 24 tons of hard leather:

Office	Chrome Leather (Square meters)	Hard Leather (Tons)
Industrial Supply, Stavropol	1,260	3
Industrial Supply, Krasnodar	2,340	5

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Office	Chrome Leather (Square Meters)	Hard Leather (Tons
Industrial Supply, Kabardino-Balkar	1,090	1
Industrial Supply, Checheno-Ingush	1,060	2
Industrial Supply, North Osetia	1,050	1
Industrial Supply, Dagestan	1,180	1
Industrial Supply, Stalingrad	1,420	4
Industrial Supply, Kalmuk	500	1
Industrial Supply, Rostov	100	5

(113) According to plan, the Leather Plant in Taganrog produced 225 tons of various kinds of leather in the fourth quarter.

AUTHORIZATIONS

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(114)	Nevinnomysk	3 r.r. cars	Wool	Groznyj, Animal Raw Material Supply	for October
(115)	Krasnodar, Plant of the Blind	25 tons	Wool	---	for the manufacture of felt boots and sweat pads
(116)	Baku, Technical Oil Supply	40,000 met.	Tentcloth	Iransovtrans	for the preparation of gloves and suits

5. CONSTRUCTION AND OTHER INDUSTRIES

(117) Dredging operations to the extent of 27,000 cubic meters are to be carried out at the Gorodets Shipyard wharf.

(118) Construction of the power station has been completed at Plant "Lenin" in Astrakhan.

(119) Rostov Oblast' ordered the North Caucasus Railroad to furnish 8,100 tons of lime, 300 tons of chalk and 1 million bricks for reconstruction.

(120) Sverdlovsk is to deliver 2 tons of galvanized metal for reconstruction of the grain mills in Krasnodar.

(121) The mills in Krasnodar can not be put back into operation because of a lack of drive belts.

(122) Baku, Grain Procurement, had the following supplies of construction material on 1 August:

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	1 August	1 September
Cement	187 tons	136 tons
Glass	15 tons	15 tons
Nails	4.6 tons	4. 5 tons

(123) Construction for the year has been carried out at Baku. Five drying plants were built.

(124) The Gorkij NKRF Plant "Molotov" and the Gorodets NKRF Plant received the following mandatory budgets for October:

"Molotov" Plant:

For shipbuilding	250,000 rubles
For general repairs	50,000 rubles
For other contracts from the NKRF	190,000 rubles
For contracts from other organizations	210,000 rubles

Gorodets NKRF Plant:

For contracts from the NKRF	40,000 rubles
For contracts from other organizations	630,000 rubles

(125) The Baku Cement Plant fulfilled the September production plan as follows:

	Actual production	Planned production	
Cement	5,530 tons	4,000 tons	135%
Fireproof stones	3,635 tons	3,600 tons	101%
Lime	6,468 tons	6,100 tons	106%

(126) "Rostovugol'" Combine at Shakhty requires 2,000 meters of drive belts and 1,500 meters of conveyor belts

REQUIREMENTS

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(127)	Rostov/Don, "Instrument"	500 cubic meters	Construction timber	---	for repairs on the buildings an d installations
(128)	"	1 r.r. car	Veneering wood	---	"
(129)	"	1 r.r. car	Roofing tin	---	"
(130)	"	2 r.r. cars	Glass	---	"
(131)	"	400 rolls	Tarboard	---	"
(132)	"	100 rolls	Rubberoid	---	"
(133)	"	200 tons	Ceramics	---	"
(134)	Rostov/Don, Oblast' Construction Industry	36 tons	Cement	Cement Plant "Gigant"	---
(135)	Taganrog, Plant "Molot"	1 r.r. car	Cement	Ararat, Armenian Cement Plant	for October

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	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(136)	Shakhty, Combine "Rostovugol'"	11 r.r. cars	Cement	Volsk, Cement Plant "Bol'shevik"	---
(137)	Voroshilovgrad, Combine "Voroshilovgradugol'"	25 r.r. cars	Cement	"	---
(138)	Leningrad, Plant #7	1 r.r. car	Firebrick	Borovichi, Plant "Keramik"	---
(139)	Rostov/Don, Oblast' Construction Industry	1 r.r. car	Slate	Voskresensk, Asbestos Combine	---
(140)	Shakhty, "Rostovugol'"	3 r.r. cars	Slate	Voskresensk, Slate Plant	---
(141)	Voroshilovgrad, "Voroshilovgradugol'"	4 r.r. cars	Slate	"	---
(142)	Nikitovka, "Stalinugol'"	13 r.r. cars	Slate	"	---
(143)	Chelyabinsk, Ore Directorate	1 r.r. car	Fireproof clay	Stalingrad	---
(144)	Krasnodar, Oblast' Electricity Plant	2 r.r. cars	Glass	Rostov/Don, Azov-Black Sea Power	---
(145)	Rostov/Don, Oblast' Construction Industry	1 r.r. car	Glass	Dagestanskie Ogni, Glass Plant	---
(146)	Stavropol, Leather Plant	1000 square meters	Window glass	Krasnodar, Chief Supply Directorate of Light Industry	---
(147)	Krasnodar, Oblast' Electricity Plant	850 rolls	Rubberoid	Rostov/Don, Azov-Black Sea Power	---

(148) Newly noted plants:

Plant	Location	Remarks
31	Taganrog	---
33	---	Production of aircraft equipment
41	---	Production of aircraft motors
143	Tashkent	Repair of aircraft motors
150 (Combine)	Kashira	---
265	---	Repair of aircraft motors
352	Novocherkassk	---
359	Rostov	Plant of the Munitions Industry
366	Novocherkassk	---
524	---	---
525	Kujbyshev	---
584	Leningrad	---
590	Novosibirsk (?)	---
807	Kujbyshev (?)	---
"Irbit"	Sverdlovsk	---
"Katek"	Kujbyshev	---
"Molotov"	Taganrog	---
"Sirena"	Yaroslavl'	---
Plant	Irbit	Production of motorcycle motors
Plant	Gor'kij	Production of motorcycle motors
Plant	Stalinabad	Repair of aircraft motors

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6. TRANSPORT

(149) On 27 September the following was announced from Baku to the Directorate of the Rear Forces of the Red Army:

From 17 thru 25 September 1,403 railroad cars were furnished.
From 1 thru 25 September 1,286 railroad cars were loaded with imported freight as follows:

from 1 thru 16 Sept.: 698 cars
from 16 thru 25 Sept: 668 cars

Further, insufficient shipments of grain are noted in the report as follows: in August only 9,685 tons instead of the planned 64,000 tons were received, and in the first 25 days of September only 1,127 tons instead of 57,000.

The following grain transport is planned for Azerbajdzhan from the North Caucasus in October:

11,000 tons Wheat
10,000 tons Barley
13,000 tons Millets
5,000 tons Corn

This grain is to be shipped by the middle of October.

(150) Grain transport by the Stalingrad Railroad is being disrupted for lack of railroad cars. For October 1,927 cars are expected to be furnished. Only 114 cars were shipped thru 12 October. This delay is especially detrimental with regard to supplying the workers and the population of cities in the coal regions.

(151) The Stalingrad Railroad is also not furnishing sufficient railroad cars for transport of machines into the liberated rajons of Rostov Oblast'.

(152) The railroad cars which were assigned to Kujbyshev for the outgoing transport of repaired aircraft motors are to be furnished to Voronezh in October.

(153) The Combine "Rostovugol'" in Shakhty needs 10 railroad cars daily for the shipment of scrap.

(154) In November 80 railroad cars are to be furnished to a plant of the Tank Industry in Stalingrad.

(155) On 1 October 56 railroad cars with imported freight were shipped.

(156) In September the Naphtha Supply Office in Rostov received only 4 railroad cars instead of the 18 expected.

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SECURITY INFORMATION

(157) NKRF Offices will receive railroad cars in November as follows:

Khabarovsk	12 cars
Ufa	8 cars
Kazan'	25 cars
Omsk	8 cars
Krasnoyarsk	3 cars

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY - ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report 5/10

Dated: 16 October 1943

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PREFACE

During the Second World War the German Signal Intelligence Control Center of the Staff of the Chief of Army Signal Service (HNW, LNA) issued a series of reports to show the USSR military-economic situation as reflected in Russian internal plain language traffic. These reports appeared at short, irregular intervals, usually six per month, for the period October 1942-March 1945. Eighty-three of these reports have been translated and issued by [redacted] FOIAb3a

It is planned to issue a complete set of translations of the reports, beginning with the most recent and working backward, but omitting those already translated by [redacted] FOIAb3a The numbering of the items was added by the translator since the Germans did this only in the last eighteen reports, [redacted] FOIAb3a [redacted] inclusive. Since the original material was in Russian, an effort has been made when translating the German to determine the original Russian term wherever possible. This is facilitated by the Russian fondness for abbreviations. In these translations into English the probable meaning of the abbreviation will be given in parenthesis the first time it occurs in each report.

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SECURITY INFORMATION

16 October 1943

The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report 5/10

(Based on Domestic Radio Traffic)

Individual Messages

1) Personnel

(1) The NKRF-Technical School in Rostov-on-Don has a staff of 500, including students and teachers.

(2) In the second ten day period of October the NKRF-Technical School in Yakutsk is accepting 60 students from the local technical school of the NK for the Fish Industry. These students will be placed together in a special course of instruction and trained as navigators and navigator aides.

(3) Molotov-NKRF has the following winter list of shore personnel:

At the piers	55	men
For repair of the piers	450	"
For own timber procurement	423	"
Personnel assigned to the Chief Directorate of Timber Sales for timber procurement	300	"
For construction work of the Steamship Agency Directorate	59	
For military guards	40	
Not yet assigned	88	
	1,415	men

(4) The NKRF authorities in Stalingrad received the following premiums for its workers for good performance in September:

Office	Number of Workers	Plan Fulfillment	Premium rubles
Lower Volga Steamship Agency Directorate	63	-	4,648,000
NKRF-Plant in Stalingrad	28	130 %	2,646,000

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Office	Number of Workers	Plan Fulfillment	Premium rubles
NKRF Plant in Krasnoarmejsk	21	109 %	941,000
NKRF Plant in Uritskij	17	104 %	645,000
NKRF Repair Shops in Stalingrad	13	107 %	536,000
Workshops in Vladimirovka	28	110 %	1,225,000

2) Food Situation

(5) As a result of a poor harvest, there is a shortage of seed grain in Armavir. For sowing, there will be needed:

4 tons winter wheat

3 tons barley

(6) In October the mills in Rostov are to prepare 2,000 tons millet.

(7) 10,000 tons of seed corn and 11,900 tons of bread grain are to be stored for the Georgia State Reserve Fund.

(8) The Reserve Fund in Rostov is to receive 200 tons of winter rye and 5,000 tons of summer wheat.

(9) On 30 September balances in Erevan were as follows:

Grain Procurement:	flour	2,248 tons
	peeled grain	618
	wheat	393
	barley	1,185
	oats	50
	other grains	2,065
Mill Combine	flour	2,688
	wheat	2,200
	barley	4,244
	other grains	957
Bakeries	flour	246
	peeled grain	5
		16,899 tons

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(10) In the last 5 days of September, no rice shipments arrived in Baku from Iranian ports. The balances of rice in Baku on 1 October amounted to:

219 tons from Pahlevi

589 tons from Shakhsevar

294 tons from Machmudabad

1,102 tons total

(11) The Leningrad Fat Combine produced in September:

129 tons sunflower oil

551 tons purified oil

34 tons emulsion

104 tons syrup.

(12) As a result of heavy rain, the vegetable oil factory in Millerovo discontinued work. On 5 October it had cakes, which, as a result of open air storage, were threatened with spoilage.

(13) From 1 - 7 October, Stalingrad NKRF transported:

3,845 horses

6,484 horned cattle

22,912 sheep

(14) The Corn and Cattle Trust of the Sovkhozes in Rostov requests 700 pigs for shipment to the Ukraine oblasti.

(15) Makhachkala must procure for the Planning Trust in Dagestan:

899 tons cole

881 tons cucumbers

203 tons onions

5,599 tons tomatoes

230 tons red beets

542 tons carrots

(16) 8,721 tons of vegetables are being made available for other organizations.

(17) The following enterprises and offices received for the fourth quarter

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the following allotments of provisions:

(18) Office of the NK for the Merchant Fleet including the allotment for Taganrog:

10 tons fish
10.9 " meat
2 " butter
3.4 " plant fat
4 " sugar
2.6 " sweets

(19) Don-Kuban Steamship Agency:

9.6 tons fish
5.4 " meat
2 " animal fat
4 " plant fat
1.7 " sugar

(20) The Military Don-Kuban-Reconstruction Directorate in Rostov:

6 tons fish
5.5 " meat
1 " animal fat
2.2 " plant fat
2 " sugar
1.3 " sweets

(21) The tobacco factory in Rostov is to turn out in October according to the plan 20,000,000 cigarettes and 200 tons of tobacco:

Requirements:

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
22)	Krasnodar, Macaroni Industry	30 tons	flour	--	In Oct.

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Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
23) Leningrad Textile Combine "Rabochij"	15 carloads	potatoes	-	-
24) Okhta, Textile Combine "Kirov"	10 carloads	"	-	-
25) Ordzhonikidze Meat and Dairy Industry	26 tons	butter	Pyatigorsk Sales for Plant Oils and Fats	-

Authorizations

Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
26) Blagoveshchensk, NKRF	60 tons	feed grain	Khabarovsk Grain Procurement	in Oct.
27) Krasnoyarsk, NKRF	130 tons	"	Krasnoyarsk Grain Procurement	" of which 110 tons to local Timber Procurement
28) Rostov, Grain Fodder Trust	8 tons	"	-	in October
29) Rostov, Poultry Sovkhoz "Oblinskaya"	5 tons	"	-	"
30) Rostov, Poultry Sovkhoz "Belaya Kalitva"	5 tons	"	-	"
31) Ust - Ussa, NKRF	40 tons	"	-	" of which 8 tons for Timber Procurement
32) Orlovsk Sheep-Raising Sovkhoz	10 tons	bran	-	-

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Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
33) Rostov	6 carloads	potatoes	Ternovka, Special Trade	-
34) Moscow, Chief Directorate for Plant Oil	300 tons	plant fat	Baku	-
35) Rostov Combine "Rabochij"	300 tons	"	Krasnodar	-
36) Southern Front, Maintenance Supply	20 tons	butter	Rostov Meat Dairy Sales	Sept/Oct additional
37) Armavir	200 tons	cattle	Krasnodar Meat Combine	4th Quarter
38) Salsk Cattle Procurement	14 tons	cattle	Rostov Cattle Procurement	-
39) -	29,500 head	poultry	Krasnodar	in Sept.
40) Groznyj, Technical Oil Supply	14 tons	salt	Nizhne Baskunchak Salt Warehouse	in Oct.
41) Plant 407 of Oil Industry	1 ton	salt	"	"
42) Pyatigorsk, Alcohol Trust	100,000 liters	alcohol	Rostov Distillery	"

Deliveries:

Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
43) Erevan	960 tons	Grain	Lambashinsk, Tobacco Sovkhoz	--
44) Erevan	938 tons	Grain	Ararat, Sovkhozes of the Canning Trust	In Sept.
45) Erevan	758 tons	Grain	Egorlikskaya, Sovkhozes	" "

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46)	Southwestern Front	20,783 tons	Grain	---		From the beginning of the harvest to 5 October
47)	Rostov, Bread Supply	10 tons	Macaroni	---		In the third quarter, supplementary
48)	North Osetia	826 tons	Seed corn	Krasnodar, NK for Procurement		Thru 9 Oct.
49)	Ingush	465 tons	Seed corn	"		"
50)	Moscow, OD for Oils and Fats	112 tons	Butter grease	Rostov		In Sept.
51)	Rostov, Bread Supply	16 tons	Vegetable fat	---		In the third quarter, supplementary
52)	" " "	1 ton	Animal fat	---		"
53)	" " "	5 tons	Sugar	---		"
54)	Kislovodsk	31 tons	Meat	Krasnodar		In Sept.
55)	Voroshilovgrad, Motor Plant "Yakubovskij"	16.9 tons	Meat Preserves	Makhachkala, Iransovtrans		In Oct.
56)	Chertkovo	400 birds	Poultry	Voroshilovgrad, Livestock Breeding Sovkhoz, Ataman		In Sept.
57)	Borovaya, Sovkhoz Provodnik	400 birds	Poultry	Krasnodar, Meat and Dairy Industry		---
58)	Krasnodar (?), Meat and Dairy Sales	8300 "	"	Krasnodar, Poultry Trust		---
59)	Armavir, Meat Combine	1500 "	"	"		---
60)	Armavir (?), Cattle Procurement	1200 "		"		---
61)	Rostov, Bread Supply	220 tons	Salt	---		In third quarter
62)	Krasnodar	1 railroad car	"	Kislyar		---

63) According to a lead article from "Pravda", plowing fields for removal of summer grain is to be done with special care. Depth of plowing must under all conditions be limited. This is an obligation to the fatherland.

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However, the Novosibirsk, Kujbyshev, Kirov Oblasti, the Bashkir Republic and other oblasti leave much to be desired in this respect.

3) Metal Supply

64) On 1 October Truck Park #2 in Leningrad had the following stocks:

15	tons	iron
30	"	scrap metal
0.5	"	nonferrous metal
0.2	"	nonferrous scrap metal.

65) According to the plan for October, the Bataisk Metal Plant is to process 2,100 tons of scrap metal.

66) In Taganrog there are 2,000 tons of 6-50 mm armor plate of chrome-nickel-molybdenum-and manganese steel plus 300 tons in steel billets.

67) Groznyj requests the Chief Sales Office for Iron in Moscow to confirm the following fourth quarter scrap metal processing plan:

Kabardino-Balkar	1,000 tons
North Osetia	1,500 "
Checheno-Ingush	2,000 "
Dagestan	2,500 "

68) Baku, Communications Supply, received from Iransovtrans 672 tons of wire. Further deliveries are to follow. 370 tons were shipped, including 204 tons for Camp 407.

69) The Kirov Plant in Baku cannot receive the authorized 300 tons of pipe because there are no stocks of pipe on hand in the ports of Makhachkala, Krasnovodsk and Baku.

70) The "Krasnyj Metallist" Plant at Baku did not receive the authorized 10 tons of iron from the local Metal Sales Office; because of this production from the Plant has been interrupted.

71) The Plants of the NK for Light Industry in Baku can only operate with interruptions because of a lack of brass wire. Delivery of 5 tons of "Teks" (?)

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and 10 tons of brass wire, which are located at "Iransovtrans" at Dzhulfa, has been proposed.

72) The Plant "Dzerzhinsk" in Baku ceased manufacture of special products because of a lack of steel sheet and wire. The Plant is to receive the following from Baku:

10 tons Steel sheet - 3 mm (thick?)
10 " Wire - 6.5 mm diameter

73) In September Baku shipped the following:

102 tons iron
60 " iron waste,

including 24 tons to the Acetone Plant in Dokshukino.

74) The Copper Plant at Tbilisi manufactured 3 tons of copper products on 27 September, making a total of 60 tons. Remainder not shipped - 127 tons.

75) Very limited fourth quarter allocations were made for the Raw Material Supply Office of Georgia, which did not even assure fulfillment of special orders. Allotments of some materials were even smaller than for the third quarter. The following were allotted:

	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
Carbon-bearing steel sheet	245 tons	200 tons
Pen steel	105 tons	60 tons

76) Iron pipes, high speed cutting steel and other important materials have not been allotted at all. In order to carry out special orders and manufacture agricultural machines and spare parts for tractors, the following supplementary allotments must unconditionally be made:

Carbon-bearing profile steel	200 tons
Steel sheet	250 "
Tool sheet	5 "
Pen steel (additional)	8 "
High speed cutting steel	1 ton

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Iron	400 tons
Iron sheet	100 "
Profile iron	150 "
Rolled iron	150 "
Tinplate	10 "
Iron pipe	25 "
Cast iron	250 "
Nonferrous metal scrap	15 "
Roofing sheet	35 "
Nails	30 "

Requirements:

Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
77) Rostov/Don, Local Industry	10,000	Sewing Machine needles	---	for fourth quarter
78) "	15,000	Sewing needles	---	"

Authorizations:

79) Novocherkassk, Combine Nikolsk	20 tons	Scrap	Bataisk, Iron Plant	---
80) Chkalovsk, NKRF Plant	17 "	"	---	for fourth quarter
81) Omsk - NKRF	17 "	"	Omsk, Chief Metal Sales	"
82) Semipalatinsk, NKRF Plant	17 "	"	Alma-Ata, Chief Metal Sales	"
83) Groznyj, Metal Sales	80 tons	Iron	Rostov/Don, Chief Metal Sales	for Oct.
84) Stalingrad-NKRF	40 "	Untested Steel	Stalingrad, Chief Metal Sales	---
85) Saratov-NKRF	17 "	Cast Iron	Magnitogorsk	for Oct.

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86) Krasnodar, Metal Plant "Oktyabr"	50 tons	Cast iron	---	Production has stopped because of a lack of cast iron.
87) Omsk - NKRF	0.3 "	Tool steel	---	for fourth quarter
88) Vetluga, Shipyard	4 "	Round Steel	---	for first ten days of Oct.
89) Chardzhou - NKRF	20 "	Tin	---	"
90) Stalingrad-NKRF	14 "	Gas pipe	---	for Oct.
91) Rostov/Don	2 "	"	---	---
92) Chkalovsk, NKRF Plant	3 "	"	Magnitogorsk	for fourth Quarter
93) Omsk - NKRF	3 "	"	---	for Oct.
94) Cherepovets - NKRF	20.5 "	Steel cable	---	---

Deliveries:

95) Plant "Krasnyj Molot"	8.5 tons	50 mm Steel	Baku	---
96) Andizhan, Cannery	19 "	Tin plate	Krasnovodsk	on 28 September
97) Fergana, Cannery	38 "	"	Krasnovodsk	on 28 September
98) Krasnoyarsk, Plant "Krasnyj Profintern"	42 "	Pipe	Leningrad	---
99) Rostov/Don, Sales and Supply	5 "	Scrap	---	In third quarter
100) "	30 "	Rolled iron	---	"
101) "	15 "	Gas pipe	---	"
102) "	10 "	Nails	---	"

4) Oil Supply

103) In the coal mines of the Rostov/Don Oblast' supply of current has been interrupted because of a lack of fuel. The "Azov-Black Sea-Energie" in Rostov proposes delivery of 300 tons of mazut from the Oil Supply Office in Groznyj.

104) Because of a lack of fuel, Plants #233 and #228 of the Machine Industry in Tbilisi

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are in a difficult situation and fulfillment of the production plan for the months of October and November has been placed in doubt. An allotment of 8 tons of gasoline is required for Plant #233 for October.

105) In August the Ufa Oil Supply Office delivered 4,000 tons of mazut to the Far East Steamship Agency; payment has been refused.

Requirements:

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
106)	Baku, "Trubolit"	3 tons	Petroleum	---	for September
107)	"	4 "	Ligroin	---	"
108)	"	8 "	Gasoline	---	---
109)	Leningrad, Press (?), Plant #186	1 ton	"	---	---
110)	Leningrad, Press (?), Plant #436	0.5 tons	"	---	---
111)	Leningrad, Press (?) Plant #616	1 ton	"	---	---

Authorizations:

112)	Rostov/Don, Plant "Proletarskij Molot"	10 tons	Oil	Baku Oil Combine	for October
113)	Krasnodar, Timber Supply	1 ton	"	Krasnodar Oil Combine	"
114)	Ukraine, Agriculture	3,750 tons	Oil	Oil Supply in Armavir and Krasnodar	for the first half of Oct.
115)	Stalino, Plant #110 of the NK for Munitions	50 tons	"	Tuapse, Oil Supply	---
116)	Plant #81 of the NK for Munitions, Station Matseevo, Voronezh Railroad	25 "	"	"	---
117)	Krasnodar, Timber Supply	2 "	Diesel oil	Krasnodar, Oil Supply	for October
118)	Severinsk (?) Fur Sovkhoz of the NK for Foreign Trade	1 ton	Petroleum	"	"
119)	Rostov, Plant "Proletarskij Molot"	10 tons	"	Baku, Oil Combine	"

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	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
120)	Astrakhan Plant "Kujbyshev"	2 tons	Petroleum	Groznyj, Oil Supply	---
121)	Krasnodar, Timber Supply	5 tons	"	Krasnodar, Oil Supply	for October
122)	Krasnodar, Office of the NK for State Security	1 ton	"	"	---
123)	Valdai, Oil Base	2 tons	Automobile gasoline	Tikhvin, Oil Supply	---
124)	Molotov, NKHF	1.6 "	Gasoline	---	for October
125)	Astrakhan, Plant "Kujbyshev"	5 tons	"	Groznyj, Oil Supply	---
126)	Krasnodar, Timber Supply	3 "	"	Krasnodar Oil Supply	for October
127)	Krasnodar, Office of the NK for State Security	5 "	"	"	for October
128)	Irkutsk, Metallurgical Plant	18 tons	"	Krasnovodsk, Oil Supply	---
129)	Rostov/Don, Plant "Proletarskij Molot"	10 tons	Ligroin	Baku, Oil Combine	for October
130)	Astrakhan, Plant "Kujbyshev"	5 "	"	Groznyj, Oil Supply	---
131)	Krasnodar, Timber Supply	5 "	"	Krasnodar, Oil Supply	for October
132)	Rostov/Don, Enterprises of the NK for Iron	150 tons	Lubricating Mazut	Makhachkala, Oil Supply	---
133)	"	350 tons	Machine Oil	"	---
134)	Severinsk (?), Fur Sovkhoz of the NK for Foreign Trade	5 "	Motor Oil	Krasnodar, Oil Supply	for October

Deliveries:

135)	Omsk, Plant "Disk"	1760 tons	Mazut	Baku, Oil Supply	in September
136)	Astrakhan, Oil Supply	1805 tons	Oil Products	Makhachkala, Oil Enterprise	in third quarter
137)	Chkalov, Plant #8 of the NK for Oil	16 tons	"	Baku, Oil Supply	in September
138)	Barnaul, Tractor Industry	150 tons	Spindel oil	Krasnovodsk, Oil Supply	"

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5) Chemical Supply

139) Groznyj, Oil Supply, has not delivered the 75 tons of paraffin due in September to the enterprises of the NK for the Rubber Industry. All supplies in the plants of the Rubber Industry have been consumed.

140) Technical Oil Supply in Baku -- copper vitriol and olein due in September. There is no copper vitriol on hand and only 120 tons of olein.

141) The Kutaisi Acetone Plant produced 10 tons of lithopone thru 23 September.

142) The Armenian Central Committee in Erevan announces the distribution of 327 tons of caustic soda for enterprises of the NK for Oil. In September 150 tons were shipped to Azerbajdzhan Oil Combines and 25 tons to the Plant in Batum. The remaining 152 tons will be shipped on 25 September.

Requirements:

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
143)	Groznyj, Candle Plant	30 tons	Paraffin	Moscow, Chief Storehouse Directorate of the NKVD	monthly
144)	Baku, Health Office	50 "	Soap	---	---

Authorizations:

145)	Stavropol', Agriculture Supply	1 railroad car	Calcium carbide	Kirovakan, Chemical Plant	for September
146)	1) Kokchetav, Karaganda Rajon, Plant #621 2) Alma-Ata, Light Industry Supply 3) Kursk, Oblast' Light Industry	65 railroad cars	Oil bitumen	Groznyj, Oil Supply	for October

Deliveries:

147)	Erevan, a plant	100 railroad cars	Calcium carbide	Erevan	in September
148)	Kirovakan, a plant	50 "	"	"	"
149)	Plant #4 of the NK for Armaments	25 "	Paraffin	Groznyj, Oil Supply	"

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150)	Plant #9 of the NK for Armaments	25 railroad cars	Paraffin	Groznyj, Oil Supply	in September

5) Civil Air Fleet

151) According to a decree of 7 October, Belov, Major-general of the Technical Troops, has been appointed as Deputy Chief of the Civil Air Fleet.

152) The following units of the Civil Air Fleet have been newly noted:

	Unit	Location	Remarks
153)	Snudsev Group	---	---
154)	A R M 37 (Aircraft Repair Shop)	Kujbyshev	---
155)	Aircraft Squadron	Tashkent	Chief of Staff: Major Rybalke
156)	"Odessa Flying School"	Samarkand	---

The following units have been confirmed:

157)	(5th Independent?) Air Regiment	---	---
158)	(32nd?) Air Division	Sverdlovsk	---
159)	A R R 70 (Aircraft Repair Base)	Tashkent	---
160)	Aircraft Squadron	Cherepovo (90 km southeast of Novosibirsk)	---
161)	Flying School	Syrdarinskaya	---
162)	Radio Operator School	Frunze	---

163) On 21 August a unit of the Civil Air Fleet in Frunze reported that it had received 16 aircraft communication sets.

164) In Tashkent 124 girls are being trained by the Civil Air Fleet, including 105 for communications service.

165) The Ob-Unit in Tyumen' will be provisioned on the same basis as units of the Red Army Air Troops.

166) Authorities of the Civil Air Fleet in Baku report that delays have been met in repairing aircraft because of a lack of calcium carbide and aircraft lacquer.

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167) It is reported from Tashkent that aircraft type 2520 can operate 1000 hours without overhaul.

168) The Saratov airport reports that the September transport plan was fulfilled 110%.

169) In the last ten days of September the Kujbyshev airport received the order to set up by the end of September the transport machinery of the Civil Air Fleet excluding that for the transport of tank spare parts.

170) On every flight from Baku to Moscow aircraft of the Civil Air Fleet must carry at least 100 kg of freight from the branch office of Iransovtrans in Baku.

171) The independent mixed air squadron at Sochi reports the following revised plan for September:

Aircraft in flying condition	15
Aircraft not in flying condition	3
Pilots	19
including for night flying	16
Number of aircraft	1469
including for night flights	108
Aircraft hours flown	1484 hours, 30 minutes
including those flown at night	119 " 47 "
Mail carried	8499 kg
Packages	5600 "
Other freight	681 "

No damages.

172) The Civil Air Fleet Offices in Alma-Ata announced the following report of the State Airlines for September:

Aircraft hours flown	103
Kilometers flown	26,100
Passengers carried	222

173) Aircraft of the Civil Air Fleet shall transport gold from Barguzin on the East Coast of Lake Baikal.

174) The airline Stalingrad - Astrakhan - Baku - Teheran has been confirmed.

175) The airline Stalingrad - Rostov - Stalino was mentioned for the first time.

176) The Civil Air Fleet has established bases in Kursk, Orel, Stalino and Kharkov.

177) 34 workers are to be dispatched from Alma-Ata for construction of the Kharkov airfield.

178) According to a decree of 4 October the Azerbajdzhan Air Group will be set up in the Kharkov area.

179) The Air Club in Beloretsk requests permission to leave the airport in Sterlitamak (northwest of Magnitogorsk in the Bashkir ASSR).

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Tanslated from the German Report 4/10

Dated: 13 October 1943

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Office of Research and Reports

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PREFACE

During the Second World War the German Signal Intelligence Control Center of the Staff of the Chief of Army Signal Service (HNW, LNA) issued a series of reports to show the USSR military-economic situation as reflected in Russia n internal plain language traffic. These reports appeared at short, irregular intervals, usually six per month, for the period October 1942-March 1945. FOIAb3a Eighty three of these reports have been translated and issued by [redacted]

It is planned to issue a complete set of translations of the reports, beginning with the most recent and working backward, but omitting those already translated by [redacted] The numbering of the items was added by the translator since FOIAb3a FOIAb3a the Germans did this only in the last eighteen reports, [redacted] inclusive. Since the original material was in Russian, an effort has been made when translating the German to determine the original Russian term wherever possible. This is facilitated by the Russian fondness for abbreviations. In these translations into English the probable meaning of the abbreviation will be given in parenthesis the first time it occurs in each report.

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13 October 1943

The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report 4/10

(Based on Domestic Radio Traffic)

Individual Messages

1.) The Personnel Situation

(1) Personnel are being assigned by the NKRF Authorities in Irkutsk, Novosibirsk, and Uralsk for the Construction Staff of the Dnepr-Dvina Steamship Agency.

(2) The following personnel list of the following offices and organizations in Krasnodar, Armavir, and Tuapse was observed:

Krasnodar,	Oblast' Oil Supply	Industrial workers	362
		Employees	192
		Dependents	777
		of whom children (up to 12 years)	476
	Oil Supply	Industrial workers	213
		Employees	13
		Dependents	300
		of whom children (up to 12 years)	200
	Lubricant Sales	Industrial workers	93
		Employees	2
		Dependents	92
		of whom children (up to 12 years)	52
Armavir	Foundries	Industrial workers	81
		Employees	40
		Dependents	92
		of whom children (up to 12 years)	52
Tuapse	Oil Supply	Industrial workers	107
		Employees	3
		Dependents	92
		of whom children (up to 12 years)	52

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(3) Following personnel break-down for the Kraj Foodstuffs Industry in Krasnodar was established by the military authorities as draft exempt: 5 directors; 6 division chiefs and bookkeepers; 10 foremen; 28 skilled workmen; 5 mill directors; 10 mill workers; 7 directors of foodstuffs combines.

(4) By 10 November 1943 in the Krasnodar Kraj 1,000 youth are to be assigned to trade schools: 400 men to trade schools and 600 men to railway trade schools.

(5) As of 1 September 1943 the following students were assigned to the NKRF technical school in Astrakhan:

72 ship's masters, of whom 39 are for the first semester
64 ship's mechanics, of whom 25 are for the first semester
48 technicians, of whom 35 are for the first semester
44 ship builders, of whom 29 are for the first semester

(6) Trade School #9 in Bobrovska has a student body of 270 men.

(7) Kujbyshev NKRF has released 535 travelling personnel for Wood Procurement in accordance with an order from NKRF. They are to get under way on 20 October 1943.

2.) Food Situation

(8) In Kustanai agriculture and animal husbandry shall be placed on a broader basis. The breeding (or cultivation) of local types is to be carried out before all else.

(9) The Meat Combine in Voroshilovgrad has to process 30 tons of meat products in October in accordance with the production plan.

(10) The dairies in Armavir shall produce 250,000 rubles (of products) in October. A value of 44 rubles per day per man is anticipated.

(11) Rostov Milk Combine shall produce in October 260 tons of milk products, 150 tons of soda, and 70 tons of ice cream. The total value of the output should reach 879,000 rubles.

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(12) The Fat Industry in Rostov/Don shall produce in October: 70 tons, butter; 30 tons, cheese; 9 tons, casein; 40 tons, milk; 4 tons, lean (cottage) cheese; 10 tons, curds; 10 tons, sour milk; 15 tons, ice cream.

(13) Ordzhonikidze Spirits Trust distilled:

	15-20 Sept. 1943		21-25 Sept. 1943	
Raw spirits	6,080 liters		6,100 liters	
Rectified spirits	4,100 liters		8,120 liters	
Shipped	3,880 liters	spirits	4,770 liters	spirits
Balance	7,110 liters	spirits	4,080 liters	spirits

(14) The Spirits Trust in Pyatigorsk has to distill 3,000,000 liters of spirits in the fourth quarter. It should produce at least 2,000 tons syrup, yet process no more than 9,400 tons of grain.

(15) The Dagestan State Stables in Bujnaksk brought from 60 hectares a second hay harvest of 70 tons, of which 30 tons were lucerne.

(16) By 25 September 1943 the Preserves Industry in Baku procured the following vegetables: tomatoes, 14,099 tons; cabbage, 1,421 tons; onions, 1,582 tons; black turnips, 146 tons.

(17) From the beginning of 1943 to 10 September the dairy in Nal'chik produced 91 tons of sheep cheese.

(18) The agricultural procurement deposited the following stocks which are ready for shipment in the harbor of Baku:

	Flour	Beans	Groats	Rice
On 22 September	1,820 tons	657 tons	357 tons	
In transit	160 tons	6,930 tons		
On 25 September	1,265 tons	955 tons	354 tons	
In transit	160 tons	6,050 tons		
On 1 October	23 tons	150 tons	35 tons	
In transit	---------	----------	---------	350 tons

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(19) From 15 to 20 September the Grain Procurement in Baku received no rice from the harbors of Iran. On 21 September their stocks of imported rice amounted to:

539 tons	from Pahlevi
589 tons	from Shahsawar
294 tons	from Mahmudabad
1,412 tons	TOTAL

Further they have a balance of 700 tons of grain hulls in 20,000 sacks. All mills were stopped because of the cessation of deliveries.

(20) In September the Grain Procurement in Tiflis received the following imports from Iran: 65 tons of flour from Dzhulfa; 50 tons of flour from Shahsawar (?); 51 tons of flour from Pahlevi; 18 tons of beans from Dzhulfa; 220 tons of beans from Navshakar (?).

(21) The Grain Procurement in Groznyj has procured for the State Grain fund: 26 tons, winter wheat; 86 tons, oats; 24.6 tons, maize; 60.5 tons of sun flowers; and 10 tons, millet.

(22) From 1 to 5 October 1943 the Grain Procurement in Krasnodar shipped 200 tons of coarse grains. There remained a balance of 15 tons. "OVRS" (?)

(23) As of 25 September Ordzhonikidze procured: 6.3 tons, potatoes; 20.1 tons cabbage; 6 tons, red turnips; 13 tons, black turnips; 11 tons, cucumbers (of which 3.8 tons were pickled), 2 tons, tomatoes (of which 1 ton was packed); 1 ton, flour; 6.6 tons, other procured vegetables. As of 1 October Ordzhonikidze procured 5,000 tons of potatoes and 3,500 tons of vegetables.

(24) In the harbor of Makhachkala lay 3,400 tons of preserves ready for shipment in October.

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(25) On 20 September Ashkhabad NKVD had the following balances: 24.5 tons, grain; 14.8 tons, barley; 6 tons, preserves (?); 54.1 tons, salt; 0.7 ton, meat; 15.3 tons, fish; 5.1 tons, fat; and 124 tons, coarse grains.

(26) 39 tons of sugar, which have not yet been allotted, were stored at the Preserves Combine in Derbent ThePreserves Industry in Makhachkala proposes the delivery of this item.

(27) Ordzhonikidze NK for Trade in North Osetia had in August a balance of salt of 300 tons, of which 15.3 tons belonged to the Consumers Cooperatives; in September a balance of 580 tons, of which 100 tons belonged to the Consumers Cooperatives.

(28) On 28 September the Fish Trust in Kizlyar had a balance of 450 tons of salt. Its requirements for the fourth quarter total 1,500 tons. 1944 plans call for it to receive:

in 1st quarter	450 tons
in 2nd quarter	3,150 tons
in 3d quarter	450 tons
in 4th quarter	1, 800 tons

(29) With reference to difficulties following the freezing of the Volga (River) in winter, the requirements for the first and second quarters together with the requirements for the fourth quarter 1943 total 5,100 tons of salt still to be furnished in the year 1943.

(30) Krasnovodsk requires 50 tons of salt for fish preservation in October 1943.

(31) The NKRF authorities in the Ivanovo Rajon were to receive in September 2 small tugs with fish from Stalingrad, but have not received the supply up to 10 October.

(32) As of 28 September 1943 Tiflis Tea Industry has supplied 18 tons of tea for export. The shipment in the third quarter could not be fulfilled according to plan because of the lack of cars.

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	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(33)	Krasnodar, Distillery	3,000 tons	Grain	---	In Oct. 1943 supplemental
(34)	Baku,	11,000 tons	Wheat	Stavropol and Krasnodar Oblast'	In Oct. 1943
(35)	Baku	11,000	Wheat	Azerbajdzhan Oblast'	In Oct. 1943
(36)	Pyatigorsk, Stud Farm #87	3,000 tons	Millet	Aksai, Cotton Sovkhoz	For seeding purposes
(37)	"	10,000 tons	Barley	Stavropol and Krasnodar Oblast'	In Oct. 1943
	"	3,000 tons	Millet	Stavropol and Krasnodar Oblast'	In Oct. 1943
(38)	Rostov, NKVD	2 tons	Groats	Rostov, Grain Procurement	For Sept. 1943
(39)	Omsk, NKRF	18 tons	Coarse grains	---	In Oct. 1943 of which 8 tons to Wood Procurement
(40)	Molotov, Swine Breeding Sovkhoz	100 tons	Vegetable seeds	Rashevatka, Grain Procurement	---
(41)	Voroshilovsk, N.K. Railway Restaurants	45 tons	Flour	Krasnodar	---
(42)	Red Army	200 tons	Sauerkraut	Rostov, Oblast' Food Combine	---
(43)	Red Army	70 tons	Salted cucumbers & tomatoes	Labinskaya Vegetable Procurement	---
(44)	Trans-Caucasus Front	50 tons	Dried Turnips	Makhachkala Preserves Trust	---
(45)	Baku, Coke Plant	15 tons	Margarine	Baku, Directorate for Oils and Fats	---
(46)	Nalchik Bakery Plant	15 tons	Margarine	Baku, Directorate for Oils and Fats	---
(47)	Nalchik, Meat Combine	1,000 tons	Live stock	---	For the supply of troops in October/Nov.
(48)	Turnuaus, Construction	3 tons	Meat	Pyatigorsk Meat & Dairy Sales	In September
(49)	Baturino Shipyard	40 head	Calves	---	---
(50)	Novosibirsk NKRF	150 head	Calves	---	---
(51)	Ufa, Kama Steamship Agency	150 head	Calves	---	---
(52)	Baturino, Shipyard	60 head	Sheep	---	---

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(53)	Novosibirsk, NKRF	50 head	Sheep	---	---
(54)	Leningrad, Navy	5,000	Eggs	Navy Commissary	---
(55)	Kharkov Southern Railroad	60 tons	Powdered Eggs	Baku, IRANSOVTRANS	In October
(56)	Stalino, South-Donbas-Railroad	60 tons	Powdered Eggs	Baku, IRANSOVTRANS	In October
(57)	Voroshilovgrad, North-Donbas-Railroad	60 tons	Powdered Eggs	Baku, IRANSOVTRANS	In October
(58)	Kochubaj, Dagestan Animal Raw Materials	1 car	Salt	Baskunchak Salt Depot	In October
(59)	Derbent, Cattle Procurement	17 cars	Salt	Nizhnij Baskunchak	---
(60)	Khasav-Yurt Cattle Procurement	17 cars	Salt	Nizhnij Baskunchak	---
(61)	Baku, Distillery	2,000 liters	Alcohol	---	For the 4th quarter
(62)	Krasnodar, Wine Trust	200,000	Alcohol	Pyatigorsk, Caucasus Liquor Trust	In October
(63)	Moscow Trust	140,000	Champagne	Tiflis Champagne Trust	---
(64)	Kujbyshev (?) Military Depot #6	8 tons	Makhorka	Saratov, Chief Directorate of Tobacco	---
(65)	Ashkhabad, NKVD	950 tons	Fodder-grain	---	For the third quarter
(66)	Stalino	165 tons	Groats	Makhachkala	In September
(67)	Molotov, Grain Procurement	13 cars	Rice	Baku, East Trade	In October
(68)	Stalino	16 tons	Rice	Makhachkala Grain Procurement	In September
(69)	Ashkhabad, NKVD	1,586 tons	Flour	Ashkhabad, NKVD	For third quarter
(70)	Astrakhan, NKRF	18.5 tons	Bakery goods	---	For third quarter
(71)	Southfront	597 tons	Potatoes	Voronezh Oblast'	In September
	"	284 tons	Vegetables	"	In September
(72)	Stalino	11 tons	Beans	Makhachkala	In September
(73)	Stalino	31 tons	Peas	Grain Procurement	In September
(74)	Ashkhabad NKVD	7.7 tons	Plant Oil	---	For 3rd quarter

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(75)	Astrakhan, NKRF	16.8 tons	Plant Oil	---	For 3rd quarter
	"	4.8 tons	Butter	---	"
	"	14.2 tons	Meat Products	---	"
(76)	Ashkhabad, NKVD	10 tons	"	---	"
	"	12.4 tons	Fish	---	"
(77)	Astrakhan, NKRF	11.5 tons	Fish	---	"
(78)	Dyalilovo (?)	10.3 tons	Fish	Makhachkala	In September
(79)	Kozinka (?)	10.1 tons	Fish	"	"
(80)	Prizyady (12 km. southeast of Tula)	9.7 tons	Fish	"	"
(81)	Pot'ma, NKVD (Saratov Rajon)	2 cars	Herring	"	In October
(82)	Voronezh, NKVD	1 car	Herring	"	"
(83)	Astrakhan NKRF	3.1 tons	Sugar	"	For 3rd quarter
(84)	North Osetian, Independent Gardens	23 tons	Salt	Ordzhonikidze	In September
(85)	Moscow, Office for Oils and Fats	22 tons	Mustard oil	Millerovo	In September
(86)	Ashkhabad, NKVD	17,600 boxes	Preserves	---	In the third quarter

3.) Oil Supply

(87) In accordance with the decree of the NKRF the fuel is being distributed for the time being in October only in the amount of 20% of the September limit.

(88) Groznyj Oil Supply can not furnish the authorized 50 tons of airplane gasoline to the Prison Directorate of the NKVD because of the shortage of stocks.

(89) Isooctane arrived in Baku by sea:

from 15 to 20 September 1943	108 barrels or 12 tons
from 1 to 20 September 1943	1,264 barrels or 176 tons

(90) Krasnovodsk Oil Supply delivered no gasoline to Trust #1 of the N.K. for Munitions in September.

(91) Combine 179 received only 100 tons of automotive gasoline instead of 150 tons in September.

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Requirements

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(92)	Baku	14 tons	Naphtha	---	In fourth quarter for baling 22,000 tons hay
		30 tons	Petroleum	---	"
		40 tons	Benzine	---	"
(93)	Korenovskaya (North Caucasus) Sugar Factory	1000 tons	Mazut	Groznyj	For October
(94)	Rostov/D. Bakery Trust of the NK for the Food Industry	10 tons	Naphtha	Rostov/Directorate Oil Supply	For October
		1 ton	Petroleum	"	"
		1 ton	Benzine	"	"
(95)	Astara	1.5 ton	Benzine	Baku	For crane enterprises

Deliveries

(96)	Stalingrad, Steelworks of the Armor Industry	260 tons	Mazut	Makhachkala	On 26 Sept.
	"	24 tons	Mazut	"	"
(97)	Baku, NK for Agriculture	480 tons	Petroleum	Baku, Oil Supply	"
(98)	Baku, NK for Sovkhozes	11 tons	Petroleum	Baku, Oil Supply	"
(99)	Rostov/Don	300 tons	Benzine	Groznyj	Of which 60 tons must definitely be used for reconstruction
(100)	Rubber Industry	131 tons	Benzol	Baku, Oil Supply	For September
(101)	Connecting-rod Works of the Armor Industry	23 tons	Cylinder oil "2"	Baku	On 23 September
(102)	Stalingrad Tractor Works of the Armor Industry	23 tons	Cylinder oil "6"	Baku	On 23 September
(103)	Ural Machine Works & "Komintern" Works of the Armor Industry	45 tons	Spindle oil	Baku	On 23 September
(104)	Steel Works of the Armor Industry	45 tons	Spindle oil	Baku	On 23 September

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	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(105)	Tractor Works of the Armor Industry	23 tons	Spindle Oil	Baku	On 23 Sept.
(106)	Stalingrad Tractor Works of the Armor Industry	23 tons	Spindle Oil	Baku	On 23 Sept.
(107)	"Konus" Works of the Armor Industry	23 tons	Spindle Oil	Baku	On 23 Sept.
(108)	Ivanov	42 tons	Technical vaseline	Baku	On 30 Sept.

4.) Coal Supply

(109) The Combine "Raboch'e" of the Fats and Oil Industry in Rostov has consumed 89 tons of Donets coal in September 1943. Total balance 271 tons of Donets coal.

(110) Tiflis Caucasus Coal Supply has completely fulfilled the delivery of the September allocation in the amount of 1500 tons of coal to the NK for Communications.

(111) The planned 109 cars of coke were to arrive in Tiflis in September for shipment. Actually only 31 cars were shipped up to 20 September. Because of this, a considerable quantity of petroleum coke was piled up at the oil refineries of Azerbajdzhan resulting in the curtailment of production. To supply the plants of the N. K. for Nonferrous Metals and of the N. K. for the Rubber Industry, a total of 158 cars of coke are to be shipped in the course of the first 10 days of October.

(112) As of 20 September 1943 Tkvarcheli City Electric Plant received 441 tons of coal, used 422 tons and reported a stock of 5,734 tons. Tkvarcheli Electric Power (same as City Electric Plant (?) in Tkvarcheli) in Tkvarcheli had the following turnover as of 28 Sept: Received, 411 tons; consumed, 488 tons; balance, 5,083 tons.

(113) Zestafoni (Iron Works ?) had the following turnover (in tons):

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Product	Receipts	Consumed	Balance	Receipts	Consumed	Balance
		21 Sept. 1943			23 Sept. 1943	
Coke	77	620	208	--	49	1,984
Petroleum coke	14	---	29	--	11	274
Tkvibuli coal	50	370	90	244	24	?
Tkvarcheli coal	--	--	?	--	--	1,110
Anthracite	--	--	314	39	22	347

Product	Receipts	Consumed	Balance
		27 Sept. 1943	
Coke	137	34	1,979
Petroleum coke	--	--	274
Tkvibuli coal	49	14	1,416
Tkvarcheli coal	--	--	111
Anthracite	--	11	34

Authorizations

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(114)	Upper Irtysh Steamship Agency	15,000 tons	Coal	---	---
(115)	Lower Irtysh Steamship Agency	14,000 tons	Coal	---	---
(116)	Novosibirsk, NKRF Steamship Agency	17,000 tons	Coal	---	For Oct. 1943 of which to Bobrovka, 1,300 tons.
(117)	Irkutsk, NKRF Steamship Agency	6,000 tons	Coal	---	For Oct. 1943. Last coal transport must be received 15 Oct.

Deliveries

(118)	Tiflis, Margarine Works	239 tons	Coal	---	In Sept. 1943

5.) Wood Supply

(119) As of 13 September Arakaev NKRF workshops received 1,250 cu. meters of poles. By 1 October an additional 1,760 cu. meters are to be delivered.

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(120) In accordance with a decree from the State Committee of Defense of 12 September, Molotov NKRF should float an additional 100,000 cu. meters of mine timbers to Stalingrad with the aid of the Kama Steamship Agency.

(121) Astrakhan, Plant 182, was to receive from the Chief Timber Supply of Saratov in this year (1943): Poles 3,000 cu. meters and ship construction timber 2,300 cu. meters. No delivery has taken place as yet.

(122) The Groznyj harbor is congested with lumber because of a lack of transport possibilities. It is necessary to discharge promptly 1,200 cu. meters of wood.

(123) Erevan, Armenian Power, has not received from the wood impregnation plant in Stalingrad the promised supply of 35 cars of wooden masts.

(124) Because of the shortage of wood and railway timbers, the construction works in the Baku Harbor had to be shut down. It will be necessary to have 200 cu. meters of construction timber and 3,600 pieces of beams.

(125) Baku asks for permission to transfer the consignment of 350 tons of barrel staves designated for Georgia to the Azerbajdzhan Sovkhoz Trust in order to unburden Baku Harbor. Because of the lack of cars, this consignment has remained lying about for over a month.

(126) The Azerbajdzhan People's Commissariat requires from the Caspian Fleet the chartering of a barge for the delivery of 800 tons of barrel staves from Astrakhan to Baku.

(127) The Azerbajdzhan Republic fulfilled the wood procurement plan with 76,000 cu. meters by 20 September. The annual plan calls for 96,000 cu. meters.

(128) Krasnovodsk Bridge Building Directorate received 8 cars of building timber from the Wood Supply in Sverdlovsk instead of the anticipated 15 cars.

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	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(129)	Erevan N. K. for Wood	10,000 cu. met.	Firewood	---	For October Procurement
	"	11,500 "	Firewood	---	For October Transport
	"	4,500 "	Timber	---	For October Transport
	"	5,000 "	Timber	---	For October Procurement
(130)	Tiflis, Beer and Mineral Water Sales	5 cars	Barrel Staves	Cheboksary Chief Directorate for Wood Supply	For Sept.

Authorizations

(131)	Molotov NKRF	5,000 cu. met.	Wood	Kama-Waterways Directorate	---
(132)	Engels, NKRF Plant	1,600 "	"	---	For building purposes
(133)	Groznyj Oil Combine	100 cars	"	Ivanovo	For Sept. for the re-building of refineries
(134)	Makhachkala, Box factory of the Fish Industry	150 cu. met.	"	Astrakhan Wooden Box Industry	---
(135)	Lower-Volga Steamship Agency	8,000 "	"	Ufa-NKRF	---
(136)	Krasnoyarsk NKRF-Works	53,000 "	"	---	For Oct.
(137)	Kujbyshev NKRF-Works	1,000 "	"	---	For Oct.
(138)	Selenga-Steamship Agency	1,500 "	"	Irkutsk	---
(139)	Gorodets, -NKRF	8,000 "	Wood for ships	Ivanovo	---
(140)	Uralsk-Ural Steamship Agency	500 "	"	Astrakhan "Volga Tanker"	---
(141)	Krasnodar, Oblast' Agriculture Supply	1,300 "	Poles	Krasnodar Chief Directorate of Wood Supply	---
(142)	Tkvibuli,, Tunnel Construction	10 cars	Poles	Zubova-Polyana Wood Sales	---
(143)	Krasnodar Oblast' Agriculture Agency	1,300 cu. met.	Cut wood	Krasnodar Chief Directorate of Wood Supply	---
(144)	Poti, Shipbuilding	4 cars	Cut wood	Volsk Rajon Saw-mill No. 13	---
(145)	Baku, Fish Industry, Ust'-Usa	1,500 cu. met.	Cut wood	Astrakhan	For supply

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(146)	Pechora Steamship Agency	100 cu. met.	Cut wood	---	---
(147)	Baku	10 cars	50 mm. boards	Sverdlovsk Chief Directorate of Wood Supply	For Oct.
(148)	Novosibirsk, NKRF	6 cars	Sawdust packing	---	For Sept.
(149)	Taganrog, Furniture Factory	5 cars	Sawdust packing	Krasnodar Chief Directorate of Wood Supply	For Oct.
(150)	Armavir, Furniture Factory	5 cars	Sawdust packing	Krasnodar Chief Directorate of Wood Supply	For Oct.
(151)	Maikop, Combine	5 cars	Sawdust packing	Krasnodar Chief Directorate of Wood Supply	For October
(152)	Tiflis, Coal Trust	14 cars	Wood for mines	Georgian N. K. for Wood	Up to 10 Sept.
(153)	Moscow, Chief Directorate of Prisonsof the NKVD	3 car	Barrel staves	Baku	End of Sept.
(154)	Rostov/Don Oil Base #2	6 cars	Barrel Staves	Golovinka Barrel Stave Factory	In August

6.) Transport Situation

(155) The Voroshilov Railway did not fulfill its grain transport plan in September. It was to supply 300 cars daily. However, in the first 15 days of September only 76 cars were supplied daily. The following quantities of grain are still to be shipped to the various railway stations:

Kushchevka	400 cars
Armavir	320 cars
Rovnaya	315 cars
Beloglinskaya	315 cars
Lishkovskaya	230 cars

In addition, there are still 2,620 railway cars to be shipped to several other railway stations.

(156) Omsk NKRF reports the following fulfillment of the September transport plan:

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Product	Planned Figure	Actual Figure	(Percent Fulfillment)
Grain	43,000	37,500	87.3%
Coal	40,000	44,700	111.8%
Salt	91,000	98,000	103 %
Wood on ships	40,300	26,750	66.4%
Wood on rafts	41,500	84,800	201 %

(157) Blagoveshchensk NKRF and Novosibirsk NKRF have to transport the following in the first 15 days of October:

Blagoveshchensk	27,000 tons equals	800,000 [redacted] ton/kilometers
Novosibirsk	135,000 tons equals	42,000,000 [redacted] ton/kilometers

(158) Stalingrad NKRF has to ship 2,000 tons of gravel to Astrakhan in the second half of October. In the fourth quarter the Stalingrad enterprise of the NKRF has to transport 182,000 tons, of which 91,000 tons are to be loaded with the aid of mechanical assistance and 91,000 tons by the transport workers.

(159) According to a message from Gorkij to Kinezhma the transport reports for the Kama-Upper Volga River system are to be accepted only to 8 October. According to a report, the time limit has been reduced because an early winter is expected.

(160) On 29 September 1943 the following imported goods were transported from Baku Harbor: Brass, 2 cars; steel sheets, 5 cars; steel, 4 cars; wire, 9 cars; railway material, 7 cars; cast iron, 2 cars; gasoline, 3 cars; trinitrotoluol, 5 cars; beans, 11 cars; plexiglas, 3 cars; munitions, 61 cars.

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Translated from the German Report 3/10

Dated: 10 October 1943

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PREFACE

During the Second World War the German Signal Intelligence Control Center of the Staff of the Chief of Army Signal Service (HNW, LNA) issued a series of reports to show the USSR military-economic situation as reflected in Russian internal plain language traffic. These reports appeared at short, irregular intervals, usually six per month, for the period October 1942-March 1943. Eighty-three of these reports have been translated and issued by FOIAb3a [redacted]

It is planned to issue a complete set of translations of the reports, beginning with the most recent and working backward, but omitting those already translated by FOIAb3a [redacted] The numbering of the items was added by the translator, since the Germans did this only in the last eighteen reports, FOIAb3a [redacted] inclusive. Since the original material was in Russian an effort has been made when translating the German to determine the original Russian term wherever possible. This is facilitated by the Russian fondness for abbreviations. In these translations into English the probable meaning of the abbreviation will be given in parenthesis the first time it occurs in each report.

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10 October 1943

The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report 3/10

(Based on Domestic Radio Traffic)

1. PERSONNEL SITUATION

(1) A large number of technical students from the cities of the North Caucasus will be moved to jobs in the Donbass. The following numbers have been sent up to the present time:

Gudermes	1,050 men
Groznyj	840 men
Derbent	1,050 men
Makhachkala	1,890 men
Prokhladnaya	840 men
Mineralnye-Vody	1,050 men
Nevinnomysskaya	1,050 men

(2) As of 24 September the number of personnel at the Tkvibuli colleries came to 2,046 workers.

(3) The Baku Technical School requested a new program in Moscow for military education of girls which includes a plan offering desired foreign languages.

(4) In the Rostov Oblast' 3 children's homes for every 100 persons and 2 nurseries for every 750 persons will be opened in the near future.

2. FOOD SITUATION

(5) In the Chardzhou Rajon by the landing place of Frolov a shipment of 2,500 head of cattle for the liberated areas is being greatly delayed.

(6) According to an order of 15 September from the Council of Ministers, provisions for students of technical and trade schools correspond to the provisions established for industrial and transport workers.

The rations amount to:

Meat or fish	1,800 grams monthly
Fat	400 grams monthly
Groats or macaroni	1,200 grams monthly
Sugar or sweets	400 grams monthly
Bread	600 grams daily

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(7) The bread ration in the liberated oblasti is fixed at 500 grams per day.

(8) In the Makhachkala Oblast the harvest of 73,000 hectares had not yet been threshed by 15 September. Only 49% of the grain procurement has been fulfilled.

(9) Baku will ship 1,000 tons of fish, including 10 carloads for Tiflis Fish Supply.

(10) On 24 September Grain Procurement in Baku had the following quantities ready for shipment:

Flour	1,746 tons
Beans	5,890 tons
Groats	354 tons

(11) The border troops of the NKVD in Erevan received only 700 tons of hay instead of 2000 tons because of short supply.

(12) The Union Republic of Armenia is ready to procure 1,050 tons of macaroni and 3,000 tons of meat in the fourth quarter. The latter is based on the assumption that 2,700 tons of livestock and 100 tons of animal fat will be supplied.

(13) In Erevan as of 20 September the following quantities of grain were on hand:

Grain Procurement

Flour	2,481 tons
Groats	640 tons
Rye	2 tons
Wheat	495 tons
Barley	571 tons
Oats	12 tons
Other grains	2,159 tons

Mill Combine

Flour	1,588 tons
Groats	2 tons
Wheat	3,155 tons
Barley	4,591 tons
Other grains	624 tons

Bakeries

Flour	111 tons
Groats	10 tons
Beans	12 tons

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(14) Zakug (unidentified), Iransovtrans, announced the following imports during the first 20 days of September:

Rice	8 tons
Flaxseed	165 tons

(15) The troops in Iran will be supplied with:

Rice	83 tons
Beans	5 tons
Butter	7 tons

REQUIREMENT.

(16) The Baku cannery "Ordubadsk" requested 1 carload of tomato pulp for production purposes.

AUTHORIZATIONS

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(17)	Maliobek Food Combine	52 tons	Barley meal	Moscow Grain Procurement	for October
(18)	Azerbajdzhan Technical Oil Supply	65 tons	Vegetable oil	Moscow Grain Procurement	for October
(19)	Omsk Water Transport Base	10 head	Cattle	A Sovkhoz of the Lower Irtysh Steamship Agency	for October
(20)	"	10 head	Calves	"	for October
(21)	Arkhangelsk	1 carload	Wine	Erevan, Trust "Ararat"	for October
(22)	Kujbyshev	1 carload	Wine	"	for October
(23)	Murmansk	1 carload	Wine	"	for October
(24)	Novosibirsk	1 carload	Wine	"	for October
(25)	Saratov	1 carload	Wine	"	for October
(26)	Sverdlovsk	2 carloads	Wine	"	for October
(27)	Chita	1 carload	Wine	"	for October
(28)	Astrakhan NKRF	135,000 rubles	Tobacco	"	for October

3. METAL SUPPLY

(29) The Donbass Coal Combines gathered 8,000 tons of scrap metal in the third quarter of the year. 4,400 tons were shipped. Freight cars are not available for the remainder.

(30) Kabardino-Balkar Republic has procured 2,000 tons of scrap metal, by 15 September, including 1,087 tons already shipped.

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(31) The Tiflis Copper Rolling Plant produced 18 tons of copper products during the second ten-day period of September. The number of workers totalled 38 men.

REQUIREMENTS

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(32)	Baku, NK for Light Industry	20 tons	Iron	Baku Metal Sales	For the building of a factory.
(33)	Tiflis, Copper Rolling Plant	20 tons	Iron	Moscow (?) "Vostokstal"	Work has stopped because of a material shortage.
(34)	Baku	70 tons	Untested metal	Moscow Metal Sales	For the 3rd quarter of the year.
(35)	"Ingur" Paper Combine	20 tons	Cast iron	Tula Metallurgical Plant "Kosogorsk"	"
(36)	Baku	100 tons	Section iron	NK for Merchant Fleet	For reconstruction work
(37)	Baku, NK for Light Industry	8 tons	Girders	Baku, Metal Sales	For the building of a factory.
(38)	Baku, NK for Light Industry	10 tons	Plate	Baku, Metal Sales	"
(39)	"	16 tons	Roofing sheet	"	"
(40)	Baku	20 tons	Steel hawsers	NK for Merchant Fleet	For reconstruction work.
(41)	Baku	6 tons	Cable	"	"

AUTHORIZATIONS

(42)	NK for Aviation Industry	7.5 tons	Scrap iron	Erevan	Delivery to 15 September
(43)	Kujbyshev-NKRF	60 tons	Scrap iron	Magnitogorsk	"
(44)	Tiflis, C.D. of Metal Sales	105 tons	iron	Beloretsk and Verkhne-Uralsk	For 3rd quarter year.
(45)	Kirov Tank Supply Works	18 tons	Imported steel	Baku Tank Supply	---
(46)	Chelyabinsk, a plant	18	Imported steel	"	---
(47)	"Komintern" Works	20 tons	Imported steel	"	---
(48)	Balakov-NKRF	800 tons	Cast iron	---	For first ten days of October
(49)	Semipalatinsk-NKRF	16.5 tons	Untested profile iron	---	---
(50)	Kujbyshev-NKRF	60 tons	Untested sheet	Magnitogorsk	To 15 December
(51)	Moscow, North Harbor	20 tons	Roofing sheet	Molotov-NKRF	---
(52)	Gorkij Upper Volga Steamship Agency	30 tons	Roofing sheet	"	---
(53)	Astrakhan "Volga-tanker"	300 m.	Steel Cable	---	---
(54)	Gurev, Oil Supply of Kazakhstan	3500	Oil drill	Nebit-Dag, Turkmen Oil Industry	---

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	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(55)	Gorkij, Kaganovich Works	51	Saw	Moscow	---
(56)	Ulyanovsk	405 tons	Lead	Baku, Non-ferrous Metal Supply	---
(57)	Blagoveshchensk, Bashkir Machine Factory	3	Zinc	Azerbajdzhan Technical Oil Supply	---

DELIVERIES

(58)	Martinov (?)	7041 t	Iron	Ashkhabad	To 25 December
(59)	Novo-Kuznetsk	694	Iron	Ashkhabad	To 25 December
(60)	Zlatoust	18	Iron	Ashkhabad	To 25 December
(61)	NK for Railroads	80	Iron	Ashkhabad	To 25 December
(62)	NK for Inland Navigation	34	Iron	Ashkhabad	To 25 December
(63)	Tashkent	1380	Iron	Ashkhabad	To 25 December
(64)	Plant 708	260	Iron	Ashkhabad	To 25 December
(65)	Plant 702	65	Iron	Ashkhabad	To 25 December
(66)	Martinov (?)	127	Iron filings	Ashkhabad	To 25 December
(67)	Novo-Kuznetsk	110	Iron filings	Ashkhabad	To 25 December
(68)	Martinov (?)	278 tons	Cast iron	Ashkhabad	To 25 December
(69)	NK for Railroads	83	Cast iron	Ashkhabad	To 25 December
(70)	Ordzhonikidze	10	Cast iron	Ashkhabad	To 25 December
(71)	Inland Navigation	14	Cast iron	Ashkhabad	To 25 December
(72)	Plant 702	78	Cast iron	Ashkhabad	To 25 December
(73)	Nizhne Tagil	20	Steel	Baku, Tank Supply	On 23 September
(74)	Beslan	25.7	Steel	---	---
(75)	Beslan	11.9	Steel sheet	---	---
(76)	Astrakhan NKRF	50	1-2 mm imported steel	---	---
(77)	Stalingrad Lower Volga Steamship Agency	10	"	Astrakhan NKRF	---
(78)	Ordzhonikidze	6.1	Brass	---	---

4. TEXTILE SUPPLY

(79) Ashkhabad Silk Industry had unwound 3.7 tons silk cocoons (in raw weight) up to 20 September. The balance amounted to 0.86 tons.

(80) In Baku harbor, due to prolonged bad weather, all the cotton in the amount of 350 tons was spoiled.

(81) Rostov Oblast' Industry Supply received only 4,428 meters of the cotton cloth from the 3rd quarter-year allotment of 22,000 meters from C.D. of Textile Sales. The production of students' clothing will therefore be behind schedule.

(82) Arkhangelsk-NKRF is assigned the task of getting the following clothing deliveries for the third quarter from the following suppliers immediately:

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	Stockings	Leather Shoes	Felt Boots
From Arkhangelsk	5,000 - Rbl.	14,000 - Rbl.	30,000 Pairs
From Vologda	4,000 -Rbl.	5,000 - Rbl.	75,000 Pairs
From Komi	2,000 - Rbl.	3,000 - Rbl.	----------

(83) Kirov NKRF and Molotov NKRF each received the order to manufacture 2,500 pairs of felt boots.

(84) The Domestic Industry Supply of Dagestan in Makhachkala, at the beginning of the third quarter year, received 120,474 meters of yarn and 15,297 spools of cotton thread. At the Military Laundry 24,269 shirts and 26,813 pants were manufactured and 20,000 pieces of linen were assembled for delivery.

(85) At the Fish Enterprise in Taganrog a large number of fishermen could not be employed for lack of nets. An allotment of 3 tons of net material is needed.

(86) The authorities of the NK for Procurement in Rostov received the order for the procurement in the third quarter of 13,000 large hides, 70,000 small hides and 1,000 pig skins. For the Red Army the following wool and winter clothing will be assembled:

In Baku, Finance Authorities to 1 September:

Socks	255 Pairs
Mittens	196 Pairs
Gloves	109 Pairs
Trousers	171 Pairs

In Erevan, Central-Committee, to 25 September:

Woolen stockings	54,819 Pairs
Woolen gloves	42,114 Pairs

In Rostov, Oblast' Party-Committee, to 10 September:

Mittens	6,181 Pairs
Socks	7,210 Pairs
Wool	2,774 kg.

In Tiflis from 1 July to 15 September:

	Collected	Delivered to the Camp of the VK for Defense
Woolen gloves	70,844 pairs	46,568 prs.
Woolen socks	71,170 pairs	46,575 prs.
Warm underclothes	881 pieces	881 prs.
Wool	7,456 kg.	----------
Sheepskins	1,402 pieces	----------

AUTHORIZATIONS

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(87)	Ulan-Ude NKRF	5.1 tons	Wool	Molotov	For manufacture of felt boots

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	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(88)	Ulan-Ude NKRF	5.2 tons	Wool	Kirov	For manufacture of felt boots
(89)	Rostov/Don	65	Oakum	Moscow	For second ten day period of September
(90)	Erevan, Flour Combine	3	Jute	Baku, C.D. for Flour Sales	---
(91)	Irkutsk-NKRF	100 pairs	Felt boots	Saratov NKRF	---
(92)	Tiflis, Georgia, NK for Textiles	4 r.r. cars	Yarn	Moscow	---
(93)	"	10 tons	Yarn	Moscow	---
(94)	Rostov/Don Wholesale Trade for Industrial Products	4. r.r. cars	Cotton-wool	---	For October
(95)	Rostov/Don Trade with Industrial Products	2 r.r. cars	Cotton-wool	---	For October
(96)	Rostov/Don Directorate for Local Trade Organizations	2 r.r. cars	Cotton-wool	---	For October
(97)	Shakhty, "Rostov Coal"	2 r.r. cars	Cotton-wool	----	For October
(98)	Leninakan "Maiskoje Vostanie" Works	308 tons	Cotton thread	Erevan	Shipped 28 Sept.
(99)	Baku, NKVD	44,000 meters	Uniform material	"Iransovtrans"	To 1 September
(100)	Sverdlovsk Tank Supply	1,075 packs	Fur pelts	Baku	22 September

5. PRODUCTION SITUATION

(101) The Middle-Volga-Steamship Agency in Kujbyshev, the Kama-Steamship Agency i/n Molotov have been granted the following budgets for the winter repairs:

Middle-Volga-Steamship Agency:	
For wharves	650,000 Rubles
For the 4th quarter-year	170,000 Rubles
For mechanical projects	230,000 Rubles
For the 4th quarter-year	100,000 Rubles
Kama-Steamship Agency:	
For wharves	550,000 Rubles
For the 4th quarter-year	200,000 Rubles
For mechanical projects	230,000 Rubles
For the 4th quarter-year	100,000 Rubles

Uralsk-NKRF has been authorized the following domestic plan for the 4th quarter-year:

	4th quarter-year:	October:
General overhauling	65,000 Rubles	30,000 Rubles
Minor repairs	275,000 Rubles	20,000 Rubles
Remaining work	170,000 Rubles	60,000 Rubles
Incidental orders	165,000 Rubles	50,000 Rubles

(102) From the NKRF Works in Saratov the production plan for the fourth quarter-year

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was fixed at 2,100,000 Rubles. Moreover, production will be 350,000 rubles above plan to make up for the small production in the preceding month.

(103) The Mikheev Shipyard in Kujbyshev Oblast' built a 600 ton tug-boat. The cost was 120,600 rubles.

(104) Kujbyshev-NKRF received permission to convert a ship from coal-to oil-burning. This change will be considered only as a temporary measure.

(105) As Groznyj reported on 20 September the construction work was delayed by the lack of 500 meters moisture-proof electric welding wire, 600 meters tubing for oxygen cutting-torch, 300 meters for acetylene cutting-torch, 100 meters for benzol cutting-torch, and lock-smith supplies.

(106) The Chief Directorate of Coal Supply in Rostov requires 50 r.r. cars of cement to the Cement Works in Anvrosievka.

(107) The Machine Tool Factory in Tiflis is idle due to deficiency of magnesite ore and magnesite powder. No fireproof materials arrived in the 2nd and 3rd quarters. The factory ordered from the Zestafoni Cast Iron Works:

80 tons	Dinas brick
30 tons	Magnesite ore
840 tons	Magnesite powder
and monthly 20 tons	Silicon-iron.

(108) On 26 and 28 September Plant 42 in Erevan shipped 1270 tons of rubber in 73 cars in 2 trains. They were destined for a truck factory in Privol'she in Yaroslavl Oblast'.

(109) From Erevan in September, 36 r.r. cars of natural rubber were shipped to Plant 736 in Baku.

(110) The following plants were newly noted:

Plant	Location	Remarks
13	Kujbyshev	Metal Works
19	Bakharevka	--
73	Stalino	NK for Munitions
192	Kamyshlov (125 km E. of Sverdlovsk)	
647	Saratov	NK for Electric Industry
761	Usołsk	
"Pobeda" Works	Groznyj (?)	
"Raketa" Works	Leningrad	

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6. TRANSPORTATION BASE

(111) For the grain-transport, for Krasnodar Oblast', 6,590 railroad cars (218 cars daily) were expected in September. But up to 20 September there were only 1,023 cars furnished, 536 of which were furnished by 15 September. The average furnished daily thereby falls short by 36 cars by 15 September and 51 cars by 20 September. In the period from 20-25 September there were an additional 751 cars, so that in all, up to 25 September only 1,785cars were furnished; i.e., 27% of the plan.

(112) In Baku harbor on 22 September, 112 cars were shipped with import freight:

Brass	9 cars
Steel	6 cars
Steel strip	8 cars
Wire	3 cars
Tire accessories	2 cars
Railway axles	4 cars
Munitions	48 cars
Beans	32 cars

On 24 September 66 cars with

Brass	10 cars
Steel	1 car
Steel springs	3 cars
Zinc wire	5 cars
Caustic soda	2 cars
Gasoline	10 cars
Explosives	7 cars
Munitions	27 cars
Other freight	1 car

On 25 September, 96 cars, with

Brass	6 cars
Steel	13 cars
Steel sheet	1 car
Steel strip	7 cars
Profile steel	6 cars
Sheet iron	4 cars
Hoop steel	1 cars
Wire	2 cars
100% octane-gasoline	6 cars
Armored amphibious landing-craft	10 cars
Munitions	38 cars
Other freight	2 cars

(113) In the fourth quarter, there passed through these NKRF Offices the following amounts of freight:

Office	Freight	Loaded by Mechanical Means	Loaded by Transport workers
Molotov-NKRF	217,000 tons	119,000 tons	98,000 tons

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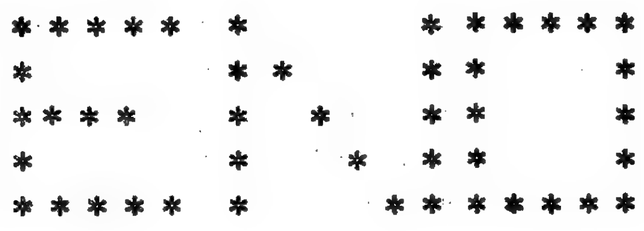
Ufa-NKRF	35,000 tons	20,800	1,420
Kirov-NKRF	24,000	790	1,810

(114) The daily norm of railroad cars furnished for Stalingrad-NKRF amounts to 6 cars. They are being furnished by the Stalingrad Railway.



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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report 2/10

Dated: 6 October 1943

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6 October 1943

The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report 2/10

(Based on Domestic Radio Traffic)

Individual Reports

1.) Food Situation

(1) In order to guarantee shipment of flour and barley to the enterprises of the NKRF distantly located from railroad lines, the NKRF has instructed the Oblast' Trade Sections and Oblast' Grain Procurement Offices to deliver not later than October the necessary amounts of flour and barley for the entire winter until the beginning of the 1944 navigation season to the supply offices of the steamship agencies, shipyards, ship repair plants and bases of the NKRF. The chiefs of the steamship agencies and directors of individual enterprises are instructed to deliver the allotted provisions to distant bases not later than 10 or 15 October.

(2) At the Tashauz (425 km. NNW of Chardzhou on the Amu-Darya) Directorate for Oil and Fat there are 1,000 tons of unclaimed oil cakes which are in danger of spoiling.

(3) The NKRF enterprises in Gorkij have to accept the shipment of 2000 tons of flour for additional delivery in Gorkij Oblast'.

(4) The Oblast' Trade Section in Stalino is receiving the following consignment from Moscow for Stalino Oblast':

Sugar	10 cars
Animal fat	5 cars
Matches	5 cars
Household soap	5 cars
Confectionery	3 cars
Powdered eggs	3 cars
Tobacco goods	3 cars
Canned fish	2 cars
Coffee	1 car
Tea	1 car

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In addition the following is being shipped from Machachkala:

Rice, barley 15 cars

Fish, herring 16 cars

(5) The Chief of the NKRF Offices in Stalingrad received an order to fly immediately to Uralsk in order to assist in the organization of cattle shipments. It is considered important that cattle shipments reach the Volga before winter sets in so that they can be transshipped by water.

(6) As of 20 September the Stalingrad NKRF has taken in a total of 91.5 tons of vegetables.

(7) Rostov/Don has obtained consent from the NK for Procurement to supply the population with grain procured for the military. 957 tons of grain have been requested. The military authorities are refusing to give the grain for civilian use.

(8) Rostov, Meat Combine, has to procure the following meat products in October:

Meat	80 tons
Sausage	3 tons
Sausage	5 tons
Sausage	2 tons
Jelly	2 tons
Blood sausage	3 tons

(9) The Rostov Oblast' Trade Section consumed in August:

Flour	3,055 tons
Grain	3,566 tons
Barley	92 tons

(10) As of 15 September the Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes of Krasnodar Oblast' had not yet threshed the grain harvest of 23,000 hectares. The plan of bread grain procurement was fulfilled only 30% in the summer. As a result of this tempo of work grain deliveries have diminished from week to week. The prompt carrying out of harvest as well as the State fulfillment plan of grain delivery is therefore in question. The threshing of the harvest must be finished by 20 October, by introducing uninterrupted work.

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(11) The enterprises of the Dagestan Canning Trust have no salt, since no salt shipments from the Salt Directorate in Nizhnij-Baskunchak have been undertaken.

(12) 300 tons of powdered eggs and milk requiring 20 cars for shipments are stored in Baku Harbor.

(13) As of 15 September the NK for Agriculture of Azerbajdzhan reports a stock of 459,074 tons of hay and 611,789 tons of straw. The hay delivery undertaken up to now in the amount of 92,198 tons represents 66% of the plan for hay delivery. The Armenian NK of the Food Industry informs Moscow that the careful grinding of 40 tons of soya husks for putting out refined flour by the use of a magnetic safety installation has made it possible to reduce the ferrogenous content from 10 millograms to 1 1/2 milligrams. The Flour Combine in Erevan is to grind 1500 tons of soya husks at once in order to insure delivery to the army.

(14) Krasnovodsk requests Fish Sales in Azerbajdzhan to ship 5 tons of red caviar.

(15) By 23 September Ashkhabad Rajon fulfilled the delivery plan of agricultural goods ahead of schedule as follows:

Grain	---	95%
Butter	18.8 tons	101%
Sheep cheese	11.9 tons	100%
Meat	471	122%
Eggs	22747 units	100%

Requirements

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(16)	Erevan Food Industry	7 tons	Vegetable fat		Additional for third quarter
(17)	Erevan Food Industry	40 tons	"	---	Additional for fourth quarter
(18)	Kizlyar Fish Trust	40 cars	Salt	---	For Nov.

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	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(19)	Kharkov Oblast' Grain Procurement	1000 tons	Bread grain	Rostov/Don Grain Procurement	For October
(20)	Bashkir Republic	3000 tons	Grain	---	---
(21)	Yakutsk NKRF	90 tons	Fodder grain	---	For Wood Procurement
(22)	Nalchik Meat Combine	30 tons	Winter barley	N alchik Grain Procurement	For sowing purposes
(23)	N alchik Agricultural Enterprises of NK for Meat and Dairy Industry	30 tons	Winter barley	Nalchik Grain Procurement	"
(24)	"	54 tons	"	Baku Grain Procurement	"
(25)	Machachkala Grain Procurement	15 cars	Wheat	Berikej Grain Procurement	For September
(26)	Stalino Oblast'	1000 tons	Flour	Tambov Oblast'	For September
(27)	Stalino Oblast'	1000 tons	Flour	Saratov Oblast'	For September
(28)	Gorkij, Molotov Plant	25 head	Calves	---	For October
(29)	Gorkij NKRF "Teplokhod" Plant	25 head	Calves	---	For October
(30)	Gorodets NKRF Plant	30 head	Calves	---	"
(31)	Gorodets Shipyard	30 head	Calves	---	"
(32)	Kostroma Shipyard	10 head	Calves	---	"
(33)	Borovoe-NKRF	15 head	Calves	---	"
(34)	Molotov-NKRF	80 head	Calves	---	"
(35)	Orel (Molotov Rajon) Shipyard	15 head	Calves	---	"
(36)	Cherdyn Shipyard	15 head	Calves	---	"
(37)	Chkalovsk NKRF Plant	20 head	Calves	---	"
(38)	Gorkij NKRF	70 head	Calves	---	"
(39)	KurskOblast' Kolkhozes	1600 head	Poultry	Zelina	---
(40)	Machachkala Wine Industry Trust	1 car	Wine	Dagestan NK of Food Industry	---
(41)	Tbilisi Canning Trust	300 tons	Sugar	Dzhulfa	---
(42)	Krasnodar, Cattle Trust	3 cars	Salt	Rostov/Don "Don Salt"	For October

Deliveries

(43)	Astrakhan NKRF	4 tons	Fodder	---	In August, Sept.
(44)	Liberated Areas	5000 pcs.	Poultry	Rostov/Don	Until 25 September
(45)	VoroshilovskOblast'	2400 pcs.	Poultry	Salsk, Poultry Combine	On 25 September

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2.) Oil Supply

(46) On 23 September Naphtha Supply in Machachkala shipped:

Derbeshki	Plant 237	1 tank car	Naphtha products
Gorkij	Plant 92	2 tank cars	Naphtha products
Dzhevsk	Plant 71	4 tank cars	Naphtha products
N ochka (Penza Oblast')	Plant 354	1 tank car	Naphtha products
Votkinsk (365 km, SE of Kirov)	Plant 235	2 tank cars	Naphtha products

(47) Naphtha Supply in Gurev was to send the Russian tank industry 164 tank cars of diesel oil in September. Since not a single tank car was sent, the output of tan ks is in question.

(48) Groznyj Naphtha Supply should have received 15 tank cars of Avtol from Machachkala in September, 10 of which were designated for agriculture. Since Groznyj received no avtol during the month, the fall harvest is in danger.

(49) The grain mill in Nalchet is idle due to the lack of fuel.

(50) The Republic of Azerbajdzhan requires 5,000 tons of petroleum per month in summer and 6,000 tons per month in winter. In September only 2,050 tons were allotted, creating great difficulties in supplying the population. Petroleum Sales in Baku is being discontinued. An additional allotment of 2,950 tons is necessary.

(51) Naphtha Supply in Tbilisi can make available to the Georgian Motor Tractor Stations 700 tons of petroleum out of State Reserves for the account of the fourth quarter.

(52) Textile Supply in Ashkhabad had the following balance during the second ten-day period of September:

Mazut	18 tons
Naphtha	123 tons
Petroleum	11 tons
Benzine	11 tons
Avtol	0.3 tons
Solidol	0.3 tons

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Remarks
(53)	Rostov	38 tons	Fuel	For agricultural work
(54)	Mizurisk Metal Plant	30 tons	Mazut	For October
(55)	Mizurisk Metal Plant	250 tons	Naphtha	For October
(56)	Nalchik Mill	30 tons	Naphtha	---
(57)	Nalchik Mill	11 tons	Petroleum	---

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(58)	Baksan, Construction	20 tons	Benzine	For October
(59)	Erevan, Armenian Power	2 tons	Benzine	Urgent demand
(60)	Machachkala Fuel Directorate	15 tons	Benzine	Increased allotment for new motor vehicles
(61)	Mizurish Metal Plant	70 tons	Benzine	For October
(62)	Baksan Construction	10 tons	Ligroin	For October
(63)	Baksan Construction	10 tons	Gas oil	For October
(64)	Mizurish Metal Plant	5 tons	Machine oil	For October
(65)	Mizurish Metal Plant	15 tons	Motor oil	For October
(66)	Mizurish Metal Plant	3 tons	Compressor oil	For October
(67)	Nalchik Mill	0.6 tons	Diesel Lubricating oil	For October
(68)	Baksan Construction	7 tons	Avtol	For October
(69)	Mizurish Metal Plant	20 tons	Avtol	For October
(70)	Nalchik Mill	0.7 tons	Avtol	For October
(71)	Baksan, Construction	1 ton	Solidol	For October
(72)	Mizurish Metal Plant	2 tons	Solidol	For October
(73)	Baku, Azerbajdzhan Power	76 tons	Transformer oil	For October

Authorizations

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(74)	Gorkij, Upper Volga Steamship Agency	800 tons	Mazut	Kamuste	For end of September
(75)	Molotov NKRF	300 tons	Mazut	Kamuste	For end of September
(76)	Moscow-Oka Steamship Agency	400 tons	Mazut	Kamuste	For end of September
(77)	Taganrog Metal Factory "Andreev"	300 tons	Mazut	Groznyj	---
(78)	Ufa-NKRF	5 tons	Mazut	Derbeshka	---
(79)	Krasnovodsk? Plant 38	3 tank cars	Naphtha	Nebit-Dag Naphtha Supply	---
(80)	Dokshukuno Acetone Plant	6 tons	Petroleum	---	Additional for September
(81)	Stavropol Technical Supply of NKVD	1 tons	Petroleum	---	For September
(82)	Taganrog, Metal Plant Andreev"	1 tank car	Petroleum	---	---
(83)	Dokshukino Acetone Plant	5 tons	Benzine	---	For September
(84)	Krasnovodsk Plant #13	10 tank cars	Benzine	Nebit-Dag Naphtha Supply	---
(85)	Majkop	5 tank cars	Benzine	Krasnodar	---
(86)	Mangishlak Coal	4.5 tank cars	Benzine	Astrakhan Naphtha Supply	In September
(87)	Stavropol NKVD Directorate	2 tank cars	Benzine	Stavropol Naphtha Supply	Additional for September

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(88)	Stavropol, Oblast' Trade Trust	5 tank cars	Benzine	---	---
(89)	Stavropol, NKVD Technical Supply	2 tank cars	Benzine	---	For September
(90)	Taganrog Metal Plant "Andreev"	1 tank car	Benzine	---	---
(91)	Votkinsk	1 tank car	Lubricating Mazut	Machachkala Chief Naphtha Supply	For September
(92)	Georgievsk Dairy	1 tank car	Machine oil	Baku, Naphtha Supply	---
(93)	Groznyj	24 tons	Machine oil	Baku, Naphtha Supply	For October
(94)	Miass, Motor Vehicle Plant	3 tank cars	"	Krasnovodsk Naphtha Supply	For September
(95)	Shadrinsk Motor Vehicle Plant	5 tank cars	"	"	"
(96)	Chelyabinsk Motor Vehicle Plant	3 tank cars	"	"	"
(97)	Sugar Factory "Kalininsk", Tetkino Railroad Station	2 tank cars	"	Baku Naphtha Supply	In October
(98)	Sugar Factory "Kollektivist" Blokhino Railroad Station	1 tank car	"	"	In October
(99)	Sugar Factory "Pervukhinsk" Kenig Railroad Station	2 tank cars	"	"	In October
(100)	Sugar Factory "Rakityansk" Zinaidino Railroad Station	1 tank car	"	"	In October
(101)	Sugar Factory "Sumsko-Stepanovsk" Toropilovka Railroad Station	2 tank cars	"	"	In October
(102)	Groznyj	-12 tons	Cylinder oil	"	In October
(103)	Sugar Factory Novo-Pokrovsk" Oborono Leninskaya Railroad Station	1 tank car	Cylinder oil	"	In October
(104)	Tavda, Directorate of Prison Camps of NKVD	27.7 tons	"	"	---
(105)	Pukshino Acetone Factory	1 tank car	Turbine oil	"	Additional for September
(106)	Groznyj	24 tank cars	Compressor oil	"	For October
(107)	Groznyj	28 tank cars	Viscosine	"	"
(108)	Groznyj	88 tank cars	Avtol	"	"

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(109)	Georgievsk Dairy	1 tank car	Avtol	Baku Naphtha Supply	---
(110)	Dokshukino, Acetone Plant	4 tons	Transformer oil	---	For September
(111)	Groznyj	24 tons	"	"	Additional for October
(112)	Gorkij, Tanker Supply	5000 tons	Mazut	Baku	For third quarter
(113)	Tashkent, Auto Combine of NKVD	43 tons	Diesel oil	Krasnovodsk	In September
(114)	Sverdlovsk, Tank Supply	10 tons	Petroleum	Baku Peak Supply	---
(115)	Chelyabinsk, Tank Plant "Kirov"	42 tons	"	Gurev	---
(116)	Tashkent, Auto-Combine of NKVD	39 tons	Ligroin	Krasnovodsk	In September
(117)	Ingumnovo Gorkij Oblast'	2 tank cars	Cylinder oil "2"	---	"
(118)	Ingumnovo Gorkij Oblast'	1 tank car	Cylinder oil "6"	---	"
(119)	Stalingrad Tractor Directorate	23 Tons	Cylinder oil "6"	Baku, Naphtha Supply	"
(120)	Plant 176	1 tank car	Cylinder oil	Baku, Naphtha Supply	---
(121)	Plant 577	1 Ton	Cylinder oil	Baku, Naphtha Supply	---
(122)	Stalingrad Tractor Plant	23 Tons	Spindle oil	Baku, Naphtha Supply	---
(123)	Stalingrad Tractor Plant	22 tons	Airplane lubricating oil	Baku, Naphtha Supply	In September
(124)	Kirov Plant of Tank Supply	22 tons	"	Baku, Naphtha Supply	In September
(125)	Nochka, Plant #354	1 tank car	Winter lubricating oil	Machachkala Naphtha Supply	In September

3.) Chemical Supply

(126) The chemical plant in Machachkala suspended work because of the lack of silicate. Theglass factory in Dagestanskie-Ogni must give the plant 200 tons of silicate.

(127) The naphtha enterprises in Baku received only 41 tons of caustic soda of the 351 tons allotted for September from "Sovpren". Because of this, output of special production is threatened.

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(128)	Machachkala Airplane Plant	2 tons	Graphite	Kyshtyn Graphite Plant	For 3rd quarter
(129)	Tbilisi, Georgian Tea and Citrus Planta tions	3000 tons	Superphosphate	---	---

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(130)	Tbilisi, Georgia Tea and Citrus Plantations	1800 tons	Ammonium sulfate	---	---
(131)	Tbilisi, Georgia Tea and Citrus Plantations	1000 tons	Calcium chloride	---	---
(132)	Astrakhan Navigation Camp	30 balloons		Molotov	---
(133)	Dzerzhinsk	30 "	Ammonia	Chistopol NKRF	---
(134)	Rostov/Don Building Material Supply	6 cars	Carbide	Er evan	For September
(135)	Groznyj Naphtha Sales	1 car	Carbide	Kirovakan Chemical Works	For September
(136)	Plant 624 of NK of Chemical Industry	1 car	Carbide	Kirovakan Chemical Works	For September
(137)	Omsk, Plant of Tank Supply	1 car	Carbide	Baku, Tank Supply	---
(138)	Novosibirsk NKRF	1 car	Calcium carbide	---	For September
(139)	Erevan, Light Industry Supply	40 tons	Caustic soda	Erevan "Sovpren"	For September
(140)	Rostov/Don Combine for Technical Fat	4 tons	Caustic soda	Stalingrad Plant 91	---
(141)	Chasovnaya-Nizhnaya	120 tons	Sodium Cyanide	Baku Iransovtrans	---
(142)	Krasnovodsk	305 tons	"	Baku, Iransovtrans	---
(143)	Gorkij NKRF	25 tons	Lacquer	Kemerovo	---
(144)	Nakhichevan, Don Railroad	3 tons	Varnish	Gorkij NKRF	For September
(145)	Molotov NKRF, Kama-Steamship Agency	3 tons	Varnish	Gorkij	---
(146)	Stalingrad NKRF	5 tons	Varnish		For 3rd quarter
(147)	Stalingrad, Construction	5 tons	Varnish	Moscow, Chief Directorate of Construction	---
(148)	Chistopol, NKRF Plant	5 tons	Varnish	---	For 3rd quarter

Deliveries

(149)	Groznyj Special Construction	5980 cu. met.	Oxygen	Groznyj Technical Naphtha Supply	By 1 September
(150)	Groznyj, Special Construction	3218 cu. met.	Acetelyne	Groznyj, Technical Naphtha Supply	By 1 September
(151)	Kutais Lithopone Plant	100 tons	Sulfuric acid	Alaverdy Sulfuric Acid Plant	From 21 to 30 September
(152)	Baku-Chemical Sales	21 tons	Caustic soda	Baku (?) "Sovpren"	From 1 to 10 Sept. 6% of Sept. allotment.

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4.) Production Situation

(153) The cost of production for one 1,700 ton coal tug is 288,000 rubles in Gorkij; for a 1,700 ton grain tug 325,000 rubles.

(154) Arkhangelsk is receiving the following domestic plan for the fourth quarter:

For Shipbuilding	750,000 rubles
For General overhaul	600,000 rubles
For Current repair work	1,000,000 rubles
Other work	880,000 rubles
Assignments from other organizations	1,840,000 rubles
Total:	5,170,000 rubles
For own repairs beyond plan	1,045,000 rubles

(155) The Volga NKRF has the following domestic plan for the fourth quarter:

For Shipbuilding	580,000 rubles
For General overhaul	200,000 rubles
For Current repair work	450,000 rubles
For Other Work	220,000 rubles
Assignments from other organizations	100,000 rubles
Total	1,550,000 rubles
For own repairs beyong plan	210,000 rubles

(156) "Rostov-Ugol'" in Shakhty is receiving nine cars of cement in September from the cement factory in Ararat for reconstruction. "Voroshilovgrad Ugol'" in Krasnodar and "Rostov Ugol'" in Shakhty are receiving an additional 5 cars of window glass in September from the glass factory in Dagestankie-Ogni.

(157) The shipbuilding yard in Machachkala received only 52 tons of the allotted 200 tons of fireproof brick for expansion. For maintenance of the enterprise the cement plant in Ararat requires 500 tons of alabaster.

(158) The following sugar plants are being reconstructed in the indicated oblasti:

Sugar factory Pervukhinsk, Kenig Railroad Station
Sugar factory Sumsk-Stepanovsk, Toropilovka Railroad Station
Sugar factory Kalininsk, Tetkino Railroad Station
Sugar factory Rakityansk, Zinaidino Railroad Station

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(All railroad stations are on the southern railroad). Sugar factory Kollektevist, Blokhino Railroad Station, on the Dzerzhinsk railroad.

(159) The Dagestan canning trust in Machachkala was very poorly supplied with containers. The container factories are producing only 20 instead of 200 containers daily.

(160) The following plants have been newly noted:

Plant No.	Place	Remarks
15	Gorkij	NK for Munitions
28	Baku	Chief Directorate for Oxygen
81	Taganrog	---
87	Rostov	Airplane motor production (?)
431	Baku (?)	Naphtha Industry in Baku
703	Taganrog	Metal plant (?)
773	Kostroma	Grenade Industry

(161) According to radio reports and a leading article of "Pravda", a new, large production program is to be carried out in the Soviet Union to raise the output of weapon and airplane production for winter operations. The effort to raise production is to be the most important task of Party organs.

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report 1/10

Dated: 3 October 1943

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PREFACE

During the Second World War the German Signal Intelligence Control Center of the Staff of the Chief of Army Signal Service (HNW, LNA) issued a series of reports to show the USSR military-economic situation as reflected in Russian internal plain language traffic. These reports appeared at short, irregular intervals, usually six per month, for the period October 1942-March 1945. Eighty-three of these reports have been translated and issued by [redacted]

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It is planned to issue a complete set of translations of the reports, beginning with the most recent and working backward, but omitting those already translated by [redacted] The numbering of the items was added by the translator since the Germans did this only in the last eighteen reports, [redacted] inclusive. Since the original material was in Russian, an effort has been made when translating the German to determine the original Russian term wherever possible. This is facilitated by the Russian fondness for abbreviations. In these translations into English the probable meaning of the abbreviation will be given in parenthesis the first time it occurs in each report.

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The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report 1/10

(Based on Domestic Radio Traffic)

Individual Messages

1.) The Personnel Situation

(1) For the reconstruction of the "Stalin" Works in Novokramatorsk and of the "Ordzhonikidze" Works in Starokramatorsk a labor force of 10,000 workers in Stalino and in the Stalino Oblast' is being conscripted. In the same Oblast' a labor force is being raised for the People's Commissariat for the Heavy Machine Industry and for the People's Commissariat for Construction.

(2) Personnel from the following NKRF offices will be turned over for the rebuilding of the Dnepr Steamship Agency: Gorodets; Gorkij; Kujbyshev; Kirov; Molotov; Omsk; Rostov/Don; Semipalatinsk; Saratov; Svenigovo; Ufa; and Ust'-Usa.

(3) The pupils who have finished their education in the Erevan Trade Schools will be assigned by the local labor authority as follows:

For enterprises of the People's Commissariat for	Nonferrous Metals	153 men
" " " " " "	Chemical Industry	51 "
" " " " " "	Communications	145 "
" " " " " "	Electrical Plants	13 "
" " " " " "	Grenade Industry	9 "
" " " " " "	Rubber Industry	57 "
" " " " " "	Food Industry	3 "
" " " " " "	Agriculture	18 "
For the Erevan Motor Repair Works		8 "
For Erevan City Directorate		28 "

(4) The Railway School in Leninakan released 139 pupils at the end of September 1943.

(5) The following contingents of pupils were authorized for the following People's Commissariat River Fleet Trade Schools:

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	Trade School of "Kujbyshev" Works (in Kujbyshev Rajon)	Trade School #4, Tatar ASSR (Kazan Rajon)	Ufa Trade School People's Commissariat River Fleet
Ship's machinists	--	120	60
Motor ship's masters	--	--	25
Helmsmen	--	100	75
Lathe machinists	30	30	60
Smiths	30	25	30
Boiler smiths	60	--	30
Communication equipment assemblers	--	25	--
Welders (using electricity)	35	--	30
Foundrymen (ferrous)	35	--	30
Firemen	60	--	--
Mechanics	--	--	30
Locksmiths	--	--	30

(6) The semester at the NKRF Technical School in Krasnoyarsk begins 1 October 1943. A 42-hour instruction week has been established for the first semester.

(7) The NKRF Works in Bobrovka, Novosibirsk Oblast', has refused the addition of 204 pupils released from trade schools. The Chief Directorate in Moscow considers it inexcusable that insufficie nt preparations had been made for the addition of the trade pupils.

(8) The Don-Kuban-Steamship Agency in Rostov received the word that the family dependents of their managerial personnel were sent to Rostov/Don from Tashkent on 25 September 1943.

(9) In Batumi 46 trademen in excess of the existing contingent have been absorbed into the enterprises of the People's Commissariat of Local Industry.

(10) Fifteen artisans of different trades such as smiths, carpenters, roofers, etc., from the Arkul People's Commissariat River Fleet and 75 artisans from Kujbyshev People's Commissariat River Fleet are en route for reconstruction work in Stalingrad.

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2. Metal Supply

(11) There is a severe shortage of cast iron in Leningrad. As a result, the armaments program at a plant cannot be carried out.

(12) The Sulin Steel Works made 17 tons of steel on 20 September 1943.

(13) The Tiflis Copper Industry has produced 23 tons of copper products from 1 to 14 September 1943. The day's output on 14 September was 3 tons; 98 tons are ready for shipment.

(14) The Baku Metal Sales has in the period 1 to 20 September 1943 received 21, 218 tons of manganese ore and has 21, 798 tons (of manganese ore ?) ready for shipment. The stocks run up to 4, 440 tons.

(15) The plant in Novotagil has established that in August and September 1943 660 tons of cast iron were to be supplied, but only 190 tons were furnished the Baku Metal Sales. The plants in Novotulsk were to furnish Baku with 140 tons and Kuznetsk 2, 200 tons of cast iron, but they have not carried out any deliveries.

(16) The Baku Fish Industry has received 164 tons of cast iron and still requires 20 tons of cast iron for ship repair purposes.

(17) Tiflis "Tsentrolit" has not received from the Metallurgical Works in Kuznetsk the necessary 53 tons of ferro-silicon and proposes the allotment of 20 tons of 45% ferro-silicon from the Metallurgical Works in Zestafoni.

(18) "Tsentrolit" has received 181 tons of cast iron in the second 10 days of September 1943 and used 41 tons of cast iron.

(19) As of 15 September Groznyj has procured a total of 7, 269 tons of scrap metal, of which 2, 061 tons is ready for shipment.

(20) Ordzhonikidze procured 1, 832 tons of scrap metal in July, August, and in the first half of September 1943. The plan called for the proposed amount of 1, 700 tons for the third quarter 1943. In the same period 1, 060 tons of metal turn-

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ings were procured against the amount of 300 tons established by plan. 1,553 tons of scrap and 30 tons of turnings were obtained for shipment.

(21) Rostov/Don had up to 15 September 1943:

	Procured	Delivered
Nonferrous metal scrap	581 tons	36 tons
Ferrous metal scrap	8,978 tons	8,135 tons

	Consignee	Quantity	Requirements Type	Consignor	Remarks
(22)	Groznyj, Technical Oil Supply	20 tons	Iron for barrels	---	For manufacture of barrels
(23)	Baku, Enterprises of the Shipbuilding Industry	20 tons	Bronze scrap	---	---
(24)	Chelyabinsk, Metal Industry	50 tons	Manganese ore	Zestafoni Iron Foundry	---
(25)	Baku, Metal Sales	20 tons	Iron scrap	Chelyabinsk Metal Sales	For Oct. 1943
(26)	Rostov/Don, Chemical Industry	10 tons	Iron	Makhachkala Metal Sales	For Sept. 1943
(27)	Baku, Chief Metal Sales	810 tons	Cast iron	Tula, "Kosogorsk" Works foundry	---
(28)	"Ulyanov Lenin" Works	30 tons	Cast iron	Chkalovsk People's Commissariat River Fleet	---
(29)	Groznyj, "Krasnyj Molot" Works	3 tons	Ferro-silicon	Rostov/Don Chief Metal Sales	---
(30)	Nizhnij-Tagil, "Komintern" Works	36 tons	Ferro-silicon	Zestafoni	---
(31)	Krasnodar, Fish Supply	20 tons	Galvanized iron	Baku, Fish Trust	---
(32)	Baku, Light Industry Supply	18 tons	Rolled iron	Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Works	---
(33)	Rostov/Don, Chemical Industry	15 tons	Sectional iron	Makhachkala Metal Sales	For Sept. 1943
(34)	Cheleken, Chemical Works	35 tons	Sectional Iron	Molotov, Metal Sales	For 3rd quarter 1943
	"	35 tons	Iron girders	"	"

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(35)	Krasnoyarsk, People's Commissariat River Fleet	16.5 tons	Rods, 52 mm., Type 6	Gorkij, People's Commissariat River Fleet	---
(36)	Krasnodar, Fishery Supply	20 tons	Sheets	Baku, Fish Trust	---
(37)	Chelyabinsk, Main Supply Armor Industry	80 tons	Steel sheets	Ashkhabad, Industry Raw Materials Imports	---
(38)	Rostov/Don, Chemical Industry	5 tons	Gas pipe	Makhachkala Metal Sales	For Sept. 1943
(39)	Astara, "IRANSOVTRANS"	0.3 tons	Nails	Teheran	---
(40)	Astara "IRANSOVTRANS"	15 tons	Wire	Kazvin	---
(41)	Groznyj, "Krasnyj Molot" Works	20 tons	Wire	Beloretsk Metal Plant #706	---
(42)	Krasnodar, Preserves Trust	1 car	Wire	Ordzhonikidze, Metal Industry	---
(43)	Gorkij, "Molotov" Auto Works	36 tons	Ferro-manganese	Zestafoni	In Sept. 1943
(44)	Baku, Scrap yard	65 tons	Iron scrap	Baku, People's Commissariat Food Industry	---
(45)	---	320 tons	Iron scrap	Astrakhan, People's Commissariat River Fleet	---
(46)	People's Commissariat Shipbuilding Industry	318 tons	Metal turnings	Makhachkala Metal Industry	In September 1943
(47)	Chelyabinsk, Metal Industry	20 tons 60 tons	Ferro-silicon	Zestafoni Zestafoni	In Aug. 1943 In Sept. 1943
(48)	Tiflis, Chief Metal Sales	49 tons	Metal products	Zlatoust, Metal Industry	---
(49)	---	3 tons	Nonferrous scrap metal	Baku, Tractor Supply	In July/Aug. 1943

To Be Delivered

(50)	Scrap yard	32 tons	Scrap Metal	Kujbyshev, People's Commissariat River Fleet	By 1 Oct. 1943
(51)	---	10.5 tons	Scrap Metal	Rostov/Don, Meat Trust	People's Commissariat Defense

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3.) Oil Supply

(52) Because of the shortage of motor lubricating oil the installations of the Steel Industry in Penza are idle and the delivery of military materiel is thereby questionable. Fifty tons of motor oil are required.

(53) The September 1943 allotment for the Potash Works in Krasnodar is reduced to 10 tons of benzin and 5 tons of petroleum.

(54) Krapotkino Plant #182 proposes the delivery of the September 1943 allotment of mazut in the amount of 3,000 tons by the Makhachkala Oil Supply.

(55) The Technical Oil Supply in Baku may consume 1,034 tons of gasoline for its own needs each month.

(56) The Georgian People's Commissariat for Agriculture in Baku reports for the fourth quarter 1943 the following requirements for oil products:

Product	October	November	December
Oil (naphta)	400 tons	370 tons	330 tons
Diesel oil	13 tons	12 tons	10 tons
Petroleum	3,300 tons	3,000 tons	2,700 tons
Gasoline (benzine)	230 tons	180 tons	150 tons
Ligroin	420 tons	370 tons	310 tons

Requirements

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(57)	Krapotkino, Plant #182	3,000 tons	Mazut	---	---
(58)	Nal'chik, Mills	11 tons	Petroleum	---	Monthly
(59)	Krapotkino, Reconstruction	10 tons	Petroleum	---	---
(60)	Baku, Chief Directorate of Building Materials	15 tons	Petroleum	---	For 4th quarter
		30 tons	Gasoline	---	For 4th quarter
(61)	Krapotkino, Reconstruction Section	10 tons	Gasoline	---	---
(62)	Makhachkala, NK Internal Affairs, Main Prison Admin.	2 tons	Gasoline	---	For Oct. 1943

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	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(63)	Taganrog, "Andreev" Works of the Iron Industry	50 tons	Gasoline	---	---
(64)	Baku, Chief Directorate of Building Materials	3 tons	Ligroin	---	For 4th quarter
	"	12 tons	Machine oil	---	For 4th quarter
	"	4 tons	Avtol	---	For 4th quarter
(65)	Taganrog, "Andreev" Works of the Iron Industry	25 tons	Avtol	---	---
(66)	Baku, Chief Directorate of Building Materials	1.5 tons	Transformer oil	---	For 4th quarter
(67)	Groznyj, Oxygen Factory	3 tons	Aviation Lubricant	---	---
(68)	Gur'ev, Oil Supply	3,000 tons	Mazut	Baku, Oil Supply	For electric plants, delivery by 3 Oct. 1943
(69)	Gur'ev People's Commissariat River Fleet	1,000 tons	"	---	For 4th quarter
(70)	Ufa,	700 tons	"	Molotov, People's Commissariat River Fleet	For fleet in Darbezhka
(71)	Moscow, "Nogatinsk" Ship Repair Works	500 tons	"	Gorkij, People's Commissariat River Fleet	---
(72)	Rostov, Oblast' Executive Committee	200 tons	"	Rostov, Oil Supply	For reconstruction in third quarter
(73)	Chelyabinsk, Armor Supply	625 tons	"	Astrakhan	---
(74)	Uralsk, People's Commissariat River Fleet, Ural Steamship Agency	1,000 tons	"	Gur'ev	---
(75)	Vyatka, Steamship Agency	1,500 tons	"	---	For Oct. 1943
(76)	"Volodarskij" Ship Yard	150 tons	"	---	Delivery by 1 Oct. 1943
(77)	Gur'ev, Oil Supply	700 tons	Naphta (oil)	Baku, Oil Supply	For electric plants, delivery by 3 Oct. 1943

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(78)	Rostov, Oblast' Executive Committee	160 tons	Naphta (oil)	Rostov, Oil Supply	For reconstruction work in third quarter
(79)	Salsk,	12 tons	Naphta (oil)	Rostov, Oil Supply	For Sept. 1943
	Plant of Sovkhoz Machine Repair Trust	10 tons	"	"	"
		1 ton	"	"	"
(80)	Barnaul, Armor Supply	250 tons	Diesel oil	---	"
(81)	Baku, Plant #638	10 tons	Petroleum	Astrakhan Oil Supply	"
(82)	Rostov, Chemical Industry	5 tons	"	Rostov, Oil Supply	"
(83)	Taganrog, People's Commissariat Munitions, "Instrument" Works	4.5 tons	"	"	"
	" " " "	2	Gasoline	"	"
(84)	Rostov, Chemical Industry	10 tons	Gasoline	"	"
(85)	Salsk, Plant of Sovkhoz Machine Repair Trust	2 tons	"	"	"
(86)	Tiflis, Preserves Trust	5 tons	"	Tiflis, Oil Supply	Supplement for Sept. 1943
(87)	Tiflis, Georgian Champagne Combine	3 tons	"	"	Supplement for Sept. 1943
(88)	Makhachkala, Dagestan Wine Industry Trust	1.5 tons	"	Makhachkala Oil Supply	Supplement for Sept. 1943
(89)	Shakhty, "Rostov' Coal"	100 tons	Auto gasoline	Groznyj	For September 1943
(90)	Novomakeevka, Metal Works	60 tons	Benzol	Gubakha	---
(91)	Moscow, People's Commissariat Nonferrous Metals	500 tons	Lubricating oil	Baku	For Sept. 1943
(92)	Moscow, People's Commissariat Armaments	1,200 tons	"	"	"
(93)	Moscow, People's Commissariat for Coal	700 tons	"	"	"

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(94)	Shadrinsk, Auto Works	125 tons	Machine oil	Krasnovodsk, Oil Supply	For Sept. 1943
(95)	Omsk, Armor Supply, Plant #174	200 tons	"	"	---
(96)	Novokramatorsk, Machine Factory	25 tons	Motor oil	Baku	For Sept. 1943
(97)	Omsk, Armor Supply Plant #174	50 tons	Cylinder Oil	Krasnovodsk, Oil Supply	---
(98)	Novokramatorsk, Machine Factory	50 tons	"	Baku	For Sept. 1943
(99)	Beloretsk, Metallurgical Combine	23 tons	"	Baku, Oil Supply	For Sept. 1943
(100)	Syzran, Locomobile Works	25 tons	"	Baku Heavy Machine Supply	---
(101)	Shadrinsk, Auto Works	25 tons	Turbine Oil	Krasnovodsk Oil Supply	For Sept. 1943
(102)	Novotagil, Metal Works	22.6 tons	"	Baku, Oil Supply	For Sept. 1943
(103)	Novokramatorsk, Machine Factory	25 tons	Spindle oil	Baku	For Sept. 1943
	Novokramatorsk Machine Factory	25 tons	Viscosine	Baku	For Sept. 1943
(104)	Uzbek Republic	725 tons	Solidol	Krasnovodak Oil Supply	---
(105)	Kazakh Republic	725 tons	Solidol	Krasnovodsk Oil Supply	---
(106)	Shadrinsk, Auto Works	25 tons	Transformer oil	Krasnovodsk Oil Supply	For Sept. 1943
(107)	Syzran, Locomobile Works	25 tons	Transformer oil	Baku, Heavy Machine Supply	---

Deliveries

(108)	Krasnovodsk, Plant #18	1,769 tons	"Cracked" oil	Nebit Dag	In Sept. 1943
(109)	Barnaul, Armor Supply	100 tons	Diesel oil	---	In Sept. 1943
(110)	Krasnoyarsk, People's Commissariat Internal Affairs	350 tons	Gasoline	Krasnovodsk Oil Sales	In Sept. 1943

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4.) Coal Supply

(111) The coal production plan in September 1943 was unsatisfactorily fulfilled by the Combine "Rostov Coal" in Shakhty. Further the coal shipments did not achieve the planned anticipated maximum. In the course of the first 20 days of September an average of only 3,484 tons per day were transported compared with the planned established quantity of 9,154 tons. In September the coal shipments were worse than those of August. This brought on interruptions in production in the iron industry, electrical plants, and railways. For the transport of the planned anticipated quantities 898 cars should be required daily, of which the following lines are to make available:

the North Donets Railway Line	20 cars
the North Caucasus Railway Line	313 cars
the Southeastern Railway Line	565 cars
	898 cars

(112) As a result of interruptions in the electrical supply the "Rostov Coal" Combine suffered a production breakdown on 20 and on 21 September 1943. Thereby a production loss of 1,170 tons of coal resulted.

(113) The "Donbas Coal" in Shakhty considerably reduced the delivery of coal to the Stalingrad Electrical Plant in the last period. As a result, the entire stocks of the plant were consumed. Shakhty has to deliver 300 tons of coal daily to the electrical plant.

(114) In order to assure the coal requirements of the southern railway lines of the industry, electrical plants, and enterprises of the metal and armament industries in the liberated oblasti the Combine "Stalin Coal" in Stalino is advancing the production of coal. The transport of coal from the dumps is to be especially accelerated. From the beginning of October 5,000 tons of coal, viz. 220 cars per day, are to be shipped. The normal gauge of the tracks to the coal mines are to be relaid to the Russian gauge by 1 October 1943. A general shift work is to be introduced.

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(115) Erevan has in the last months received 200 tons instead of 5,000 tons of coal from Tkvibuli and Tkvarcheli. Consequently, militarily important military enterprises are shut down. The supply of fuel for convalescent homes, hospitals, and schools is not assured.

(116) The Groznyj Oil Supply has furnished only 288 tons of petroleum coke instead of the required amount of 1,212 tons for the aluminum works.

(117) In September Tkvarcheli Power Sales received 430 tons of coal, used 451 tons and has a balance of 5,043 tons of coal.

(118) As of 1 September, Baku Office of the People's Commissariat for Agriculture has 498 tons of coal on hand.

Requirements

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(119)	Dzhulfa, Chemical Works	200 tons	Coal	---	For Sept.-Oct. 1943
(120)	Rostov, "Instrument" Works	300 tons	"	---	For inter-plant acquisition for press works
(121)	Taganrog, "Andreev" Iron Production Works	400 tons	Anthracite	Krasnyj Sulin	---

Authorizations

(122)	Khabarovsk, Amur Steamship Agency	6,478 tons	Coal	---	In Sept. of which 3,500 tons unassigned for Steamship Agency
(123)	Gorkij, N.K. River Fleet "Molotov" Works	150 tons	Coal	---	---
(124)	Moscow, Aviation Industry Plant #118	786 tons	Coal	Krasnodar, Donbas Coal	---
(125)	Moscow-Oka Waterways Directorate	300 tons	Coal	Gorkij, N.K.R.F. "ZhDANOV" Works	---

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(126)	Omsk-Lower Irtysh Steamship Agency	3,935 tons	Coal	---	Supply should arrive 21-23 Sept. Additional supply follows 26-30 September.
(127)	Ulan-Ude, N.K. River Fleet	819 tons	Coal	Cheremkhovo	In Sept. 1943
(128)	Moscow, Electrode Works	1,000 tons	Anthracite	Voroshilovgrad Coal Supply	---
(129)	Chelyabinsk, Electrode Works	1,000 tons	Anthracite	Shakhty Coal Supply	---
(130)	Elablsh (?) N.K. River Fleet Works	60 tons	Coke	---	---

Deliveries

(131)	Uralsk, N.K. River Fleet	100 tons	Coal	Saratov	August 1943
(132)	Zestafoni, Iron Foundry	2,109 tons	Coke	Magnitogorsk	In Aug. and Sept. 1943

5.) Transport Situation

(133) The transport of metal turnings from Plant #182 in Makhachkala could not be carried out, since only six railway cars were furnished by the Directorate of the Ordzhonikidze Railway by 20 September instead of 90 railway cars authorized for September.

(134) The daily delivery of 15 cars for the shipment of oil products in Baku is not being carried out by the local Railway Directorate. In the first 17 days of September only 36 railway cars were supplied. The oil enterprises in Baku need of late 20 railway cars daily.

(135) The Chief Directorate in Moscow objects to the low travel rate (velocity) of the Central Volga Steamship Agency. The movement of the ships of the Central Volga Steamship Agency amounts to 160-200 kilometers per day.

(136) The September transport plan was exceptionally unsatisfactorily carried out by the Uralsk N.K. River Fleet. In 18 days it (the plan) was only

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29% fulfilled. Particularly great delays have resulted in the transport of grain and building materials.

(137) The Blagoveshchensk Upper Amur Steamship Agency has defectively fulfilled the transport plan for salt, vegetables, and floated timber in the first two 10-day periods of September 1943.

(138) As of 10 September the Novosibirsk Oblast' Waterways Directorate has fulfilled only 10% of the wood transport plan for the third quarter 1943.

(139) Krasnoyarsk, Enisej Steamship Agency should move 54,000 tons of freight (equals 40 million ton/kilometers) in the third 10-day period of September.

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report 10/9

Dated: 30 September 1943

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Office of Research and Reports

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PREFACE

During the Second World War the German Signal Intelligence Control Center of the Staff of the Chief of Army Signal Service (HNW, LNA) issued a series of reports to show the USSR military-economic situation as reflected in Russian internal plain language traffic. These reports appeared at short, irregular intervals, usually six per month, for the period October 1942-March 1945. Eighty-three of these reports have been translated and issued by [redacted] FOIAb3a

It is planned to issue a complete set of translations of the reports beginning with the most recent and working backward, but omitting those already translated by [redacted] FOIAb3a The numbering of the items was added by the translator since the Germans did this only in the last eighteen reports, [redacted] inclusive. Since the original material was in Russian, an effort has been made when translating the German to determine the original Russian term wherever possible. This is facilitated by the Russian fondness for abbreviations. In these translations into English the probable meaning of the abbreviation will be given in parenthesis the first time it occurs in each report.

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30 September 1943

The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report 10/9

(Based on domestic radio traffic)

Individual Messages

1.) Personnel Situation

(1) The NKRF-Offices in Rostov/Don, Omsk, and Kujbyshev are to order management personnel to set up construction staffs for the Desna and Dneper Steamship Agencies. An organization leader from Rostov/Don is being sent to Chernigov.

(2) In September Omsk-NKRF will receive from the local technical schools 221 students, who finished their training time, as follows:

10	Coppersmiths
10	Electric welders
15	Locksmiths
5	Forgers
37	Ships' Carpenters
5	Carpenters
6	Stokers
70	Motor-Ship Masters
30	Mechanics
33	Caulkers

(3) On 15 September the technical school in Ejsk had 67 registrations for the first semester, 12 for the 2nd semester, and 32 for the preparatory course.

(4) The NKRF Plants "Zhdanov" and "Karl Marx" in Gorkij are not fulfilling their training plans. The "Zhdanov" Plant is training only 11 technical students instead of 54 and Plant "Karl Marx" only 26 instead of 63.

(5) In October Astrakhan-NKRF will receive 270 technical students. The NKRF-Plant in Dzerzhinsk had a contingent of 400 technical students as follows:

75	Ships machinists
30	Ship-motor engineers
60	Pilots
25	Turners
60	Coppersmiths
30	Locksmiths
30	Electric Welders
30	Iron Casters
30	Joiners
30	Caulkers (?)

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(6) To fulfill the timber procurement plan, Yakutsk-NKRF has to call on 540 men from among the itinerant workers for timber procurement work in the winter.

(7) According to a message of 27 September, 20 lung-patients are employed at the NKRF-plant in Limenda (Arkhangelsk Oblast').

2.) Food Situation

(8) The harvest in Aktyubinsk was brought in preponderantly by Komsomol members and school youth. As of 11 September, they harvested 13470 hectares. To transport the grain, 313 transport brigades with 1531 persons were set up. They were exclusively composed of school youth.

(9) School youth and members of Komsomol bands were also called upon in Gurev to transport the grain.

(10) The situation of the harvest in Uralsk is not satisfactory. 20 transport brigades were to bring in 4500 tons of grain according to schedule. Actually only 387.5 tons were brought in by 500 youth. The harvest was mostly carried out by reaping machines. In order to harvest the remaining 128000 hectares, 585 reaping machines and 1395 women are needed.

(11) The dairies in Rostov/Don are to increase their cheese production. In the fourth quarter the local trust is to produce 90 tons of cheese.

(12) In September Krasnoyarsk NKRF caught and purchased 152 tons of fish.

(13) As of 1 September the Georgian NK for Trade in Tiflis had a fish catch of 107 tons.

(14) In the course of 15 days in September 100 tons of salt were extracted from a salt lake at Manych.

(15) The offices of the NK for Procurement in Rostov/Don may accept from the kolkhozes for the needs of the Red Army, Navy, NKVD units and hospitals for 100 kilograms of hay, which is to be delivered, 200 kilograms of rye or wheat straw, or 150 kilograms of oat, barley or millet straw.

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(16) The bread ration for workers of the shipyard in Osetrovsk (Yakutsk Rajon) amounts to 600 grams. An increase is not possible.

(17) The workers and employees of Plant 65 in Rostov are receiving the following allotments per person per month:

Meat or fish	2200 grams
Fat	600
Groats or macaroni	1500
Sugar	500

(18) According to a decree of the Council of People's Commissars of 17 September, the workers as well as the population who have participated in the harvest of potatoes and assorted fruits have been authorized the following allowances:

2 kilograms of cabbage for each 1 ton of cabbage harvested
8 kilograms of vegetables for each 1 ton of vegetables harvested
15 kilograms of potatoes for each 1 ton of potatoes harvested

(19) In August the Georgian NK for Trade in Groznyj reports the following turnover:

On hand at the beginning of the month

234 tons of flour
6 tons of groa ts

Arrivals

2,051 tons of flour
46 tons of groats

Consumption

2,127 tons flour
49 tons groats

On hand at the end of the month

158 tons of flour
3 tons of groats

(20) Because of the lack of sugar the Canning Trust in Oktemberyan discontinued manufacturing cans, while simultaneously transports of fruit pile up. An allotment of 150 tons of sugar is required from Dzhuli.

(21) In the fourth quarter, Omsk NKRF will receive for its bases in the Far North:

8 tons of fish or meat
3 tons of fat
5.8 tons of sugar

(22) Since the beginning of the year 1,270 tons of export tea have arrived in Krasnovodsk. Of this amount 1,162 tons arrived for shipment as of 19 September.

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Authorizations

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(23)	Ashkhabad NK for Procurement	4,000 tons	Bread grain	Ashkhabad Grain Procurement	For September
(24)	Voroshilovgrad and Kharkov Oblasti	1,150	Wheat	Rostov Grain Procurement	Priority shipment
(25)	Voroshilovgrad and Kharkov Oblasti	3,500	Barley	Rostov Grain Procurement	Priority shipment
(26)	Osetia Republic	2,000	Winter seed grain	Krasnodar Grain Procurement	---
(27)	Checheno-Ingush Republic	2,000	"	"	---
(28)	Rostov Oblast' "Sovkhozes"	4,000	"	Rostov Grain Procurement ?	As advance return 1943/44
(29)	Rostov Oblast' "Sovkhozes"	6,000	"	"	As advance return 1943/44
(30)	Gorkij Oblast'	2,000	Flour	---	Addition for third quarter
(31)	Baku NK for Food Industry	300	Macaroni flour	---	For Sept. Not yet delivered
(32)	Beslan Food Supply	20	Macaroni	Ordzhonikidze NK for Food Industry	Not yet delivered
(33)	Kizil-Arvat Railroad Car Repair Shop	150	Potatoes	Ashkhabad	---
(34)	"	100	Vegetables	"	---
(35)	---	2,093	Vegetables	Erivan NK for Procurement	Procured as of 15 September
(36)	Leningrad Food Trade	40 cars	Apples	---	In October
(37)	Leningrad Food Trade	3	Wine	---	In October
(38)	Armavir Meat Combine	200 tons	Livestock	Stavropol Cattle Procurement	For 3rd quarter not yet received
(39)	Rostov "Kolkhozes"	4,900 head	Poultry	Rostov "Sovkhozes"	To be delivered by 25 September
(40)	Liberated Oblasti of the Ukraine	41,500	Poultry	Krasnodar Oblast'	---
(41)	Rostov Food Industry	1 car	Sugar	Tsymlyansk Canning Factory	---
(42)	Tiflis, Chief Directorate for Sugar	35 tons	Sugar	Tiflis State Reserves	---
(43)	Armavir Meat Combine	2 cars	Salt	Krasnodar Oblast'	---
(44)	Gulkevichi, Mixed Fodder Plant	1	Salt	"	---

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	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(45)	Krasnodar Meat Combine	1 car	Salt	Krasnodar Oblast'	---
(46)	Krasnodar Cheese Trust	2	Salt	"	---
(47)	Krasnodar Cattle Procurement	2	Salt	"	---
(48)	Krasnodar Meat Trust	3	Salt	"	---
(49)	Krasnodar City Dairy	2	Salt	"	---
(50)	Krasnodar Eggs and Poultry Trust	2	Salt	"	---
(51)	Krasnodar Swine Breeding Trust	3	Salt	"	---
(52)	Makhachkala Fish Trust	100 tons	Salt	"	---
(53)	Rostov Meat Combine	5 cars	Salt	Rostov Salt Directorate	In October
(54)	Rostov Cold Storage	1 car	Salt	"	In October
(55)	Rostov Cattle Procurement	1 car	Salt	"	In October
(56)	Rostov Fish Trust	8	Salt	"	In October
(57)	Rostov Milk Combine	2	Salt	"	In October
(58)	Rostov Oil Industry	2	Salt	"	In October
(59)	Rostov Eggs and Poultry Trust	6	Salt	"	In October
(60)	Baloshov Distillery	60 tons	Alcohol	Makhachkala "Iransovtrans"	---
(61)	Sochi Meat Combine	2 cars	Salt	Krasnodar Oblast'	---
(62)	Kamensk Distillery	60 tons	Alcohol	Makhachkala "Iransovtrans"	---
(63)	Kizlyar Chief Directorate for Wine	220	Alcohol	"	In October
(64)	Krasnodar Distillery	98 tons	Alcohol	"	---
(65)	Novocherkassk Distillery	60 tons	Alcohol	"	---
(66)	Rostov Distillery	100	Alcohol	"	---
(67)	Saratov Distillery	110	Alcohol	"	---
(68)	Stalingrad Distillery	170	Alcohol	"	---
			Deliveries		
(69)	Rostov "Kolkhozes"	8,795 tons	Seed grain	Rostov Grain Procurement	As of 20 Sept. in advance

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	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(70)	Rostov Oblast' "Sovkhozes"	1,556 tons	Seed grain	Rostov Grain Procurement	As of 20 Sept. in advance
(71)	Voroshilovgrad Oblast' "Sovkhozes"	2,341	Seed grain	Voroshilovgrad, Grain Procurement	As of 23 Sept. in advance
(72)	Southern Front	597	Potatoes	Voronezh Oblast'	As of 15 Sept.
(73)	Southern Front	284	Vegetables	Voronezh Oblast'	As of 15 Sept.
(74)	Baku, Pastry Industry	50	Oil concentrates	Baku, Chief Directorate of Oil and Fats	---
(75)	Baku Pastry Industry	10	Margarine	"	Imported margarine
(76)	Liberated Oblasti of the Ukraine	18,370 head	Poultry	Krasnodar Oblast'	As of 24 Sept.
(77)	Liberated Oblasti of the Ukraine	8,020	Poultry	Rostov Oblast'	As of 23 Sept.
(78)	Stalingrad Oblast'	5,280	Poultry	Salsk, Poultry Sovkhoz	As of 21 September.

3.) Production Situation

(79) The Chief Directorate of the NKRF in Moscow reported to all offices that preparatory measures are to be taken immediately for winter repair. Setbacks which have occurred at various offices are to be remedied immediately. Special attention is to be taken so that heating material and tools are on hand in sufficient quantity.

(80) A meeting is taking place at Kujbyshev of the directors of the Volga Steamship Agency and the enterprises subordinate to it for the purposes of discussing winter preparation and establishing a production program.

(81) Zaozere, NKRF Plant in Molotov Rajon is farthest behind of all enterprises of the Kama Steamship Agency in preparations for winter ship repair.

(82) The NKRF plant in Chistopol fulfilled the current production program. However, it is behind in preparations for winter work.

(83) For current ship repair work in 1944 the following NKRF offices received authorizations of the following sums of money:

Office	Sums of Money
Astrakhan	16,000,000 rubles
Gorkij	15,000,000
Kirov	1,600,000
Kujbyshev	8,000,000
Stalingrad	12,000,000
Uralsk	1,100,000

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(84) As of 18 September Omsk NKRF Plant "Stalingrad"fulfilled the September plan very unsatisfactorily. Moscow insists on the unconditional fulfillment of the September plan.

(85) Gas motors of 400 horsepower are being built at Plant "Kujbyshev" in Kazan. (?)

(86) At various NKRF offices earth and under-water work is being carried out at the landing places. The following table presents an idea of the extent of this work:

Office	Shifting of Earth in Cubic Meters	Remarks
Khabarovsk, Landing Place of the NKRF Yard in Khabarovsk	52,000	As of 25 September
Khabarovsk, Landing Place Malyshevsk	100,000	As of 3 October
Yakutsk, Landing Place Solyanovsk	6,000	As of 19 September
Yakutsk, Landing Place Osetrovsk	80,000	As of 18 September
Yakutsk, Landing Place Tyapushkin	6,000	Beginning of work - 4 October End of work - 12 October
Yakutsk, Landing Place Krasnoarmejsk	6,000	24 September to 4 October
Yakutsk, Landing Place Baboshinsk	6,500	Already completed on 9 September
Blagoveshchensk, Landing Place of the Plant "Lenin"	60,000	Already completed on 13 September
Blagoveshchensk, Landing Place Astrakhanovsk	22,000	Beginning 4 Oct. End 16 Oct.

(87) In the fourth quarter the enterprises of the NKRF in Uralsk have to produce industrial products for 725,000 rubles.

(88) Petroleum borings have been discontinued in Baku and Groznyj because of the lack of cement. Each place requires 300 tons of cement.

(89) In the third quarter the Directorate of Roads in Erivan is to receive 800 tons of cement for building purposes.

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(90) In September the motor repair plant in Erivan will receive one carload of fire-proof clay from a plant for fireproof materials in Stalinogorsk.

(91) North Osetia Oblast' has to receive an allotment of 10,000 square meters of window glass. The consignor is the glass factory in Dagestanskie Ogni. The allotted glass has not yet been delivered.

(92) Schools, nursing homes, military hospitals, public buildings as well as residences have been without windows since the beginning of winter because of the German occupation and the air attacks and artillery bombardments.

(93) In September Shakhty "Rostov Coal"received four carloads of window glass for reconstruction work.

(94) Stalingrad received two carloads of glass in September from the glass factory in Dagestanskie Ogni for reconstruction work.

(95) In September the Canning Combine in Kanibadan is to receive from the glass factory in Ashkhabad 6 cars with 200,000 glass containers.

(96) The NK for the Rubber Industry in Moscow requires from the Oil Supply in Baku 79 cars of coal soot and 59 cars of ruberask (special rubber ?). The delivery is to be carried out by 25 September.

(97) Newly identified plants:

Plant	Location	Pertinent Data
69	Gorkij	Truck factory
118	Moscow	--
147	Khabarovsk	--
159	Sochi	Cannery
185	Astrakhan	--
359	Taganrog	Enamel Plant
431 (?)	Krasnovodsk	--
624	Moscow	--
NKRF Plant	Zaozere	--
Tractor Plant	Sverdlovsk	(new construction)
Metal Construction Plant	Baku	Production of instruments and equipment
Metal Plant	Petrovsk-Zabajkal-skij (100 km. south-east of Ulan Ude)	Production of boilers
Rail Factory	Erivan	--
Caoutchouc Factory	Shakina	Manufacturing and processing of caoutchouc
Armenian Cement Factory	Batajsk	--
Asbestos Factory	Yaroslavl	--
Brick Works	Kirovabad	--

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4.) Transport Situation

(98) In September Building Material Supply in Ashkhabad will receive 13 cars for transporting glass.

(99) Rostov Coal in Shakhty requires 246 cars for transporting scrap in September.

(100) Gorkij NKRF and Kazan NKRF will each receive two cars daily from the Kazan Railway Line for transporting steel products.

(101) In August 9,392 tons of freight arrived in Makachkala and 8,510 tons were transported. As of 1 September 4,612 tons of freight were not dispatched.

(102) In the first days of September the harbor of Baku received only 749 cars instead of the scheduled 1792 cars. 24,000 tons of freight have piled up.

(103) The NKRF enterprises in Rostov/Don did not fulfill the transport plan in the first ten days of September. Coal transport was most poorly carried out.

(104) From 16 September to the end of the month Stalingrad NKRF has to transport the following freight:

Salt	10,000 tons
Fish	18,000
Coal	13,000
Bread grain	6,000
Other freight	30,000

(105) The grain transport plans in Kujbyshev and Saratov are not being fulfilled:

	September Plan	Plan Number for the first 2 weeks of Sept.	Actual Fulfillment
Saratov	31,400 tons	14,600 tons	6,136 tons
Kujbyshev	38,000	5,000	2,887

(106) Because of the damage to the Omsk pontoon bridges the Lower Irtysh Steamship Agency above Omsk has been seriously hindered in its work since 11 September.

(107) Krasnoyarsk NKRF has to transport in September 3400 tons of fish products and Ulan Ude 1400 tons.

(108) The storage capacity of the oil enterprises in Groznyj is exhausted because of the unavailability of tank cars. In the event no help is forthcoming, a production setback is to be expected.

(109) The North Caucasian Railway did not fulfill the Grain Transport Plan. During the first 20 days of September only 1835 cars instead of 7,554 cars were dispatched.

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(110) Civil Air Fleet. The following units of the Civil Air Fleet were newly identified or confirmed:

Unit	Location	Remarks
The 9th Independent Flight Regiment	Tiflis	Confirmed
The 32nd Flight Division	Sverdlovsk	Confirmed
Flight Group Pogorelov	---	Newly identified, awaiting confirmation
Group Gordeev	---	Newly identified, awaiting confirmation
Group Podzozov	Belokurakino District (30 km. north-northwest of Starobelsk)	Confirmed
Armenian Flight Division	--	Confirmed
Radio school	Frunze	Newly identified
Flight School	Tambov (?)	Newly identified
Flight School	Tadzhikster	Newly identified (The possibility exists that it is identical to the Flight School in Tashkent.)
ARB 70 (Aviation Repair Base)	Ashkhabad (?)	Confirmed
ARM 28 (Aviation Repair Workshop)	Alma-Ata	Confirmed
ARM 30 (Aviation Repair Workshop)	Stalinabad	Newly identified
ARM 122 (Aviation Repair Workshop)	Tashkent	Newly identified
ARM (Aviation Repair Workshop)	Poti	Newly identified
ARM (AViation Repair Workshop)	Tiflis	Newly identified

(111 In Tashkent 40 radio guards, 25 radio technicians, and 8 radio operators were trained for the Civil Air Fleet.

(112) In the first 20 days of September, the September plan for transporting spare parts for tanks from the following offices of the Civil Air Fleet was carried out as follows:

Kujbyshev	68 per cent
Saratov	37
Gorkij	16

(113) Flight Line Mineralnye Vody-Makachkala-Baku-Tiflis was identified for the first time.

(114) All aviation traffic along the Moscow-Stalingrad run has to make a stop at Saratov.

(115) It is reported from Frunze that the local flight school does not have the possibility of maintaining its full curriculum with the number of teaching personnel on hand.

(116) The discussion of the representatives of the weather stations of the Civil Air Fleet is taking place in Irkutsk. Representatives from the Novosibirsk, Irkutsk and Khabarovsk rajons are in attendance.

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report 9/9

Dated: 27 September 1943

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Office of Research and Reports

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PREFACE

During the Second World War the German Signal Intelligence Control Center of the Staff of the Chief of Army Signal Service (HNW, LNA) issued a series of reports to show the USSR military-economic situation as reflected in Russian internal plain language traffic. These reports appeared at short, irregular intervals, usually six per month, for the period October 1942-March 1943. Eighty-three of these reports have been translated and issued by [redacted] FOIAb3a

It is planned to issue a complete set of translations of the reports, begin ning with the most recent and working backward, but omitting those already translated by [redacted] The numbering of the items was added by the translator since the Germans did this only in the last eighteen reports, [redacted] inclusive. Since the original material was in Russian, an effort has been made when translating the German to determine the original Russian term wherever possible. This is facilitated by the Russian fondness for abbreviations. In these translations into English the probable meaning of the abbreviation will be given in parenthesis the first time it occurs in each report. FOIAb3a FOIAb3a FOIAb3a

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SECURITY INFORMATION

27 September 1943

The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report 9/9

(Based on domestic radio traffic)

1. Personnel Situation

(1) The following trade and technical schools of the Metal Industry are to be put into operation in September and October:

in Stalin grad Oblast'	4 trade schools with 2000 pupils
	3 technical schools with 3000 pupils
in Voroshilovgrad Oblast'	1 trade school with 300 pupils
in Rostov/Don Oblast'	2 trade schools with 1200 pupils

The pupils must be called up in September/October.

(2) The training of technical students in the second half of 1943 at the trade schools of the Azerbajdzhan Oil Combine in Baku is finished. The Technical School in Blagoveshchensk has an enrollment of 180 students for the next semester.

(3) The administration of the NKRF Technical School in Astrakhan has no clear knowledge concerning the possibility of draft exemptions for the students of the class of 1926.

(4) In Krasnodar Oblast' 990 Komsomol members were conscripted for the reconstruction of railroad stations at:

Krasnodar
Tikhoretsk
Krapotkino
Timashevka
Armavir
Majkop

Moreover, 3000 more Komsomol members were conscripted for further work on the railroad.

(5) In Rostov Oblast' 60 youths were conscripted for the Steel Industry in Chelyabinsk. In connection with the reconstruction of metal plants in Sulin and Taganrog, a number of young people are likewise to be called up.

(6) Astrakhan NKRF requires 200 men for various work.

2. FOOD SITUATION

(7) Stavropol Kraj has to undertake the following deliveries to the Red Army from the harvest of 1943:

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	Potatoes	Vegetables
For the South Front	3000 tons	3000 tons
For the North Caucasus Front	2320	7450
For the North Caucasus Military Okrug	6000	7825
Total	11,320 tons	18,275 tons

(8) In the liberated oblasti the cattle herds are returning to the kolkhozes. The Lower Volga Steamship Agency prepared four river fords at the beginning of September, of which two were newly created. The largest is at Kamyshin. On the 14th there were led across at Kamyshin:

2410 horses
1180 horned cattle
8090 sheep

Work cattle predominated.

(9) The following offices and plants of the NKRF have fulfilled yearly fishing plan within eight months as follows:

Gorodets, Mechanical Plant	15%
Gorodets, Shipyard	28%
Molotov, Water Transport Base	11%
Molotov	67%
Ust-Usa	50%
Razneshe, Shipyard	5%
Chkalovsk	11%
Yakutsk	6%
Khabarovsk	8%

(10) On the basis of a government decree effective as of 1 September the pupils of children's homes and boarding schools everywhere are to be supplied according to the following norms. In grams per child and per month:

Meat or fish	1500 grams
Fats	500
Cheese	200
Cream	300
Sugar or sugar products	500
Groats or macaroni	1500
Meal	750
Tea or coffee	60
Cocoa	60
Salt	400
Dried fruit	300
Potatoes or vegetables	7500
Milk	3000
Eggs	15 each
Bread	500 grams (daily)

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(11) The directors of children's homes, their deputies and the faculty receive per person and per month:

Meat or fish	1800 grams
Fats	400
Sugar or sugar products	400
Groats or macaroni	1200

Bread, according to the ration of the group of workers of the second category, 500 grams daily in the oblasti liberated from the enemy.

(12) Voroshilovgrad, Grain Procurement, received only 120 tons of grain for Rostov Oblast' from the September allocation of more than 4000 tons.

(13) Kujbyshev is to place in reserve for the winter 60 kilograms of potatoes and 100 kgs. of vegetables per worker.

(14) Rostov, Chief Directorate for Confectionery Products, has a sugar balance of 100 tons and proposes for the production program of the third quarter a supplementary delivery of 85 tons of sugar.

(15) For supply of the miners of "Rostovugol" in Shakhty the barley delivery in September for Rostov Oblast' will be increased to 10 tons.

(16) Grain Procurement in Stavropol is to deliver in October to:

	Breadgrains	Barley	Maize
Azerbajdzhan Flour Directorate	6000 tons	3000 tons	10,000
Armenian Flour Directorate	3000	4000	3,000
Georgian Grain Procurement	10000	8000	5,000
Chechen-Ingush Grain Procurement	2000	1000	3,000
Kabardino-Balkar Grain Procurement	1000	----	-------
North Osetia	1000	1000	1,000

(17) The Spice-Oil Factory in Belorechenskaya suspended operation from lack of raw materials. In the warehouse of the Oil Trust in Krasnodar Oblast' 20,000 tons of sunflowers are stored, from which the plant in Belorechenskaya is to be supplied.

(18) Krasnodar, Grain Procurement, has to deliver for fall cultivation 1000 tons of winter seed grain to the Chechen-Ingush Republic and 1000 tons to the North Osetian Republic.

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(19) Nalchik, Grain Procurement, procured in September according to plan 500 tons of flour and 100 tons of wheat grits.

(20) Up to 1 September 2550 hectares of hay were harvested at the kolkhozes of Groznyj Oblast' by military units. For the kolkhozes a compulsory delivery of 2077 tons of hay is established for the year 1943.

(21) Makhachkala, Grain Procurement, procured 1200 tons of flour as per the September plan.

(22) The Meat Combine in Makhachkala, as a result of overloading of cold-storage warehouse, can only work with great interruptions. The shipment of cattle is impossible due to a lack of railroad cars. The Canning Trust of Dagestan requires the delivery of 1000 tons of beef for canning.

(23) The NK for Trade in Baku received for canning production from the Chief Directorate for Sugar only 200 tons, which is 36% of the quarterly allocation based on the third quarter allotment.

(24) Baku, Meat Supply, proposes the allotment of 6 tons of imported alcohol from "Iran sovtrans"; alcohol is lacking there and the work has come to a stop.

(25) The Sugar Products Factory in Baku shipped in the first ten days of September 71 tons of sugar products. The factory suspended operation on 15 September from a lack of flour.

(26) Enterprises of the NK for the Meat and Dairy Industry in Baku produced in the first ten days of September:

Meat	173 tons
Sausage	170
Cheese	5.2
Butter	24
Frozen meat	48.3
Sheep's cheese	1
Gelatin	2.7
Soap	9.4

(27) Ashkhabad, Grain Procurement, had as of 1 September in its warehouses a balance of 21,505 tons of wheat.

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(28) The following offices have received the following delivery of fats and confectionery goods for the third quarter:

Office	Fats	Confectionery goods	Remarks
Upper Amur Steamship Agency	---	5 tons	---
Lower Amur Steamship Agency	---	1	---
Kujbyshev NKRF	2 tons	3	for branch office
Omsk NKRF	1	2	---
Omsk Water Transport Base	1	1	---
Novosibirsk NKRF	---	3	additional for third quarter
Shipyard in Baturino	---	2	---
Baturino NKRF	2	3	---

REQUIREMENTS

(29) Rostov/Don, Sovkhoz Supply, proposes the allotment of 500 tons of oil cakes from Armavir.

AUTHORIZATIONS

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Con signor	Remarks
(30)	Kharkov Oblast'	2500 tons	Grain	Rostov, Oblast' Grain Procurement	----
(31)	Voroshilovgrad Oblast'	1500	Grain	"	----
(32)	Artemovsk	218	Grain	Krasnodar Oblast' Grain Procurement	----
(33)	Slavyansk	250	Grain	"	----
(34)	Stalino	200	Grain	"	----
(35)	Kabardino-Balkar Oblast'	1300	Corn	"	----
(36)	"	200	Winter wheat	Makhachkala Oblast' Grain Procurement	----
(37)	Ordzhonikidze, Food Supply	900	Wheat	Krasnodar Grain Procurement	----
(38)	Groznyj, Oil Industry	500	Wheat	"	In September for supply of bread to oil workers
(39)	Rostov/Don, Factory for Tea and Coffee Products	30	Barley	Rostov/Don Grain Procurement	----
(40)	Kujbyshev Oblast' Distilleries	500	Barley malt	"	----
(41)	Nevinnomyskaya Wool Washing Plant	3	Fodder grain	Stavropol Grain Procurement	For September
(42)	Rostov/Don, Azov-Black Sea Power	1	Fodder grain	Rostov/Don Grain Procurement	For September

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	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(43)	Baku, NK for Agriculture	50	Fodder grain	Baku, Grain Procurement	----
		2	Fodder grain	----	For September
(44)	Elista	8	Fodder grain	Salsk Grain Procurement	"
		10	Groats	"	"
(45)	Rostov/Don, Prison Directorate, NKVD	10	Groats	Rostov/Don Grain Procurement	For October as an advance for the fourth quarter.
(46)	Elista	90	Flour	Salsk Grain Procurement	For September
(47)	Baku, Food Supply for the Caucasus Front	2000	Bagged flour	Baku Grain Procurement	"
	"	300	Sorted flour	"	"
(48)	Ukraine Grain Procurement	500	Beans	"	----
(49)	Rostov/Don Oil Supply	1ton	Oil cakes	Rostov/Don, Combine "Rabochij"	For draft animals
(50)	Krasnodar Livestock Procurement	60	Pressed hay	Krasnodar Hay Procurement	For the transport of cattle in the liberated oblasti
(51)	Olekminsk	125	Hay	Yakutsk	---
(52)	Krasnodar Meat Combine	200	Live cattle	Krasnodar Livestock Procurement	For September
(53)	Baku, Chief of Rear Services of the Caucasus Front	3	Herring	Makhachkala Fish Sales	"
(54)	Rostov/Don Champagne Factory	3	Fish	Rostov/Don Fish Sales	"
(55)	Rostov/Don Champagne Combine	30000 liters	Alcohol	Pyatigorsk Alcohol Trust	----
(56)	Ashkhabad Trade Organizations	12 barrels	Wine	Krasnovodsk Harbor	----
(57)	Baku, Canning Trust	30 tons	Sugar	Makhachkala Canning Trust	----
(58)	Baku, Chief of Rear Services of the Caucasus Front	36	Sugar	Baku, CD for Sugar	For July
		10	Sugar	"	For August
		25	Sugar	Baku "Iransovtrans"	For August
(59)	Nalchik, Meat Combine	2 cars	Salt	Baskunchak	----
(60)	Ashkhabad Flour Combine	940 tons	Wheat	Ashkhabad Grain Procurement	Received by 7 Sept.
(61)	Caucasus Front	239	Coal	Dagestan	A/o 15 September.
		24	Onions	Dagestan	"
		120	Cucumbers	Dagestan	"
		122	Tomatoes	Dagestan	"
		13	Assorted vegetables	Dagestan	"
(62)	Tbilisi	18.5	Canned fish	Baku Fish Sales	In the 3rd quarter.

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3. METAL SUPPLY

(63) Voroshilovgrad, Authorized Agent of the NK for Heavy Machine Industry, completed the shipment for the third quarter of scrap for the NK for Land Defense. Up to 4 September 40,000 tons of scrap were shipped. In September 15,000 tons above plan must be collected for shipment.

(64) In Aleksevka, Saratov Oblast', a dock is being built. The work is being delayed because there is a lack of 5 mm. steel plate. The Steamship Agency must make available the necessary material so that the dock may be put into operation shortly.

(65) Rostov, Chief Directorate for Metal Sales, has a balance of 154 tons of cast iron and must deliver 45 tons to agricultural organizations.

(66) Semipalatinsk NKRF must deliver 30 tons of metal beams for the third quarter.

(67) Krasnoyarsk NKRF must deliver according to plan in the third quarter 125 tons of scrap and 25 tons of shavings. However, only 23 tons were delivered and 6 tons procured up to 1 September.

(68) Frunze, Metal Industry, demands from the Chief Directorate of Iron Trade in Voroshilovgrad the immediate delivery of 300 tons of scrap for the production of munitions.

REQUIREMENTS

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(69)	Erevan	20 tons	Wrought iron	----	----
(70)	Rostov/Don, Sovkhoz Supply	5	Tin	----	For the 4th quarter for the production of enamel utensils.
(71)	Krasnodar, Bakery Enterprises	3000 sheets	Roofing sheets	----	----

AUTHORIZATIONS

(72)	Khabarovsk NKRF	20	Scrap	Khabarovsk Scrap Collection Point	For ship repair work
(73)	Dudenovo NKRF	40	Scrap	Gorkij, Scrap Collection Point	"
(74)	Gorkij NKRF	90	Scrap	"	"
(75)	Kujbyshev NKRF	70	Scrap	Kujbyshev Scrap Collection Point	"
(76)	Novosibirsk	55	Scrap	Novosibirsk Scrap Collection Point	"
(77)	Chardzhou	100	Metal	Chuzovskaya Steel Works	----
(78)	Rostov/Don Oblast' Industrial Supply	60	Cast iron	----	----

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(79)	Poti, Technical Supply of the Black Sea Fleet	15	Wire	Baku	For the third quarter
(80)	Saratov, Sovkhoz Supply	1	Nails	Krasnodar, Sales for Industrial Metal Products	----
(81)	Saratov, Plant of NKRF	1.5	Nails	Saratov, Sales for Industrial Metal Products	For the 4th quarter
(82)	Groznyj, Technical Oil Supply	4	Nails	Tbilisi, Sales for Industrial Metal Products	For 3rd quarter

DELIVERIES

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(83)	NK for Iron Industry	381 cars	Brass	Baku Metal Sales	From 5-10 Sept.
(84)	Rostov/Don, Agricultural Supply	45 tons	Cast iron	Rostov/Don, CD for Metal Sales	----
(85)	Astrakhan NKRF	1.5	Hoop iron	Gorkij	On 15 September
(86)	Dzhulfa	18	Roofing sheet	Moscow	----
(87)	Krasnodar, Canning Trust	1 car	Galvanized wire	CD for Canning	----

4. OIL SUPPLY

(88) In Krasnodar Oblast' tractors are idle due to a lack of fuel. The delivery of 73 tank cars of fuel is required for September from Makhachkala.

(89) According to a conversation of 16 September 1200 tons of petroleum are required daily from the Makhachkala-Groznyj oil line. Reconstruction work is being carried out on the Groznyj-Armavir line.

(90) The Highway Construction Directorate in Tbilisi cannot fulfill the proposed plan because of a lack of fuel deliveries. It requires for September 70 tons of gasoline, 25 tons of ligroin, and 30 tons of motor oil.

REQUIREMENTS

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(91)	Chita	50 tons	Machine oil	Krasnovodsk, CD for Oil Supply	---

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	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(92)	Groznyj, Alcohol Factory	4	Petroleum	----	For October
	"	2.5	Gasoline	----	"
	"	0.5	Machine oil	----	"
	"	0.5	Cylinder oil	----	"
	"	0.5	Avtol	----	"
	"	0.3	Solidol	----	"

AUTHORIZATIONS

(93)	Krasnovodsk, Plant 174 of the Tank Industry	310 tons	Mazut	Krasnovodsk Oil Supply	---
(94)	Koshekhabl "Glavaroma"	8	Naphtha	---	For September
(95)	Voznesensk "Glavaroma"	5	Naphtha	---	For September
(96)	Krasnodar, Directorate of Military Reconstruction	50	Diesel oil	Groznyj	"
(97)	Tashkent, "Norilstroj"	100	Diesel oil	Krasnovodsk Oil Supply	"
(98)	Moscow-Volga Canal Steamship Agency	20	Petroleum	Gorkij NKRF	----
(99)	Krasnodar, City Executive Committee	20	Petroleum	Makhachkala Oil Supply	For 3rd quarter
(100)	Tyrnyaus (?) Combine	1	Petroleum	Astrakhan Oil Supply	For September
(101)	Armavir Potash Plant	10	Petroleum	Krasnodar Oil Supply	For September
(102)	Directorate of Military Supply, NK VD, North Caucasus Military Okrug	10	Gasoline	Rostov/Don Oil Supply	For September Supplementary for September
(103)	Armavir Potash Works	20	Gasoline	Rostov/Don Oil Supply	For September
(104)	Tyrnyaus (?)	6	Ligroin	Astrakhan Oil Supply	For September
(105)	Stalingrad "Rotor"	50	Gas oil	Baku "Stvol"	----
(106)	Plants of the NK for the Tank Industry	425	Lubrication oil	Baku Oil Supply	For September
(107)	Plant of the NK for the Chemical Industry	425	Lubrication oil	Baku Oil Supply	For September
(108)	Rostov/Don Plant "Vozrozhdenie"	150	Machine oil	Rostov/Don Oil Supply	----
(109)	Novotagilsk Metal Plant	50	Turbine oil	Baku Oil Supply	----
(110)	Stalingrad "Rotor"	25	Turbine oil	Baku "Stvol"	----

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(111)	Krasnodar "Oktyabr"	1	Avtol "10"	Krasnodar Oil Supply	Supplementary for 3rd quarter
	"	0.5	Solidol	"	"
(112)	Baku Plant 180	1 car	Rifle grease	Baku Tank Supply	----

DELIVERY

(113)	Tabriz	50 tons	Diesel oil	Baku Oil Supply	On 10 September

5. CHEMICAL SUPPLY

(114) The Oil and Fats Factory in Rostov is idle because of a lack of caustic soda. It is to receive caustic soda from Chemical Plant #91 in Stalingrad.

(115) The Pharmaceutical Directorate in Makhachkala lacks gypsum for the regular delivery to the hospitals.

(116) The Chemical Plant of Dagestan in Makhachkala requests the delivery of 200 tons of silicate blocks from the NK for the Construction Materials Industry.

REQUIREMENTS

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(117)	Tyrny-Aus, Combine of NKVD	1500 cu. m.	Oxygen	Groznyj Oil Combine	Monthly
(118)	Baku, Plant "Schmidt"	370 tons	Copper vitriol	Baku Oil Supply	----
(119)	Leningrad	2 cars	Sodium sulphide	Kineshma	In the first 10-day period of September
(120)	Rostov, Oil and Fat Factory	12 tons	Caustic soda	Stalingrad, Chemical Plant #91	In September
(121)	Astrakhan, Lower Volga Steamship Agency	0.5 tons	Quick-lime	Molotov, River Fleet Supply	----
(122)	Rostov, Azov-Black Sea Power	1 car	Super-phosphate	Voskresensk, Chemical Combine	In September
(123)	Stalingrad NKRF	4 tons	Varnish	----	In September
(124)	Chistopol NKRF	5 tons	Varnish	----	For 3rd quarter
(125)	Kama Steamship Agency	0.25	Red lead	----	For 2n d and 3rd quarters
(126)	Lower Volga Steamship Agency	1.5	Zinc white	Astrakhan NKRF	----
(127)	Irkutsk NKRF	4	Kuzbas lacquer	Baikal Zelenga Steamship Agency	----
(128)	Chardzhou NKRF	1 tank car	Lacquer	Novosibirsk	Of which 5 tons to Aralsk
(129)	Baku Technical Oil Supply	4.5 tons	Acetone	Sverdlovsk	----
(130)	Kyzyl-Tukmachi, Glassware Plant	10	Synthetic rubber	Kutaisi, Can nery	----
	"	4	Synthetic rubber	Gori, Cannery	----

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(131)	Omsk NKRF	1 car	Chalk	Kujbyshev	----
(132)	Semipalatinsk, Upper Amur Steamship Agency	6 tons	Chalk	Kujbyshev	----
(133)	Makhachkala Pharmaceutical Directorate	1 car	Gypsum	Molotov, Gypsum Factory	----
(134)	Leningrad, Chemical Plant	240 tons	Gypsum	Nizhnetagilsk Coke Chemical Plant	By 6 September
(135)	Kama Steamship Agency	1	Camphor	----	For 2nd and 3rd quarters, to be shipped from Gorkij NKRF
(136)	Krasnodar Health Department	2000 doses	Serum for burns	Chkalov, Ukrain e Mechnikov Institute	In September
(137)	Stalingrad, Soap Factory	30 tons	Fats	Rostov, Combine "Rabochi"	In September

DELIVERIES

(138)	Baku, Tank Supply	2 tons	Sulfa extract	Pravdinsk, Plant "Dubitel"	In August
(139)	Moscow, NK for Armaments	7 cars	Carbide	Kirovakan, Chemical Plant	In August
	"	1 car	Carbide	"	"
(140)	Baku, NK for Transportation	12 tons	Caustic soda	Tbilisi "Sovpren"	"
(141)	Baku, Combine "Lenin"	8	Caustic soda	Tbilisi "Sovpren"	"
(142)	"	8	Caustic soda	Erevan	"
(143)	Groznyj	75	Caustic soda	Tbilisi "Sovpren"	"
(144)	Kirovabad, Fat Combine	10	Caustic soda	"	"
(145)	Tbilisi, NK for Transportation	12	Caustic soda	"	"
(146)	NK for Navy	8	Caustic soda	"	"
(147)	Rostov	3 cars	Soap	----	American products received supplementarily in August.

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report 8/9

Dated: 24 September 1943

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Office of Research & Reports

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PREFACE

During the Second World War the German Signal Intelligence Control Center of the Staff of the Chief of Army Signal Service (HNW, LNA) issued a series of reports to show the USSR military-economic situation as reflected in Russian internal plain language traffic. These reports appeared at short, irregular intervals, usually six per month, for the period October 1942-March 1945. Eighty-three of these reports have been translated and issued by [redacted] FOIAb3a

It is planned to issue a complete set of translations of the reports, beginning with the most recent and working backward, but omitting those already translated by [redacted] The numbering of the items was added by the translator since the Germans did this only in the last eighteen reports, [redacted] inclusive. Since the original material was in Russian, an effort has been made when translating the German to determine the original Russian term wherever possible. This is facilitated by the Russian fondness for abbreviations. In these translations into English the probable meaning of the abbreviation will be given in parenthesis the first time it occurs in each report.

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The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Intelligence Report 8/9

(Based on Domestic Radio Traffic)

Dated: 24 Sept. 1943

1. METAL SUPPLY

(1) Rostov, Construction Materials Supply, collected 30 tons of scrap iron in August.

(2) Krasnodar, Iron Procurement, delivered from the beginning of the year up to 1 September 37 tons of scrap.

(3) Groznyj procured in all 1787 tons of scrap in July/August, and shipped 1820 tons.

(4) Baku NKRF procured for delivery in September 30 tons of scrap.

(5) The Canning Trust in Makhachkala is to receive a delivery of 50 tons of wire and from this is to give one carload to the Canning Trust in Krasnodar.

REQUIREMENTS

(6) Zestafoni requires from the CD for Metal Sales in Tbilisi and Baku the delivery of 2 carloads of cast iron in September.

AUTHORIZATIONS

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(7)	Stalingrad, Construction Industry	250 tons	Metal	Rostov/Don	---
(8)	Aralsk	8 tons	Metal	Ilijsk	---
(9)	Aralsk	18 tons	Metal	Soviet Foreign Trade	---
(10)	Krasnodar, Kraj Industrial Supply	20 tons	Iron	Gorkij, CD for Industrial Supply	---
(11)	Nakhichevan	40 tons	Iron	Magnitogorsk	---
(12)	Rostov/Don, Agricultural Supply	45 tons	Cast iron	Makhachkala, CD for Metal Sales	---
(13)	Saratov NKRF	2 tons	Profile iron	---	---
(14)	Kujbyshev	36 tons	Hoop iron	Ulyanovsk, Plant "Volodarskij"	---
(15)	Ulyanovsk NKRF	36 tons	Hoop iron	"	---
(16)	Syzran, Plant of Heavy Machine Industry	150 tons	Imported tin	Baku, Supply of Heavy Machine Industry	---
(17)	Baku, CD for Chemical Sales	100 tons	Tin	Astrakhan	---

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(18)	Rostov/Don, "Energie"	18 tons	Tin	Podolsk, Plant #125	Delivery in Sept.
(19)	Rostov/Don NKRF	50	Tin	Alapaevsk	"
(20)	Rostov/Don NKRF	50	Tin	Magnitogorsk, Metal-works	"
(21)	Astrakhan "Volga-tanker"	1	Electro-welding wire	Saratov	---
(22)	Lower Volga Steam-ship Agency	4	Electro-welding wire	---	---
(23)	Stalingrad NKRF	4	Electro-welding wire	Saratov	Delivery in Sept.
(24)	Stalingrad NKRF	0.3	Insulating wire	Molotov NKRF	---
(25)	Voroshilovgrad, "Voroshilovugol"	18	Beams	Magnitogorsk	Supplementary
(26)	Moscow, Moscow-Oka Steamship Agency	4	Plates, 20-22 mm.	Molotov NKRF, Plant "Staryj Burlak"	---
(27)	Kirensk, Water Transport Base	20 units	Saws	---	For third quart-er
(28)	Kirensk, Water Transport Base	20 units	Crosscut saws	---	For 3rd quarter
(29)	Kutais, Paint Factory	7 cars	Zinc	Sverdlovsk, CD for Chemical Supply	---

DELIVERIES

(30)	Scrap Collection Point	95 tons	Scrap	Krasnovodsk	In August
(31)	Scrap Collection Point	60	Scrap	Kirovakan, Chemical Plant	"
(32)	Ilijsk NKRF	18	Cast steel	Soviet Internal Trade	In September
(33)	Krasnodar, Plant 776	100	Cast iron	Krasnodar, Plant "Krasnolit"	---
(34)	Moscow, Raw Ma-terials Import	16	Steel	Dzhulfa, "Iransovtrans"	---

2. TIMBER SUPPLY

(35) "Rostovugol" in Shakhty suffers from a lack of mining timber. In order to prevent a final stoppage of coal deliveries and of reconstruction work the immediate delivery of the amount of timber allotted for September is required.

(36) Blagoveshchensk NKRF is to receive for the 8 months of the ship repair period for Plant "Lenin" 2600 cu. meters of firewood, for the shipyard 1500 cu. meters of firewood, and Khabarovsk 6000 cu. meters of firewood.

(37) The following wood procurement plan is established for the area of the Upper Volga in the winter six months of 1943/44:

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Oblasti:	Amount	of which Timber:
Yaroslavl	19,000 board feet	4,200 board feet
Ivanovo	21,000	3,500
Gorkij	50,000	17,000
Mari	11,000	5,000
Chuvash	7,500	1,500
Tatar	15,000	4,500

(38) In Aralsk 50 cubic meters of timber were procured and carried away in the first ten-day period of September.

(39) For the reconstruction of Krasnodar, Komsomol members have voluntarily procured 1500 cubic meters of timber.

(40) Ulan-Ude transported 8500 cubic meters of timber by 20 September.

(41) Raznesh'e NKRF must procure 400 cubic meters of timber for the Army.

(42) Svenigo NKRF must procure by the close of the third quarter 3000 cubic meters of timber and transport 2000 cubic meters.

(43) Khabarovsk carried out timber procurement in the third quarter in an unsatisfactory manner. It must transport 8000 cubic meters of timber by 20 September.

(44) In Rostov the reconstruction of the Fruit and Vegetable Products Enterprise is suspended because of a lack of construction timber. For this purpose 300 cubic meters of cut timber and 500 cubic meters of logs are required.

(45) Because of a lack of boards the Grain Procurement in Mozdok can not build the necessary shelters.

AUTHORIZATIONS

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(46)	Astrakhan, "Volga-tanker"	6600 cu. m.	Timber	Molotov NKRF	In September
(47)	Groznyj, Timber Supply	15 cars	Timber	Kirov	In September
(48)	Groznyj, Timber Supply	15	Timber	Stalingrad	In September
(49)	Kirov, Vyatka Steamship Agency	4000 cu. m.	Timber	Molotov NKRF	In September
(50)	Stalingrad, Lower Volga Steamship Agency	4000 cu. m.	Timber	"	"
(51)	Stalingrad NKRF	8000	Timber	Belaya Steamship Agency	"
(52)	Tomsk, Pencil Factory	4000	Timber	Novosibirsk NKRF	"
(53)	Bukht Arakchino	3000	Construction timber	Molotov, Plant "Butyakov"	---

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(54)	Stalingrad NKRF	21000cu. m.	Ship construction timber	---	For ship construction
(55)	Chiaturi, Manganese Trust	150 cars	Mining Timber	Gorkij, Timber Supply	In September
(56)	Novosibirsk, Plant 702 of the Iron Industry	7000 cu. m.	Logs	---	In September
(57)	Novocherkassk, Suvorov Military Academy	13 cars	Logs	Moscow, Chief Quartermaster of the Red Army	In September for construction purposes
(58)	Rostov NKRF	5000 cu. m .	Logs	Stalingrad NKRF	---
(59)	Novocherkassk, Suvorov Military Academy	4 cars	Cut Timber	Moscow, Chief Quartermaster of the Red Army	In September for construction purposes
(60)	Chelny, Molotov Mooring	1800 cu. m.	Cut Timber	---	In September
(61)	Chistopol, Molotov Mooring	200	Cut Timber	---	"
(62)	Krasnodar, Fruit Trust	700	Thin boards	Tbilisi, NK for Trade	---
(63)	Taganrog, Plant "Andreev"	1 car	Boards	---	---
(64)	Taganrog, Plant "Andreev"	5 cars	Car supports	---	---

3. PRODUCTION

(65) For the carrying out of the intended construction in the harbor of Baku, it is proposed to add to the 10 trucks on hand 10 to 15 more vehicles. There are some 100, 000 tons of construction materials to be transported.

(66) In Prokhladnaya (Caucasus) a mill is being built.

(67) In Armavir a Suvorov Military Academy is being built. There will be required:

7 tons	Varnish
5	Ground chalk
4	Copper Vitriol
2	Roofing sheet
1.5	Nails
80	Bitumen
40	Cement
600 rolls	Roofing cardboard
4000 sq. m.	Glass

(68) The NKRF Plants "Lenin" and "Third International" in Astrakhan received the order to produce spare parts for special ships.

(69) In the period from 25-30 September a conference was held in Kujbyshev of the Steamship Agency managers and the directors of all NKRF plants and workshops. Problems

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of preparation for the winter ship repair and production program for the next eight months were taken up. All participants in this conference appeared with written lecture notes.

(70) For the ship repair period the following offices and plants have planned for the following amounts of timber, coal, mazut, etc."

Office	Timber	Coal	Mazut	Motor Oil	Coke
Gorkij NKRF Plant "Zhdanov"	8000 cu. m.	120 tons	40 tons	250 tons	13 tons
Gorkij Plant "25 October"	10000	150	70	-------	-------
Gorkij Plant "Part Kommuna"	16000	200	70	400	20
Gorkij Plant "Karl Marx"	4000	140	140	70	-------
Molotov NKRF	7000	350	---	-------	20
NKRF Plant in Zaozere	8000	280	300	300	10
NKRF Plant in Kujbyshev	5000	200	280	100	60
Kujbyshev, for the NKRF Plant in the Tatar Oblast'	10000	200	100	350	25
Kryushi	4000	100	120	100	50
Alekseevka	6000	150	---	100	15
Uralsk NKRF	4000	80	200	150	5

(71) The Metal Plant in Magnitogorsk lacks round steel for the carrying out of repair work on railroad cars.

(72) The Rubber Plant in Shakino (unlocated) requires 4 carloads of fire proof brick for repair of furnaces.

(73) Molotov NKRF is receiving for 1943 imported machine tools of a value of 1,100,000 rubles.

(74) Dokshukino, Acetone Plant, will receive in September from the Technical Oil Supply in Baku 6 cars and from the Macaroni Plant in Armavir 1 car of cement. The Caucasian Alcohol Distillery in Girej will receive from the sugar refinery there 15 tons of lime.

(75) Plant 38 complains that the NKRF authorities in Kirov are not carrying out the transport of limestone.

(76) Baku, Tank Supply, receives for Plant 112 in September 2 carloads of silicate blocks from the Glass Factory in Dagestanskie-Ogni.

(77) Rostov, Paper Factory, receives 20 tons of cellulose in September from the Combine in Arkhangelsk.

(78) Krasnodar requires 1 ton of nails for the reconstruction work on a metal working plant in Beloretsk.

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(79) In Rostov, because of the lack of delivery of the allotted 500 tons of cement, the reconstruction work is being held up.

(80) In Taganrog a Shoe Factory is mentioned, which is prepared to take orders for special shoes for the front.

(81) In Voroshilovgrad Oblast' the daily capacity of the bakeries before the war was 1254 tons. By 10 September there were repaired:

In Voroshilovgrad	100 bakeries
In Krasnodar	78 bakeries
In Bokkovo-Anthracite	13 bakeries
In Sverdlovsk	62 bakeries
In Roven'ki	16 bakeries
Total	269 bakeries

(82) By 1 October the following additional bakeries are to be put in operation:

In Voroshilovgrad	20 bakeries
In Sergo-Parizhskaya Kommuna	15 bakeries
In Ziedlung Bryan ka	20 bakeries
In Kamenka	5 bakeries
In other places	20 bakeries
Total	80 bakeries

(83) Voroshilovgrad: The brewery is completely destroyed. Any reconstruction is possible only at great expense. The Division for non-Alcoholic Beverages works with a daily capacity of 1700 liters, the Kvass Division with a daily (?) capacity of 700 liters of kvass. The Liqueur and Vodka Distillery is also completely destroyed. The plant for vodka production is to be rebuilt with a daily capacity for work of 10,000 liters.

(84) Newly identified plants:

Plant	Place	Remarks
Metal plant	Alapaevsk	
Motor vehicle plant	Gorkij	
Plant	Ejsk	Factory for spare parts
Plant 112	Kirovakan	
Plant 174	Kirovakan	Tank plant (?)
Plant 183	Kirovakan	
Plant Kirov	Kirovakan	
Plant "Metallist"	Korsov	
Plant 776	Krasnodar	
Plant "Krasnolit"	Krasnodar	
Iron Foundry	Millerovo	
Metallurgical Plant	Novotagil	
Factory	Rostov/Don	Production of coffee and tea products

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Plant	Place	Remarks
Plant #10	Rostov/Don	
Plant #87	Rostov/Don	
Plant "Proletarskij Molot"	Rostov/Don	apparently produces diesel machines
Plant #125	Podolsk	
Plant Frunze #183	Chirchik (30 km. NE Tashkent)	Machine factory

4. MISCELLANEOUS

(85) The NK for Communications inthe Soviet Union announced on the radio on 19 August 1943 that a new series of postage stamps would be issued shortly. The stamps bear pictures of sharpshooters and soldiers who have especially distinguished themselves.

(86) Molotov NKRF receives the order to transport on a special passenger steamer to Moscow a kindergarten of 200 children belonging to personnel of the NK for Construction.

(87) In a conversation from Moscow to Krasnoyarsk a hydrographic expedition "Leizenberg" was mentioned. The chief of this expedition is to appear in Moscow with precise evidence for his report.

5. CIVIL AIR FLEET

(88) In several offices of the Civil Air Fleet the preparations for the winter flying season are in full swing. The offices in Erevan, Tbilisi, Tashkent, Yakutsk, the Group Trutaev, and the 4th Air Regiment have finished their preparation in part.

(89) The offices of the Civil Air Fleet in Yakutsk receive the following deliveries for the Airlines Directorate of other offices.

1700 pairs padded trousers
182 half furs
1700 caps
50 fur winter helmets
2200 pairs fur gloves
584 pairs boots
88 pairs fur undershorts
300 pairs wool socks

(90) Newly identified or confirmed were the following units of the Civil Air Fleet:

Unit	Location	Remarks
58th Independent Air Regiment	---	first appearance
Air Escadrille	Chimkent (125 km. NNE Tashkent)	first appearance
Flight	Tashkent	Commander Volkov, flight has training mission

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Unit	Location	Remarks
Ob-Division	Tyumen	re-identified
ARB 70 (Airplane Repair Base)	Tashkent (?)	first appearance
ARM 31 (Airplane Repair Workshop)	Yakutsk	first appearance

(91) Instruction courses for the Medical Aviation S ervice of the Civil Air Fleet are taking place in Moscow.

(92) Tukan Airport (150 km WNW Magnitogorsk) mentioned for the first time.

(93) The following airlines have appeared for the first time in radio traffic of the Civil Air Fleet:

1. Voronezh-Rostov-Krasnodar
2. Astrakhan-Groznyj-Baku
3. Tbilisi-Astrakhan-Tashkent-Zlatoust
4. Tikhvin-Khvonaya

(94) In Aktyubinsk and Dzhusaly directional beams are to be set up.

(95) In a conversation of 3 September from Novosibirsk the following was said:

"On the basis of Order Number 180 instruction of the flying technical personnel regarding JU 52's with an enclosed engine BMW 132 will be effected by the Transport Division. The instruction on the engine BMW 132 and its parts will be carried out in 21 hours. In connection with the intensive carrying out of flights in JU 52's and the lack of a sufficient number of students and instructors, the August training plan could not be completely fulfilled."

(96) In Stalingrad living quarters and a bath house for members of the Civil Air Fleet are being built.

(97) According to a message of 9 September units of the CD of the Civil Air Fleet are still in Kujbyshev.

(98) According to a conversation of 14 September 1943 the 1st Independent Air Regiment will change over from JU 88's. This message is not confirmed and is not to be regarded as completely reliable.

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report 7/9

Dated: 21 September 1943

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Office of Research & Reports

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PREFACE

During the Second World War the German Signal Intelligence Control Center of the Staff of the Chief of Army Signal Service (HNW, LNA) issued a series of reports to show the USSR military-economic situation as reflected in Russian internal plain language traffic. These reports appeared at short, irregular intervals, usually six per month, for the period October 1942-March 1945. Eighty-three of these reports have been translated and issued by [redacted] FOIAb3a

It is planned to issue a complete set of translations of the reports, beginning with the most recent and working backward, but omitting those already translated by [redacted] The numbering of the items was added by the translator [redacted] FOIAb3a FOIAb3a The Germans did this only in the last eighteen reports, [redacted] inclusive. Since the original material was in Russian, an effort has been made when translating the German to determine the original Russian term wherever possible. This is facilitated by the Russian fondness for abbreviations. In these translations into English the probable meaning of the abbreviation will be given in parenthesis the first time it occurs in each report.

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21 September 1943

The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report 7/9

(Based on domestic radio traffic)

Individual Messages

1) Personnel Situation

(1) On the basis of a decree of the State Defense Committee 5,000 persons in both Rostov Oblast' and Voroshilovgrad are being drafted to carry out railroad repair work in the regions of the Southern and Southwestern front.

(2) As of September 1400 persons in Kharkov Oblast' were drafted for work. This transport will set out from Kupyansk.

(3) 150 youths in Rostov Oblast' are to be drafted for the Metallurgical Plant in Novotagilsk by 20 September. Several workers at NKRF Plants in Blagoveshchensk and Semipalatinsk have not fulfilled their work norm in August. An investigation is to be carried out and instructions are to be given that non-fulfillment of the work norm is inadmissable with so great a lack of manpower.

(4) All the workers of the Oil Combine in Groznyj who were sent to Astrakhan for timber shipping work must remain there until a total quantity of 15,000 cubic meters of timber has been despatched.

(5) According to a decree of the Council of the People's Commissars of the USSR of 28 April, new students are to be enrolled in NKRF technical schools by 1 October.

(6) The number of trade students at the enterprises of the NK for the River Fleet:

Enterprise	Planned Figure	Actual Number
Molotov NKRF	500	450
Ufa NKRF	250	109
Irkutsk NKRF	90	49
Novosibirsk NKRF	350	214

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(7) The Metallurgical Plant in Krasnyj Sulin received a total of 89 technical students from the technical schools in Tambov, Tula and Gorkij.

(8) A contingent of 12,480 students has been decided upon at the technical schools in Rostov Oblast' for the fourth quarter. These students are divided as follows:

5,680	students of the previous class
4,000	technical students to be enrolled in September
800	students to special trade schools
2,000	students of the Taganrog School in Rostov
Total 12,480	

(9) At the technical school in Ashkhabad 98 electrical assembly workers completed their training.

(10) In September the following offices have the following personnel and salaries:

Gorkij, NKRF Plant "Teplokhod"	No. of Workers	Rubles
Engineer-technical personnel	135	22,500
Employees	50	22,500
Drafted personnel	30	5,100
Apprentices	8	13,400
Transport workers	54	20,200
Administrative personnel	25	4,300
Personnel for timber procurement	11	4,000
Peat workers	200	83,000
Svenigovo, NKRF Plant "Butyakov"		
Engineer-technical personnel	89	75,600
Employees	50	19,500
Drafted personnel	30	3,900
Apprentices	50	8,400
Transport workers	45	12,600
Administrative personnel	23	5,500
Personnel for timber procurement	35	8,400
Gorodets, NKRF Plant		
Engineer-technical personnel	30	26,400
Employees	24	10,000
Drafted personnel	17	2,900
Apprentices	60	10,000
Transport workers	25	10,000
Administrative personnel	10	2,200
Peat workers	125	52,200

NKRF Trade School #9 in Omsk is being reorganized.

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2) Food Situation

(11) On 15 September 1943 the following order of the Peoples' Commissariat for Agriculture of the Soviet Union concerning the delivery of pigs, sheep, and goats to liberated areas was announced on the radio:

1. As of 1 November 1943, 55,000 pigs, 165,000 sheep and 17,000 goats are to be delivered as follows so that pig, sheep, and goat breeding may be resumed in the kolkhozes of liberated areas:

	Pigs	Sheep	Goats
to Kalinin Oblast'	10,000	20,000	1,000
Smolensk	15,000	30,000	2,000
Orel	9,000	20,000	2,000
Kursk	5,000	25,000	2,500
Voronezh	10,000	25,000	2,500
Stalingrad	--	15,000	2,000
Ukrainian Republic	6,000	30,000	5,000
Total	55,000	165,000	17,000

2. The NK for Agriculture of the Soviet Union and the NK for Procurement as well as the Executive Committees of the respective oblasti and the Peoples' Commissariats of the republics concerned have to purchase in September and October sheep, pigs, and goats which are not less than four months old. (For terms see Military-Economic Report 2/9). The purchase is to be carried out in the following oblasti:

	Pigs	Sheep	Goats
Yaroslavl oblast'	5,000	15,000	--
Ivanovo	2,000	10,000	--
Tambov	2,000	--	--
Saratov	14,000	10,000	--
Kujbyshev	5,000	20,000	--
Ulyanovsk	3,000	9,000	--
Chkalov	3,000	10,000	--
Kirov	3,000	7,000	--
Molotov	3,000	3,000	--
Sverdlovsk	--	--	--
Bakshir Autonomous Republic	3,000	10,000	--
Chuvash " "	3,000	3,000	--
Mordvinian " "	2,000	3,000	--
Kazakhstan " "	5,000	50,000	9,000
Azerbajdzhan Union Republic	--	5,000	3,000
Georgian " "	--	5,000	3,000
Armenian " "	--	5,000	2,000
Total	55,000	165,000	17,000

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3. In order to avoid distant shipments and to hasten as much as possible the delivery of cattle to liberated areas, the NK for the Meat and Dairy Industry as well as the NK for Sovkhozes have been instructed to dispose of 25,000 pigs and 115,000 sheep out of their own establishments and stocks. This cattle is to be replaced later by purchased cattle.

4. The kolkhozes which receive cattle must compensate with agricultural products, especially with grain, vegetable oil, potatoes, vegetables and hay. These deliveries are to be carried out in the year 1943-44 and also in 1945 in case of particularly unfavorable conditions.

5. The purchase as well as shipment of cattle is to be made by the NK for the Meat and Dairy Industry of the Soviet Union. The NK for Agriculture of the Soviet Union has to procure for that purpose the necessary number of guides and drivers as well as technical and veterinary personnel. The cattle shipments are being carried out according to worked-out and established plans.

6. The Executive Committees of Kalinin, Smolensk, Orel, Kursk, Voronezh and Stalingrad oblasti as well as the Council of Peoples' Commissars of the Ukrainian Republic must carry out the following instructions:

a) To confirm the cattle distribution plan by 29 September and to inform the NK for the Meat and Dairy Industry of the receiving stations and the number of cattle being brought in;

b) To dispatch by 20 September a responsible deputy as well as specialized agricultural personnel to select cattle and to take charge of shipments;

c) To procure stables for the winter housing of cattle and to procure the necessary personnel and fodder.

7. The NK for Procurement of the Soviet Union must place at the disposal of the NK for the Meat and Dairy Industry and the NK for Sovkhozes 3,200 tons of cattle food and 2,500 tons of hay for cattle shipments.

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8. The NK for Finance must place at the disposal of the NK for Sovkhozes and the NK for Agriculture the necessary funds for the purchase of cattle and other expenses.

9. For the rate of the work day for escort personnel and for maintenance see Military-Economic Report 2/9.

10. The entire project for the purchase, shipment, and cattle procurement is being assigned to the NK for the Meat and Dairy Industry, the NK for Agriculture, the NK for Sovkhozes and to the Council of Peoples' Commissars in the individual Union Republics.

(12) On 15 September the Kujbyshev NKRF was notified that 65,000 head of cattle are to arrive at Akhmat (not located) within the next few days. Kujbyshev is to organize the fording of the cattle, carrying it out in the shortest time possible.

(13) According to a message of 11 September 11 sovkhozes with cattle and personnel set out on foot from Kazakhstan for areas liberated from the occupation. The route is to pass through Uralsk, Novouzensk and Dybovka. They hope to reach the Volga by 1 October.

(14) An inquiry was made in a private telegram from Aleksandrovka as to whether bread could be bought in Kursk Oblast', Cheremizinovo Rajon. Only under this supposition would a journey be undertaken to that place.

(15) In Kamensk 1 kg. of butter costs 400 to 500 rubles, 1 kg. of flour 110 to 120 rubles, 1 kg. of potatoes 50 rubles.

(16) The following are stored in the grain silo in Proletarskaya ready for shipment:

429	tons	of	winter wheat
420	"	"	summer wheat
1300	"	"	barley
78	"	"	oats
675	"	"	millet
21	"	"	[illegible] seeds
23	"	"	[illegible] seeds
30	"	"	flaxseeds

Since the grain is lying outside and since a sufficient number of cars is not being supplied, the grain stores are in danger of spoiling.

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(17) Rostov/Don, Sovkhoz Directorate, can obtain only 155 tons of the necessary 2000 tons of sowing grain thru Grain Procurement and 1100 tons from the State standing stock. Seed grain from the new harvest is not available.

(18) In Rostov the arrival of winter seed grain is being delayed. Grain Procurement in Rostov allotted only 2000 tons of the 3000 tons of seed grain scheduled for delivery. In addition, there is no seed grain in the grain silos.

(19) Rostov. In August Oblast' Food Supply had a balance of 223 tons of barley and 15 tons of flour, received 551 tons of barley and 10 tons of flour, and consumed 196 tons of barley and 7 tons of flour. A balance of 134 tons of barley and 18 tons of grain remained for September.

(20) In August "Rostov Coal" in Shakhty received only 30 tons of the 94 tons allotted for supplying its coal workers. "Rostov Coal" needs 90 tons of barley for September.

(21) Rostov, Oblast' Trade Department, has pickled 182 tons of cucumbers and 246 tons of tomatoes as of 10 September.

(22) In October a factory for coffee and tea products in Rostov will begin the production of coffee-containing beverages. An allotment of 5 tons of natural coffee will be necessary for this.

(23) In Krasnodar the following are to be procured for canning as of 10 September:

	for Krasnodar Kraj	for Rostov Oblast'
tomatoes	674 tons	179 tons
cucumbers	310 "	122 "
cabbage	56 "	15 "
onions	38 "	14 "
carrots	15 "	32 "
red beets	16 "	3 "
others	78 "	164 "
pip fruit	305 "	29 "
stone fruit	33 "	1 "
Total	1,535 tons	Total 529 tons

Requirements

(24) Krasnodar needs 24 tons of feed grain in September for 245 horses.

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Authorizations

Quantity	Type	Consignee	Consignor	Remarks
(25) 1 ton	Rye	Rostov/Don, Refrigeration Plant	Rostov/Don Grain Procurement	--
(26) 2 tons	"	Rostov/Don, Meat Combine	"	--
(27) 2 tons	"	Rostov/Don Meat Trust	"	--
(28) 2 tons	"	Rostov/Don City Dairy	"	--
(29) 5 tons	Feed grain	Semikarakerskaya, Sovkhoz of the C.D. of Canning	Krasnodar Trust "Sovkhoz"	for September
(30) 3 tons	Grain waste	Rostov/Don, Animal Raw Materials Procurement	Rostov/Don Grain Procurement	for September
(31) 70 tons	Groats	Shakhty, "Voroshilovgrad Coal"	--	Delivery by 10 September
(32) 500 tons	Flour	Rostov/Don Oblast' Trade Department	--	For September for the area liberated there
(33) 5 tons	Bakery goods	Shakhty, "Voroshilovgrad Coal"	--	Delivery by 10 September
(34) 10 tons	Macaroni	Krasnodar, Oblast' Trade Department	Krasnodar C.D. of Bread	For September
(35) 15 tons	"	"	Krasnodar Macaroni Factory	"
(36) 15 tons	"	"	Krasnodar Kraj Food Industry	"
(37) 18 tons	potatoes	Krasnodar, Food Supply of the No. Caucasus Front	Rybinsk	--
(38) 3 cars	canned vegetables	Shakhty, "Voroshilovgrad Coal"	--	Delivery by 10 September
(39) 2 cars	grapes	Stalingrad, Fruit Trade Trust	Krasnodar, Fruit Trade Trust	--

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(40) 48 tons	vegetable fat	Shakhty "Voroshilovgrad Coal"	--	Delivery by 10 September
(41) 28 tons	fat	"	--	"
(42) 200 tons	butter grease	Moscow, C.D. of Oils & Fats	Rostov	Delivery by 10 September
(43) 10 tons	salad oil	Shakhty, "Voroshilovgrad Coal"	Millerovo	"
(44) 2 cars	eggs	Moscow, C.D. of Poultry Farms	Armavir	for October
(45) 200 tons	livestock	Krasnodar, Meat Combine	Krasnodar, NK for Meat & Dairy Industry	for September
(46) 48 tons	meat	Shakhty, "Voroshilovgrad Coal"	--	delivery by 10 September
(47) 5 cars	canned meat	"	--	"
(48) 2 cars	fish	Novocherkask, Market	Astrakhan Fish Supply	for September
(49) 89 tons	"	Shakhty, "Voroshilovgrad Coal"	--	Delivery by 10 September
(50) 150 tons	"	"	Stalingrad	"
(51) 110,000 liters	wine	"	--	"
(52) 250 liters	brandy	Pyatigorsk, C.D. for Alcohol	--	For September
(53) 1 car	tobacco goods	Shakhty, "Voroshilovgrad Coal"	--	Delivery by 10 September
(54) 17 tons	sugar	"	--	"
(55) 155 tons	salt	"	--	"
(56) 34 tons	"	Krasnodar, Industrial Union	Rostov/Don Salt Sales	for the 3rd quarter
(57) 4 tons	"	Krasnodar, Cattle Trust	Rostov/Don Sales Supply	--
(58) 1 ton	"	"	Voroshilovgrad Donets-Pig Breeding Trust	--

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		Deliveries		
(59) 635 tons	rye	Rostov/Don, Oblast'	Ufa	as of 10 September
(60) 9,885 tons	wheat	"	"	"
(61) 9,468 tons	barley	"	"	"
(62) 620 tons	oats	"	"	"
(63) 527 tons	millet	"	"	"
(64) 457 tons	sunflowers	"	"	"
(65) 44 tons	linseed oil	Moscow, C.D. of Oils and Fats	Millerovo, Oil Factory	--
(66) 400 head	cocks	Voroshilovgrad	Krasnodar, "Yajtso"	on 11 September
(67) 200 cars	salt	Stavropol Oblast'	--	from 1-10 August

3) Coal Supply

(68) In Voroshilovgrad 182,400 tons of coal were to be dispatched in August, according to plan. Actually 164,557 tons were sent, which is about 90.2% of the plan.

(69) Donbas Coal Supply in Krasnodar has not supplied the enterprises of the NK for Armaments in sufficient quantity during the preceding month. In August there was an under-shipment of 1,100 tons. Consequently, production ceased in several plants of the NK for Armaments.

(70) The locomotive factory in Voroshilovgrad is threatened with a shut down due to the lack of coal. Donbas coal is to send 1,600 tons of coal.

(71) The motor vehicle factory in Gorkij received only 35% of the July-August allotments from Chief Directorate of Coal Supply in Shakhty.

(72) Shipments of the Chief Directorate of Coal Supply in Rostov were as follows as of 9 September:

anticipated allotment of 9,890 tons of coal according to plan,
including loaded -- 2,999 tons
not loaded -- 6,891 tons
including 5,166 tons because of non-availability of empty cars.

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(73) Kujbyshev received notification not to divert coal assigned for ship repair work or other purposes.

Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
		Requirements		
(74) Gorkij Motor Vehicle Factory	1,000 tons	coal	Shakhty, C.D. for Coal Supply	for September
(75) Rostov	2,850 tons	coal	--	for 4th quarter; including 2,150 tons for heating residues and 700 tons for technical needs
(76) Rostov Oblast', Agricultural Academy	2,000 tons	coal	--	--
(77) Kuvrar "Metallist" Plant	300 tons	anthracite	Krasnodon, Donbas Coal Supply	for September
		Authorizations		
(78) Astrakhan Plant 186	300 tons	coal	Shakhty, C.D. for Coal Supply	in September
(79) Balakovo, Ship Repair Yard 661	300 tons	coal	"	--
(80) Koleno (?) Sugar Plant	800 tons	coal	Rostov, C.D. for Coal Supply	in September
(81) Kirov Vyatka Steamship Agency	150 tons	coal	--	Transport to be carried out by Molotov NKRF in the 2nd 10-day period of Sept.
(82) Krasnodon, Azov-Black Sea Power	8,700 tons	coal	--	in September for operation of electric trains
(83) Molotov, Ship Repair Plants, "Zaozere", "Dzerzhinsk" and "Burlak"	600 tons	coal	--	Transport to be carried out by Molotov NKRF in the 2nd 10-day period of Sept.
(84) Moscow, NK for Foreign Affairs	240 tons	coal	Shakhty C.D. for Coal Supply	in September
(85) Moscow Academy of Sciences	1,000 tons	coal	"	in October/November

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(86) City of Moscow	83,550 tons	coal	Shakhty C.D. for Coal Supply	in September
(87) Shakhty, Azov-Black Sea-Power	1,250 tons	coal	"	"
(88) Taganrog	5,000 tons	coal	Rostov, C.D. for Coal Supply	"
(89) Chistopol, Ship Repair Plant	350 tons	coal	--	Transport to be carried out by Molotov NKRF in the 2nd 10-day period of Sept.
(90) Vorobevy Gorkij Economic Directorate	992 tons	coal	Shakhty C.D. for Coal Supply	in September
(91) Voroshilovgrad Locomotive Factory	1800 tons	coal	Donbas Coal	in the third quarter, including 200 tons to be received by 14 September.
(92) Various ship repair workshops	200 tons	coal	--	Transport to be carried out by Molotov NKRF in the 2nd 10-day period of September.
(93) Rostov(?) State Reserves	2500 tons	coal	Rostov C.D. for Coal Supply	in September
(94) Krasnodar, Iron Foundry	40 tons	anthracite	Kemerovo	in October
(95) Moscow Plant 118	1000 tons	anthracite	Krasnyj Don	--
(96) Krasnodar Iron Foundry	40 tons	coke	Kemerovo	in October

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report 6/9

Dated: 17 September 1943

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Office of Research & Reports

Strategic Division

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PREFACE

During the Second World War the German Signal Intelligence Control Center of the Staff of the Chief of Army Signal Service (HNW, LNA) issued a series of reports to show the USSR military-economic situation as reflected in Russian internal plain language traffic. These reports appeared at short, irregular intervals, usually six per month, for the period October 1942-March 1945. Eighty-three of these reports have been translated and issued by [redacted]

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It is planned to issue a complete set of translations of the reports, beginning with the most recent and working backward, but omitting those already translated by [redacted]

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The numbering of the items was added by the translator since the Germans did this only in the last eighteen reports, [redacted] inclusive. Since the original material was in Russian, an effort has been made when translating the German to determine the original Russian term wherever possible. This is facilitated by the Russian fondness for abbreviations. In these translations into English the probable meaning of the abbreviation will be given in parenthesis the first time it occurs in each report.

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17 September 1943

The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report 6/9

(Based on Domestic Radio Traffic)

Individual Messages

1. FOOD SITUATION

(1) For lack of seed grain, 885 hectares in Krasnodar Kraj were sown with rice in 1943. For 1944, 1350 tons of rice seed were necessary for sowing 9000 hectares. Because of the small rice harvest, the entire supply is to be used for seed.

(2) Korenovskaya (not located) reports a harvest of 81,567 tons of sugar-beets from 7,791 hectares, which is 10.5 tons per hectare.

(3) In Georgia the manufacture of salad-oil from peachstones was begun. The stones are delivered from the canning factories in great numbers.

(4) According to plan, the Milling Trust in Rostov on the Don is to produce 6000 tons of meal and 6000 tons of millet in September.

(5) Because of shipping difficulties, the Transcaucasian Meat and Dairy Products Sales in Erevan has refused the sale of sausage. Because of this, the production of sausage in Erevan was discontinued on 28 August and there is danger that the yearly production program cannot be fulfilled. Erevan requests the sale of a monthly production in the amount of 120 tons of smoked sausage be guaranteed.

(6) In Rostov on the Don the following was procured as of 5 September:

	Potatoes	Vegetables
For the Southern Front	331 tons	8,274 tons
For the Southwestern Front	149 tons	1,161 tons

(7) Gorkij - NKRF and Zvenigovo-NKRF are not fulfilling the hay procurement plan.

(8) The mushroom procurement plan was not fulfilled by Blagoveshchensk, Khabarovsk, Yakutsk, Kujbyshev, and Surazhevka.

(9) In Gorodets and Raznezh'e too few potatoes and vegetables have been stored for the winter. The CD for the River Fleet in Moscow is sending a sharp reprimand on account of this.

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(10) Makhachkala, Dagestan, NK for Trade has pickled 28 tons of cucumbers, 12 tons of tomatoes, and 6 tons of cabbage as of 1 September.

(11) Zvenigovo-NKRF is receiving no authorizations for fodder grain . It is itself to procure fodder grain on the spot.

(12) On the basis of an order of "Gulag" (CD for Camps) of the NKVD, non-adult camp inmates receive 700 grams of vegetables per day.

(13) Because of insufficient delivery of freight cars by the Voroshilov Railroad, great difficulties have arisen in Rostov in supplying the population with bread. During the first 9 days of September 298 freight cars were to be furnished, but only 74 were furnished.

(14) The Fish Sales in Stalingrad has not accomplished the planned shipment of 100 tons of fish products to Krasnodar. Up to 5 September only 10 tons were shipped, so that supply-in g the coal-miners is not guaranteed.

(15) Ashkhabad Grain Procurement may use 300 tons of meal in September instead of the allocated groats. As of 25 August, the Grain Procurement in Ashkhabad had a supply of 27,600 tons of grain. According to plan, 13,300 tons of this amount are to be stored.

(16) In Krasnodar 140 tons of fish were caught up to 1 September.

(17) In connection with the return of evacuated livestock to the Stavropol and Rostov Oblasti, as of 31 August, there were brought over from Azerbajdzhan to Stavropol Oblast' 1,916 horses, 5,387 cattle, and 12,073 sheep.

(18) The combine "Rostov-Coal" requires for fattening purposes an allocation of

500 hogs (from Saratov)
1000 sheep and
200 cows

(19) The Rostov Vegetable Procurement has as of 10 September, placed 2,917 tons of vegetables and 253 tons of potatoes at the disposal of military units. The collective farms have delivered in addition 600 tons of vegetables to the military authorities.

(20) The Distillery in Gudko-Limansk was to manufacture 80,000 liters of alcohol in August. Total proceeds were 32,800 rubles.

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FOOD

AUTHORIZATIONS

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(21)	Kabardino-Balkar Republic	2000 tons	Winter wheat	Dagestan	For seed purposes
(22)	Gorkij Milling Sales	5000	Barley	Krasnodar, Grain Procurement	---
(23)	Baku, Nickel-Cobalt Supply	1.5	Fodder grain	Baku, Grain Procurement	In Sept.
(24)	Baku, Geological Directorate of Azerbajdzhan	1	Fodder grain	Baku, Grain Procurement	In Sept.
(25)	Krasnodar, Grain Procurement	15	Fodder grain	---	According to plan in Sept. provided for trade
(26)	Krasnodar, Caucasian Alcohol Trust	6	Fodder grain	Krasnodar, Grain Procurement	In Sept.
(27)	Krasnodar, "Yajtso"	13	Fodder grain	Krasnodar, Grain Procurement	Additional for transport of poultry to the liberated oblast'
(28)	Krasnodar, Military Reconstruction Directorate	5	Fodder grain	Krasnodar, Grain Procurement	In Sept.
(29)	Krasnodar, Oblast' Directorate for the Silk Industry	1	Fodder grain	Krasnodar, Grain Procurement	---
(30)	Rostov, "Rostov Coal"	140	Fodder grain	Rostov, Grain Procurement	In Sept.
(31)	Rostov, Oblast' Fuel Supply	3	Fodder grain	Rostov, Grain Procurement	In Sept.
(32)	Tiflis, 'Tsentrolit" of the Machine Building Industry	0.5	Fodder grain	Tiflis, Grain Procurement	In Sept.
(33)	Chief Directorate for Canning	5	Fodder grain	Krasnodar, Grain Procurement	In Sept.
(34)	Chief Directorate for Tobacco	6	Fodder grain	Krasnodar, Grain Procurement	In Sept.
(35)	Chief Directorate for Consumers' Goods (?)	0.5	Fodder grain	Krasnodar, Grain Procurement	In Sept.
(36)	NK for Land Defense	27	Fodder grain	Krasnodar, Grain Procurement	For military construction purposes
(37)	NK for Land Defense	19	Fodder grain	Rostov, Grain Procurement	"
(38)	NK for Land Defense	51	Fodder grain	Voroshilovgrad, Grain Procurement	"

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	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(39)	Krasnodar, Grain Procurement	200 tons	Grain scraps	---	According to plan, for trade in Sept.
(40)	Ubinskaya, Krasnodar Kraj, Timber Combine	5	"	Krasnodar, Grain Procurement	In Sept.
(41)	C.D. for Canned Goods	2	"	"	"
(42)	C.D. for Tobacco	5	"	"	"
(43)	C.D. for Oil	1	"	"	"
(44)	C.D. for Wine	1	"	"	"
(45)	C.D. for Consumers' Goods (?)	0.5	"	"	"
(46)	Krasnodar, Grain Procurement	100	Bran	---	According to plan, for trade in Sept.
(47)	Krasnodar, City Dairy	3	Meal	---	In Sept.
(48)	Krasnodar, Meat Trust	1	Meal	---	In Sept.
(49)	Voronezh, NKVD Unit 202	80	Potatoes	Voroshilovgrad	---
(50)	Middle-Asian Military Okrug, Red Army Supply Directorate	435	Pickled cucumbers and tomatoes	Ashkhabad	In Sept.
(51)	Caucasian Front, Supply Directorate	400	"	Baku, NK for Trade	"
(52)	Krasnodar Kraj, "Sovkhozes"	2000	Oil cakes	Krasnodar, Directorate for Oil & Fat	"
(53)	Rostov, Oblast' Trade Department	400	Sunflowers	---	Allotment instead of oil
(54)	Ordzhonikidze Railroad	6.5	Vegetable Fat	Armavir, Oil Factory	In Sept.
(55)	Voroshilov Railroad	5.5	Vegetable fat	"	"
(56)	Hospitals	160	Milk	Rostov, Butter Industry	Above-plan
(57)	Khar'kov Oblast'	1600	Breeding fowls	Krasnodar Kraj, Livestock Procurement	In Sept.
(58)	Voroshilovgrad Oblast'	3200	"	Rostov Oblast' Livestock Procurement	"
(59)	Ejsk, Navy Canteen	40	Salt	Nizhnij-Baskunchak	From 15- to 20 Sept.

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	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(60)	Makhachkala	8 tons	Essence of vinegar	Astrakhan	---
(61)	Turkmen	5 tank cars	Spirits	Kujbyshev Alcohol Trust	In Sept.
(62)	Caspian Sea Steamship Agency	2 car loads	Dry Wine	Tiflis, Champagne Combine	---
(63)	Shakhty, Rostov-Coal	15 tons	Tobacco	Rostov, Chief Directorate for Tobacco	In Sept.

2. OIL SUPPLY

(64) Kamust'e is directed to deliver motor fuel to motor ships only in the most pressing cases an d then only in small quantitie s.

(65) The Azov-Black Sea Electric Power Directorate in Rostov on the Don requires 3 tons of linseed-oil for the electrical plants which belong to the local combine "Rabochij" and are being reconstructed.

(66) Krasnodar Oil Sales has 1642 tons of motor oil to deliver in September. According to plan, a delivery of 420 tons was anticipated.

(67) The mills in Prokhladnaya, Kabardino-Balkar ASSR, are idle because of the lack of fuel. The following are needed:

15 tons	Oil
1 ton	Machine Oil
3 tons	Viscosine
1 ton	Gasoline

(68) In the third quarter 214 tons of ligroin were needed for the Machine-Tractor Stations in Makhachkala. The authorized 110 tons are used up, so that an additional allotment of about 100 tons is needed.

REQUISITIONS

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(69)	Krasnodar, Tobacco Oblast'	100 tons	Petroleum	---	For illumination
(70)	Krapotkino, Grain Procurement	3	Gasoline	---	---
(71)	Armavir NKVD	20	Gasoline	---	For completion of a POW camp

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	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(72)	Novocherkassk, Electrical Plant	6 tons	Oil	---	---

AUTHORIZATIONS

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(73)	Lermentovskij, Lime Factory	40 tons	Mazut	Groznyj, Oil Supply	---
(74)	Ufa-Derbeshka	400 tons	Mazut	Molotov NKRF	---
(75)	Khar'kov	80	Oil	Groznyj, Oil Supply	---
(76)	Krapotkino, Oil Factory	63	Oil	Krasnodar	---
(77)	Krasnodar Kraj, Electrical Plant	650	Oil	Krasnodar, Oil Supply	---
(78)	Krasnodar, Azov-Black Sea Fish Industry	50	Oil	---	For Sept.
(79)	Rostov on the Don Fish Industry	70 tons	Oil	---	For Sept.
(80)	Tiflis, Fish Industry	30	Oil	---	For Sept.
(81)	Krasnodar, Fish Industry	6	Diesel oil	---	For Sept.
(82)	Rostov on the Don Fish Industry	8	Diesel oil	---	For Sept.
(83)	Tiflis, Fish Industry	6	Diesel oil	---	For Sept.
(84)	Krasnodar, Fat Combine	10	Petroleum	Krasnodar, Oil Supply	For Sept.
(85)	Tarasovka, "Caoutchouc Sovkhoz"	3	"	Rostov on the Don Oil Supply	For Sept.
(86)	Krasnodar, Azov-Black Sea Fish Industry	6	"	---	For Sept.
(87)	Rostov on the Don, Fish Industry	6	"	---	For Sept.
(88)	Tiflis, Fish Industry	3	"	---	For Sept.
(89)	Krasnodar, Fish Industry	4	Gasoline	---	For Sept.
(90)	Rostov on the Don, Fish Industry	4	Gasoline	---	For Sept.
(91)	Tiflis, Fish Industry	2	Gasoline	---	For Sept.
(92)	Erevan, Grain Procurement	25	Gasoline	---	Additional in Sept.
(93)	Sulin, "Rostov-Steel"	40	Machine oil	Makhachkala	For Sept.
(94)	"	20	Viscosine	Baku	"
(95)	Kupyansk, Sugar Factory	1	Transformer oil	Krasnodar, Oil Supply	Additional

DELIVERIES

(96)	Far East Steamship Agency	44 tons	Mazut	Ufa	---
(97)	Krasnoyarsk	40	Viscosine	Krasnovodsk	On Aug. 20

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3. TEXTILE AND LEATHER SUPPLY

(98) According to a communication of the Iranian-Soviet Transport Steamship Agency, 55000 yards of imported uniform cloth have arrived in Baku. They are to be handed over to Camp 100 of the NKVD troops in Baku.

(99) The NK for Light Industry in Erevan did not complete the projected quantity of uniforms for the Red Army in July and August. It has to guarantee the delivery of 170,000 sets of underlinen.

(100) The factories of the NK for Light Industry in Tiflis have fulfilled the delivery instructions for uniforms extremely unsatisfactorily. The factories have to guarantee the delivery of 60,000 sets of underlinen and 50,000 sets of summer uniforms in September.

(101) The Light Industry of the USSR is to deliver for the front in the third quarter:

8000 square meters of Russian leather
28000 square meters of chrome leather

(102) Krasnodar Shoe Factory is to deliver 3000 pairs of laced boots and 1500 pairs of women's shoes to the North Caucasus Front.

(103) Saratov reports to Military Unit 03 017, Colonel Andreev, in Rostov on the Don, that the order for completion of 5000 pairs of felt boots has been carried out. 3132 pairs of felt boots were delivered up till now. 2100 pairs are in the warehouse.

(104) Imported footwear has arrived in Astrakhan and is to be allotted to various shipping lines.

(105) The following yearly production plan has been confirmed for Dagestan Light Industry:

For the Cotton Industry	1160 tons of yarn, 8300 tons of fabric
For the Wool Industry	250 tons of yarn, 280 tons of wool

(106) Rostov on the Don requires from Moscow the delivery of:

200 work jackets
200 special pieces of clothing
200 belly-warmers and padded hose.

(107) Tsentrosoyuz, Rostov on the Don, produced 392 pairs of felt boots, (?) pairs of stockings, and 361 pairs of gloves in July.

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(108) Rostov-NKRF is to reserve the present stock of felt boots as well as the increase of the third quarter for the Central Reconstruction Directorate.

(109) Omsk-NKRF is receiving the following allocation for the third quarter:

	Total	For the Far North	For Ship Personnel
Cotton products	87000 rubles	47,000 rubles	14,000 rubles
Woolen goods	63000 rubles	42,000 rubles	13,000 rubles
Silk goods	51000 rubles	30,000 rubles	12,000 rubles
Household soap	16.5 tons	12 tons	2.3 tons
Felt boots	560 pairs	270 pairs	----------

AUTHORIZATIONS

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(110)	Kostroma "Znamya Truda" Works	450 tons	Cotton	Kazan', Flax Combine	Delivery in Sept.
(111)	Irkutsk, Lena Steamship Agency	10 tons	Flax	Novosibirsk	For the 3rd quarter
(112)	Omsk-NKRF	70	Hemp	Omsk, Flax Trust	---
(113)	Upper-Irtysh Steamship Agency	10	Hemp	Omsk	---
		20	Tow	Omsk	---
(114)	Rostov on the Don	140,000 meters	Cotton cloth	NK for Textiles of the Soviet Union and NK for Light Industry of the Soviet Union	For students
(115)	Khabarovsk, Water Transport Base	1500 tons	Cloth fabric	Lower Amur Steamship Agency	---
(116)	Molotov-NKRF	150	Cloth	---	for 3rd quarter
		250	Woolen fabric	---	"
		300	Sailcloth	---	"
(117)	Khabarovsk Water Transport Base	100	Alpaca clothes	Lower Amur Steamship Agency	---
(118)	Voroshilovgrad, Oblast' Employment Bureau	1000 sets	Upper garments	Baku, Employment Bureau	---
		1500	Body linen	"	---
(119)	Rostov on the Don	9000 pairs	St ockings	NK for Textiles and NK for Light Industry of the Soviet Union	For students
(120)	Rostov on the Don, Children's Home	2500	Stockings	Rostov on the Don, Light Industry Goods Sales	Delivery in Sept.
(121)	Voroshilovgrad Oblast' Employemnt Bureau	1500 sets	Bed linen	Baku, Employment Bureau	
		750 pieces	Coverlets	"	----
(122)	Angara Steamship Agency	1.5 tons	Rope	Novosibirsk, Steamship Agency Supply	Delivery in 3rd quarter
(123)	Enisej Steamship Agency	2	Rope	"	"
(124)	Irtysh Waterway Directorate	3	Twine	Omsk-NKRF	---
(125)	Lower Irtysh Steamship Agency	2	Twine	"	---

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(126)	Omsk NKRF	560 pairs	Felt boots	---	For 3rd quarter
(127)	Omsk, Water Transport Base	105	Felt boots	---	For 3rd quarter
(128)	Krasnodar, Procurement Office for Animal Raw Materials	1000 pieces	Sheepskins	Krasnodar, Meat Combine	For raw leather production
(129)	Rostov on the Don, "Mikoyan" Shoe Factory	5 tons	Russian leather	Baku, Iranian-Soviet Transport	---
		40	Sole leather	"	---
(130)	Rostov	2400 pairs	Leather shoes	NK for Textiles and Light Industry of the Soviet Union	For student
(131)	Rostov on the Don, Children's Home	3750	Leather shoes	Rostov on the Don, Light Industry Goods Sales	Delivery in Sept.
(132)	Azov-Black Sea Power	500	Leather shoes	Rostov on the Don "Mikoyan" Shoe Factory	---
(133)	Voroshilovgrad, Oblast' Employment Bureau	750	Leather shoes	Baku, Employment Bureau	---

4. CHEMICALS SUPPLY

(134) The Chemical Works in Tiflis produced no carbonic acid in August because of the lack of potash.

(135) Because of non-presentation of tank cars in the third ten-day period of August, 180 tons of sulphuric acid were stored in the Chemical Works in Alaverdy on 1 September.

(136) The Leningrad Sutlery is to send immediately 165 carbonic acid carboys to the Pokrovska Chemical Plant (Petrovskaya Station of the Yaroslavl Railroad Line). Upon receipt of the carboys, the plant will immediately deliver carbonic acid.

The following requisitions and authorizations were noted:

I. REQUISITIONS

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(137)	Tiflis, Georgian State Plan	15 tons	Chlorine	---	For third quarter
		10	Sulphur	---	For third quarter
		20	Sulphuric acid	---	For third quarter
		15	Carbide	---	For third quarter

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	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(138)	Ordzhonikidze, Sutlery	1.5 tons	Household soap	Moscow, Chief Directorate for Perfume	For 3rd quarter

II. AUTHORIZATIONS

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(139)	Aralsk, NKRF	500 cu. m.	Oxygen	Tashkent Oxygen Works	Sept. Dec '43
(140)	Chardzhou, NKRF	1000	Oxygen	"	"
(141)	Krasnodar, Leather Factory	1 tank car	Sulphuric acid	Voskresensk, Chemical Combine	---
(142)	Ordzhonikidze, Leather Factory	1	"	"	---
(143)	Rostov, Azov-Black Sea Power	1 carload	Vitriol	Factory 603	In Sept.
(144)	Armavir, Glass Factory	5	Sulphite	---	---
(145)	Gorkij, River Fleet Supply	10 tons	Sulphite lye	Balakhninsk, Chemical Works	In 3rd quarter
(146)	Kujbyshev, NKRF	1	"	"	"
(147)	Molotov, NKRF	0.8	"	---	"
(148)	NK for Ammunition	60	Carbide	Kirovakan, Chemical Works	For production of ammunition for the front
(149)	Kirovabad, Azerbajdzhan Fat Combine	12	Caustic soda	"Sovpren" Works	In Sept.
(150)	Rostov, Fat Combine	8	"	Stalingrad, CD for Chemical Sales	In Sept.
(151)	Rostov, Combine for Technical Fats	4	Caustic soda	Stalingrad, CD for Chemical Sales	In Sept.
(152)	Rostov, Azov-Black Sea Power	1 tank car	"	Chemical Plant #91	In Sept.
(153)	Baku, Azerbajdzhan Technical Oil Supply	1	Potash	Armavir, Plant #1	---
(154)	Rostov	3	Ammonia	---	In 4th quarter for sewerization work
(155)	Chernorechensk, NKRF Plant (?)	196 carboys	Ammonia	Gorkij	---

5. PRODUCTION

(156) 15000 rubles are provided for construction in Baturino for the third quarter.

(157) The NKRF-Plant in Kujbyshev is to consider first of all work on the ships of the "Volgatanker".

(158) Because of non-termination of the construction projects, a production program of only 5000 boxes of matches is to be confirmed for the Match Factory in Kirovabad for the fourth quarter.

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(159) Plant #92 of the NK for the Weapons Industry in Gorkij is not fulfillin g the projected plans.

(160) The production of Plant #112 includes much waste.

(161) There is danger that the manganese mines in Chiaturi will have to shut down for lack of blasting material.

(162) The former oil factory "Krapotkin" in Ejsk is being rebuilt.

(163) An additional 5510 construction workers are arrivin g for reconstruction work on the railroad enterprises in Krasnodar. An additional allotment of 87 tons of meal, 8 tons of groats, 12 tons of fish, 3 tons of fats, and 3 tons of sugar is necessary to supply these people in September.

(164) In Krasnodar reconstruction work is being held up for lack of nails.

(165) Azov-Black Sea Power requests an additional 50 tons of railroad machinery and 1000 wooden shovels for Krasnyj Sulin in September.

(166) Rostov-Coal in Shakhty needs for reconstruction of dwelling houses in September and October 5 carloads of window glass, each month; 5 carloads of slate, each month; 100 carloads of lumber, each month; and 10 tons of nails, each month.

(167) Leather Factory #1 and the Harness Factory in Taganrog are in working condition. Also all boilers, with the exception of one, are ready for use. The storage buildings of the Leather Combine are all destroyed.

(168) Rostov on the Don received only 5000 square meters of leather from the "Lenin" Leather Factory, instead of 25000. It proposes an additional allotment from the Leather Factory in Taganrog.

(169) Krasnoyarsk, Irkutsk, Ulan-Ude, Blagoveshchensk, Khabarovsk, and Yakutsk are to report to Moscow whether damaged electric motors are on hand. These motors are to be delivered to "Power-Motor Trust".

(170) Novosibirsk-NKRF has a steam boiler with 110 square meters of heating surface and has to ship the whole contrivance to the shipyard in Baturino.

(171) The Lower Volga Steamship Agency will receive 10 imported motors.

(172) In Krasnodar the delivery of barrels to the Canning Industry is taking an unsatisfactory course. Instead of barrels for 3700 tons, barrels for only 500 tons were delivered.

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(173) Newly noted plants:

Plant	Location	Remarks
Plant #17	Gorkij	
Plant #402	Gorkij	
Freight-Car Repair Plant	Kizil-Arvat	
Plant "October"	Krasnodar	
Plant #64	Kujbyshev	
Plant #693	Kujbyshev	
Plant Debryanskij	Makhachkala	Under the NK for Shipbuilding
Plant #735	Moscow, Omsk Oblast'	
a plant	Novotulsk	Produces cast iron
Radiator Factory	Rostov on the Don	
Repair Plant #5	Rostov on the Don	Under the NK for the Tan k Industry, re-pair of tanks (?)
Shoe Factory Mikoyan	Rostov on the Don	
Plant Krasnyj-Dvigatel'	Samarkand	
Plant #264	Stalingrad	
Plant #822	Tashkent	
Plant #765	Tomsk	

6. TRANSPORT SITUATION

(174) The work of "Volgatanker" in Kamust'e and Molotov is proceeding extremely satisfactorily. It is taken for granted that the plan for September will be completely fulfilled.

(175) Astrakhan-NKRF has taken up the organization of oil transport in a clumsy manner. On account of this, longer interruptions have arisen in the dispatch of oil tankers.

(176) For the 1944 shipping season, 100,000 tons of salt must be reloaded from the railroad on to ships in Semipalatinsk.

(177) Uralsk-NKRF reports the following statement of work for August: according to plan, 350,100 tons had to be moved, but 28,234 tons more were moved, so that the plan has been overfulfilled by 9.1%.

(178) In September, Kujbyshev-NKRF must accomplish transportation of 401,900 tons (= 242,300,000 ton/kilometers). Of this, ships will carry 97,900 tons (=48,800,000 ton/kilometers) of grain for bread and 5,600 tons (=4,700,000 ton/kilometers) of timber.

(179) Ulyanovsk-NKRF has moved 150 tons of fish in September.

(180) In the second ten-day period of September Kujbyshev must undertake a greater transport of chalk, and there must be moved:

500 tons of chalk to Galevo
300 tons of chalk to Kolomna
200 tons of chalk to Molotov

for factories of the NK for the Weapons Industry.

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(181) Novosibirsk did not fulfill the transportation plan in the first ten days of September by 19% according to tonnage output, by 11% when converted to ton/kilometers. Therefore, Novosibirsk must make up the arrears in the second ten days of September. There are 120,000 tons (= 30,000,000 ton/kilometers) to be moved.

(182) In Rostov on the Don the transportation plans were not sufficiently fulfilled in the first days of September.

(183) Semipalatinsk-NKRF has to accomplish the beyond-plan transportation of 1200 tons of salt to various steamship agencies in September.

(184) From a message to Shakhty, Chief Directorate for Coal Supply, it appears that the following daily supply of freight cars is confirmed for the transportation of coal in September:

Voroshilov Railroad to furnish	300 cars
Southeast Railroad to furnish	65 cars
North Donets Railroad to furnish	20 cars

(185) Because of non-supply of freight cars, Baku, Food Industry, can not transport 25 carloads of smoked meats to Kharkov and 30 carloads of canned goods to Moscow.

7. MISCELLANEOUS

(186) New curricula are being introduced into the technical schools of the NKRF. Political Economy and Modern History are no longer retained in the new curricula. 150 hours are planned for the History of the Peoples of the USSR.

(187) The Georgian hospitals are overcrowded and cannot admit any more. The opening of new hospitals is planned in Makharadze (300 beds), Stalinin (300 beds), Kajgurtzhan (400 beds), and Tiflis (600 beds).

(188) The return of evacuated cattle to the liberated oblasti over the northern part of Stalingrad Rajon is taking place over the Don bridges at Veshenskaya and Kazanskaya. In addition there are Don bridges at Tsymlyanskaya, Konstantinovskaya, Babaevskaya, and Aksajskaya, and a ferry at Razdorskaya, 4 fords over the Donets as well as fords over the Sal and Manych Rivers.

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report 5/9

Dated: 14 September 1943

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Office of Research and Reports

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PREFACE

During the Second World War the German Signal Intelligence Control Center of the Staff of the Chief of Army Signal Service (HNW, LNA) issued a series of reports to show the USSR military-economic situation as reflected in Russian internal plain language traffic. These reports appeared at short, irregular intervals, usually six per month, for the period October 1942-March 1945. Eighty-three of these reports have been translated and issued by [redacted]

It is planned to issue a complete set of translations of the reports, beginning with the most recent and working backward, but omitting those already translated by [redacted] The numbering of the items was added by the translator since the Germans did this only in the last eighteen reports, [redacted] inclusive. Since the original material was in Russian, an effort has been made when translating the German to determine the original Russian term wherever possible. This is facilitated by the fondness for abbreviations. In these translations into English the probable meaning of the abbreviation will be given in parenthesis the first time it occurs in each report.

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14 September 1943

The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report 5/9

(Based on Domestic Radio Traffic)

Individual Messages

1. Personnel Situation

(1) The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR promulgated a new decree on 7 August 1943, according to which women with children between the ages of 4 and 8 years may be liable for service.

(2) The draft exemptions have been extended to 1 October for the workers of the Chief Directorate of Metal Sales in Rostov on the Don.

(3) In order to keep the work on a current basis, the Meat Combine and the Cattle Procurement Office in Baku require draft exemptions for:

57 foremen
42 bookkeepers
20 stock superintendents
31 master-workmen

(4) According to a message from Moscow to Kazan', by a decree of the NKO of 20 June 1943, members of the NKRF are not subject to military service up to the end of the war.

(5) In Stalingrad the enterprises of the NKRF do not have enough trained radio-operators.

(6) The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has expressed its recognition and commendation to the enterprises of the NKRF for successful execution of the governmental orders of the military authorities. A great number of offices and their personnel were honored with decorations. Among others were honored:

Stalingrad-NKRF
Omsk, Lena-Steamship Agency
Omsk, Waterways Directorate
Raznezh'e, Shipyard
Novosibirsk, Communications Enterprise
Ust'-Usa, Communications Enterpr ise of the NKRF
Tavda, Shipyard
Tobolsk, Technical School

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Irtysh Steamship Agency
Semipalatinsk, Communications Enterprise of the NKRF
Borovaya Shipyard
Gor'kij, Technical School

(7) The Ust'-Usa NKRF has the following personnel for the third quarter:

55 workers	57,200 rubles
5 engineering-technical personnel	13,000 rubles
5 employees	7,500 rubles
4 mobilized workers	1,800 rubles
71 men in secondary establishments	69,000 rubles
44 transport workers	43,000 rubles
60 additional workers	60,000 rubles

2. Food Situation

(8) In a message from Moscow to all the NKRF offices it is pointed out that -as was confirmed--the instructions of the NKRF concerning the bringing in of the harvest have not been followed. Each directorate is once again instructed to control and supervise its subordinate enterprises in the most exact manner.

(9) The Water Transport Base in Gorkij has not fully accomplished the harvesting of hay.

(10) The NKRF enterprises in Kirov have threshed only 9 centners of grain from 6 hectares. Moreover, haying has not yet been finished. The Sovkhoz Trust in Krasnodar is behind in the harvest and threshing work. Of the 6000 double centners of grain which have been threshed up till now, nothing has yet been delivered to the state. The NK demands an explanation of why only 7 double centners were threshed per hectare.

(11) The All-Union Consumers' Association of Rostov on the Don has harvested hay from 365 hectares and grain from 114 hectares. In addition the harvest from 41 hectares has been threshed.

(12) The macaroni factory in Rostov on the Don manufactured 1643 tons of wheaten flour in August. Because of lack of current, the macaroni factory was not running for a while. This factory employed 219 workers, of whom 5 were apprentices.

(13) Baku "Bakeries" reports that 31 tons of zwieback were made from 20 August to 25 August and 300 tons of zwieback were shipped on 29 August. There were 110 tons on hand on 30 August.

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(14) Krasnodar is to plan a government standing grain supply of 20,000 tons.

(15) Batum reports the following standing stocks of fodder:

Dagestan	16,000 tons
North Osetia	3,500 tons
Georgia	1,500 tons

(16) Krasnodar Oblast' is to deliver according to plan 4,247 tons of vegetables. The requirements of the canning industry, however, come to 7,781 tons. An attempt must be made to raise the yield of vegetables per hectare.

(17) As of 1 September Makhachkala preserved the following quantities of vegetables:

Cabbage	11,750 tons
Cucumbers	1,406 tons
Tomatoes	1,116 tons
Beets	110 tons
Carrots	136 tons

(18) In Astrakhan-NKRF, travellers in the second (?) ten-day period of August were not as well provided with vegetables as usual.

(19) In Krasnodar a cattle trust is being set up.

(20) Astrakhan and Stalingrad each have 50 sheep to procure for the Sheep-breeding Trust in Saratov.

(21) The West Kazakhstan Oblast' is placing 7,949 cows, 1,701 mares, and a greater number of ewes at the disposal of Rostov.

(22) Cattle Procurement in Rostov has 3,600 chickens for breeding purposes to place at the disposal of the oblasti liberated from German occupation.

(23) By 6 September the Trust of the Tea Sovkhozes in Tbilisi received only 29 tons of the 96 tons of fish allotted in the third quarter.

(24) Stalingrad reports that the enterprises of the NKRF caught 3,712 double centners of fish by 1 September, of which 2,825 double centners were salted.

(25) The oil factory in Tbilisi was to produce 150 tons in September. The production in August amounted to 52 tons. The factory has been shut down for amonth on account of overhauling.

(26) The margarine factory in Tbilisi had a stock of 60 tons of cottonseed oil on 6 September.

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(27) The Tobacco Industry in Tbilisi reports that it has received no leaf tobacco because of a lack of freight cars. As a result of this, no deliveries for the army can take place in the first ten days of September. The fifty cars allocated in September for delivery of raw material are not sufficient. 76 more cars will be needed.

Authorizations

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(28)	NK for State Goods	8000 tons	Winter seed	Krasnodar, Grain Procurement	To be made available by barter
(29)	Krasnyj-Sulin, a factory	1.8 tons	Fodder grain	Rostov, Grain Procurement	In Sept.
(30)	Krasnodar, Glass Container Factory	0.5 tons	Groats	Krasnodar, Grain Procurement	---
		1	Flour	"	
(31)	Krasnovodsk, Trust No. 8	500	Potatoes	Chuvash Oblast'	---
(32)	N orth-and Trans-Caucasian Front	3560	Potatoes	Checheno-Ingush Republic	---
(33)	Middle-Asian Military Okrug	1475	Potatoes	Turkmen Republic	---
(34)	---	5000	Potatoes	Krasnodar Oblast'	According to a regulation of the State Defense Committee
(35)	North-and Trans-Caucasian Front	377	Fresh Vegetables	Checheno-Ingush Republic	---
(36)	Middle-Asian Military Okrug	6895	Fresh Vegetables	Turkmen Republic	---
(37)	---	2725	Vegetables	Krasnodar Oblast'	According to a regulation of the State Defense Committee
(38)	Caucasian Front	100	Salted Cucumbers and tomatoes	Groznyj, Oblast' Trade Department	In Sept.
(39)	Middle-Asian Military Okrug	520	"	Ashkhabad, Vegetable and Fruit Trust	In Sept.
(40)	Ufa-NKRF	200	Melons	Stalingrad	In Sept.
(41)	Moscow, NK for Defense of the Land	200	Sunflower seeds	Krasnodar Sovkhoz-Trust	---
(42)	Krasnodar, Meat and Dairy Supply	1	Animal fat	Krasnodar, Meat and Dairy Sales	In Sept.
(43)	Kazan', NKRF Enterprise	100	Fish	Kazan', Fish Sales	---
(44)	Stavropol, Consumers' Assoc.	12	Canned goods	Makhachkala Canning Trust	---

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3. Metal Supply

(45) Kujbyshev-NKRF is receiving the necessary amount of metal for the manufacture of single parts for ships from the supplies of the Lower Volga Steamship Agency. The allocation of special funds for this purpose is not possible in the third quarter.

(46) According to previous accounts, Voroshilovgrad Oblast' shipped 30,980 tons of scrap metal in August. Of that, 4180 tons fall to the share of the Booty Directorate.

(47) The scrap iron account of the Kalinin Works of the NK for the Machine Industry in Rostov on the Don on 1 September is as follows:

received	delivered	delivery plan	balance
13 tons	13 tons	10 tons	7 tons

(48) As of 1 September "Rostov-Coal" in Shakhty has a supply of 941 tons of scrap metal and 1.5 tons of non-ferrous metal chips. 341 tons of scrap metal were shipped.

(49) The authorized agent of the NK for Communications in Baku received instructions to ship 9 tons of 3 millimeter wire to Ordzhonikidze by 15 September.

Authorizations

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(50)	Omsk, Ship Repair Plant	5 tons	Iron girders	Sverdlovsk CD of Metal Sales	---
(51)	Rostov on the Don, Directorate for Reconstruction Work of the NK for Railroads	200	Sheet Iron, 110-160 mm. wide, 12-16 mm. long	Rostov on the Don, Agricultural Machine Industry	---
(52)	Omsk, Ship Repair Plant	2.2 1.	Wire tacks Bolts	Sverdlovsk	---
			Deliveries		
(53)	Rostov on the Don, CD for Scrap Metal	188	Scrap metal	Rostov on the Don, "Grom" Factory	In August
(54)	Irkutsk	750	Scrap metal	Voroshilovgrad, Locomotive Works	Shipped on Aug. 29
(55)	Saratov	370	"	"	"
(56)	Rostov on the Don, CD for Scrap Metal	80	Scraps	Rostov on the Don "Grom" Works	In August
(57)	Krasnoyarsk	50	Rails	Voroshilovgrad, Locomotive Works	Shipped on 29 August
(58)	NK for Machine Building	160	Molding cases	"	"
(59)	Ulyanovsk	32 carloads	Imported brass	Baku, Port	August 18

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4. Oil Supply

(60) The Canning Industry in Erevan communicates to the Chief Directorate for Canned Goods that the allotment of 8 tons of gasoline granted to them will last only for ten days. In order to avoid spoilage of food and interruption of production, 20 additional tons of gasoline are required.

(61) In Krasnodar the transportation of wood and the procurement of vegetables cannot take place because of lack of gasoline. Reconstruction work also suffers from this. 80 tons of gasoline and 40 tons of petroleum are necessary for satisfaction of urgen t requirements.

(62) The Oil Sales in Makhachkala delivered the petroleum allotted for agricultural work to a plant of the Shipbuilding Industry. Since no fuel is available for the tractors, the harvest work will not be completed. Makhachkala needs 15 tons of petroleum.

(63) The NK for Food in Rostov received no oil in August. It therefore requests that 9 tons of oil in excess of the amount for August be delivered to it in September .

(64) The Food Industry of Krasnodar has not received the allocation of 7 tons of gasoline authorized for July from the Oil Supply. For August only 5 tons were authorized instead of 15. Since delivery did not take place, reconstruction work could not be continued.

Authorizations

(65) The Oil Sales in Groznyj reports to the Central Party Committee in Moscow that the deliveries were carried out in August.

	Actual Deliveries	Planned Deliveries
Gasoline	553 tank cars	448 tank cars
Petroleum	406 tank cars	500 tank cars
Diesel Fuel	127 tank cars	128 tank cars

The insufficient deliveries of petroleum were caused by lack of tank cars.

(66) The Hay Procurement Point in Rostov on the Don received the following allocations:

	In July	In August
Petroleum	3 tons	7 tons
Oil	6 tons	5 tons

11,500 tons of hay must be pressed with this amount of fuel.

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Oil Deliveries

(67) The Chemical Industry in Kutais had the following turnover in August:

	Receipts	Consumption	Stock
Gasoline	8 tons	12 tons	-----
Petroleum	14 tons	7 tons	26 tons

(68) The Food Industry in Erevan had the following turnover in August:

	Receipts	Consumption
Mazut	25.6 tons	25.6 tons
Gasoline	0.25 tons	-----
Petroleum	8.5 tons	0.8 tons
Ligroin	0.3 tons	0.3 tons

I. Requirements

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Remarks
(69)	Rostov on the Don, NK for Food	9 tons	Oil	In Sept.
(70)	Krasnodar	40	Petroleum	---
(71)	Makhachkala	15	Petroleum	For Agriculture
(72)	Erevan, Canning Industry	20	Gasoline	Additional to the authorization of 8 z (?) of gasoline.
(73)	Krasnodar	80	Gasoline	---
(74)	Nalchik, Directorate of Agricultural Enterprises	8	Gasoline	In Sept., for grain procurement
(75)	Tbilisi, NK for Procurement	93	Gasoline	In September

II. Authorizations

	Con signee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(76)	Gorkij, "Part Kommuna" Works	1200 tons	Mazut	---	In Sept., for the purposes of ship repair
(77)	Ashkhabad, Grain Procurement	1	Oil	---	In September
(78)	Novocherkassk, Technical School	5	Oil	Novocherkassk, Oil Supply	---
(79)	Rostov on the Don, Oil Supply	3	Oil	---	In September for own needs
(80)	Nizhnij-Tagil, "Komintern" Works of the Tank Industry	43	Diesel Oil	Krasnovodsk	---
(81)	Omsk, Tank Industry	85	Diesel oil	Krasnovodsk	---
(82)	Shakhty, "Rostov-Coal"	75	Diesel oil	Groznyj	In September
(83)	Sverdlovsk, Tank Industry	85	Diesel oil	Krasnovodsk	---
(84)	Chelyabinsk, Tank Industry	256 tons	Diesel oil	Krasnovodsk	---
(85)	Ashkhabad, Grain Procurement	3	Petroleum	---	In September

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	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(86)	Shakhty, "Rostov-Coal"	75	Petroleum	Armavir	In Sept.
(87)	Shakhty, "Rostov-Coal"	150	Petroleum	Groznyj Oil Supply	In Sept.
(88)	Ashkhabad, Procurement of Means of Transport	20	Gasoline	---	In Sept., 10 tons being additional
(89)	Ashkhabad, Grain Procurement	2	Gasoline	---	In Sept.
(90)	Baku, Procurement of Means of Transport	50	Gasoline	---	In Sept., 20 tons being additional
(91)	Erevan, Canning Industry	8	Gasoline	---	In Sept.
(92)	Krasnodar, Food Industry	5 tons	Gasoline	Krasnodar, Oil Supply	In August
(93)	Novocherkassk, Technical School	1	Gasoline	Novocherkassk, Oil Supply	---
(94)	Rostov, Azov-Black Sea Power	50	Gasoline	Groznyj, Oil Supply	In September
(95)	Rostov, "Sovkhoz-Trust"	1.5	Gasoline	Stalingrad Oil Supply	---
(96)	Shakhty, "Rostov-Coal"	150	Gasoline	Groznyj, Oil Supply	In September
(97)	Stalingrad, Power and Current Combine	25	Gasoline	"	"
(98)	Ashkhabad, Grain Procurement	10	Ligroin	---	"

III. Deliveries

(99)	Rostov, Hay Procurement	5 tons	Oil	---	In August
(100)	Sverdlovsk, Ural Tank Industry	107	Diesel oil	Krasnovodsk	In August
(101)	Chelyabinsk	1400	Diesel oil	Baku	"
(102)	---	3175	"	Groznyj	"
(103)	Kalach, NKVD and NKGB	3	Petroleum	---	In September
(104)	Krasnodar Oblast'	8500	"	Armavir, CD of Oil Supply	1 - 7 September
(105)	Rostov Oblast'	7500	"	"	"
(106)	Rostov, Hay Procurement	7	"	---	In August
(107)	Stavropol Oblast'	1350	"	Armavir, CD of Oil Supply	1 - 7 Sept.
(108)	---	10,150	"	Groznyj	In August
(109)	Kalach, NKVD and NKGB	16.5 tons	Gasoline	---	In Sept.
(110)	---	13,825	"	Groznyj	In August
(111)	---	719	"	Makhachkala, Oil Supply	"
(112)	---	2170	Ligroin	"	"

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5. Coal Supply

(113) Molotov-NKRF: There is no possibility of procuring coal for the Kama Steamship Agency in the foreseeable future. Therefore it is necessary to convert the Coal Transport Steamship Agency to wood firing.

(114) In August the following quantities of coal were delivered to the Upper-Irtysh Steamship Agency in Semipalatinsk:

	Actual deliveries	Planned deliveries
Kuznets Coal	6,428 tons	6,100 tons
Caucasus Coal	880	2,100
Cheremkhovo Coal	2,322	1,780

(115) The Upper-Irtysh Steamship Agency in Semipalatinsk received the following coal deliveries:

	According to accounts of the Upper-Irtysh Steamship Agency	According to accounts of Coal Sales
In April	5,900 tons	7,100 tons
In May	6,250	9,950
In June	6,270	7,090
In July	6,600	7,920

An investigation is required as to whether the consignor lacks the necessary control over the quantity of coal destined for shipment, or whether perhaps a smaller quantity than was delivered is being acknowledged by the consignee.

(116) Shakhty is considerably behind in the shipment of coal. In the course of 7 days 6,849 tons for the NK for Transportation and 1,659 tons for the NK for Iron were not shipped. As opposed to August, the average daily shipment norm has been reduced by 805 tons for the railroad and by 165 tons for the NK for Iron.

(117) As of 1 August Baku "Southern Power" received 978 tons of coal, consumed 478 tons, and has a supply of 5,982 tons.

(118) More than 900,000 tons of coal have been mined from the deposits in the mines of the combines "Rostov-Coal" and "Voroshilovgrad-Coal". The movement of these supplies by motor vehicle is made difficult by lack of gasoline.

(119) Rostov on the Don: An additional motor vehicle battalion with 200 motor vehicles has been authorized for movement of coal from the storage places of "Don-Coal Supply."

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(120) Shakhty: "Voroshilovgrad-Coal" and "Rostov-Coal" are getting 200 motor vehicles for strengthening the transport of coal to the yards of the NK for Coal in the Donbas. Moreover, a motor vehicle battalion with 200 motor vehicles was assigned to them.

Through the complete lack of pitprops in the pits of "Rostov-Coal", hauling of coal is made impossible and reconstruction of the pits hindered.

(121) Tkvibuli reports consumption of 1554 tons of coal in August and a supply of 12,787 tons of coal on 1 September.

(122) The pits in Tkvarcheli are flooded on account of lack of labor, timber, cement, iron, and concrete. The Tkvarcheli pits are asking for urgent help.

Authorizations

	Con signee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(123)	Rostov on the Don, CD for Metal Sales	40 tons	Coal	Rostov on the Don, Coal Sales	For Sept.
(124)	Rostov on the Don, Reconstruction Directorate of NKRF	3000 tons	Donets coal	---	For Sept.
(125)	Trust No. 1 of NK for Iron	150	Coal	Shakhty	---
(126)	Makhachkala, CD for Metal Sales	40	Coal	Dagestan, Coal Sales	For Sept.
(127)	Voroshilovgrad, "Yakubovski" Works	1700	Anthracite	Shakhty, "Thermo-anthracite"	For Sept. from Novo-shakhtinsk
(128)	"	3300	"	"	For Sept. from Krasnyj Sulin
(129)	Zestafoni, Iron Foundry	1000	Coke	Magnitogorsk	Delivery is to take place by 15 September
(130)	Novocherkassk, Tank Factory	18	Anthracite	---	---
(131)	Krasnodar, Factory "October"	75	Coke	Kemerovo	July/August

6. Timber Supply

(132) The Rostov on the Don Rajon Directorate is to receive 100,000 cubic meters of lumber for reconstruction of buildings for stockfarming purposes.

(133) In Stalingrad and Sarepta great quantities of pitprops are stored, of which there are to be shipped immediately: 300 carloads for "Rostov-Coal" and 150 carloads for "Voroshilovgrad-Coal".

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(134) Stalingrad will receive 10,200 cubic meters of lumber in September from Molotov NKRF.

(135) Tbilisi delivered 66 carloads of pitprops to the Coal Trust as of 1 September.

(136) According to the yearly plan, the Checheno-Ingush Timber Trust has 25,000 cubic meters of timber to transport. The first 1365 cubic meters of this amount have been carted away by 20 August.

(137) No freight cars for the transport of timber were authorized to the Georgian NK for the Textile Industry in Tbilisi in September and October. Because of this the procurement of timber cannot be completed. For October 23 freight cars will be necessary.

(138) For the Water Transport Base at Molotov are scheduled: the procurement of 6,000 cubic meters of timber and 34,000 cubic meters of firewood; the removal of 5,000 cubic meters of timber and 30,000 cubic meters of firewood.

(139) Ufa-NKRF is behind in the timber procurement work. In the third quarter it is planned to procure 2,000 cubic meters of firewood and to transport 1,500 cubic meters.

(140) According to plan, the Water Transport Base at Krasnoyarsk has 4,000 cubic meters of firewood to procure and ship in the third quarter.

(141) According to plan, the Water Transport Base at Irkutsk has 4,000 cubic meters of firewood to procure and 6,000 cubic meters to ship in the third quarter.

Authorizations

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(142)	Amu-Darya and Aral RF	2000 c.m.	Timber	Kujbyshev NKRF	---
(143)	Ilijsk-NKRF	700 c.m.	Timber	Omsk, CD for Timber Supply	---
(144)	Stalingrad, Lower Volga Steamship Agency	20,000 c.m.	Timber	Molotov-NKRF	---
(145)	Lower Irtysh Steamship Agency	60,000 c.m.	Timber	Ob Timber Trust	---
(146)	Voznesensk, CD "Aroma"	3 carloads	Timber	Kerzhenets	For Sept.
(147)	Stalingrad NKRF	3,600 c.m.	Floated timber	---	---
(148)	Novosibirsk-NKRF	135,000 c.m.	Firewood	Novosibirsk, CD for Timber Supply	Total

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(149)	Chardzhou, Amu-Darya Steamship Agency	2000 c.m.	Ship timber	Saratov, CD for Timber Supply	---
(150)	Blagoveshchensk, Lower Amur Steamship Agency	2000 c.m.	"	Khabarovsk, CD for Timber Sales	For Sept.
(151)	Omsk, Shipyard	10,700 c.m.	"	Omsk, CD for Timber Sales	---
(152)	Rostov on the Don, Don-Kuban Directorate for Reconstruction	3,600 c.m.	"	Stalingrad	---
(153)	Stalingrad, Lower Volga Steamship Agency	1300 c.m.	Ship timber	Kamyshin	---
(154)	Krasnodar, CD for Cattle Breeding	5000 c.m.	Logs	Krasnodar, CD flor Timber Supply	Delivery in Sept./Oct.
(155)	Rostov on the Don	2 carloads	Logs	Kotlas, CD for Timber Supply	---
(156)	"	10 carloads	Logs	---	---
(157)	Blagoveshchensk Ob-Amur Steamship Agency	500 c.m.	Sawn Lumber	Surazhevka	---
(158)	Makhachkala Iran-Soviet-Transport	2 carloads	Sawn Lumber	Ordzhonikidze, CD for Timber	For Sept.
(159)	Rostov on the Don, Directorate for Hospitals	1 carload	Sawn Lumber	Arkhangelsk, CD for Timber Supply	For Sept.
(160)	Rostov on the Don	2 carloads	Sawn Lumber	Kotlas, CD for Timber Supply	---
(161)	Stalingrad, Lower Volga Steamship Agency	200 c.m.	Sawn Lumber	Gorodets, Shipyard	---
(162)	"	1000 c.m.	Sawn Lumber	---	---
(163)	Moltov-NKRF	5 c.m.	Veneer	Kazan', CD for Timber Supply	---
(164)	Saratov-NKRF	1000 c.m.	Sawn Lumber chips	Gorkij, Shipyard	---

7. Production

(165) A special ship agency commission has to examine during September:

53 self-propelled and 53 dumb ships in Krasnoyarsk
53 self-propelled and 54 dumb ships in Ulan-Ude
28 self-propelled and 64 dumb ships in Semipalatinsk

(166) The NKRF Plant in Pavlodar receives an order to manufacture 20,000 parts for agricultural machines in Kazakhstan.

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(167) The Chemical Plant in Kirovakan turns out 3 carloads of carbide daily. The plant has considerable packaging difficulties.

The following deliveries of glass are to be made in September for reconstructin work:

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor
(168)	Stalingrad	1 carload	Glass	Glass Factory in Dagestan (Ogni)
(169)	Kyshtym, Kaolin Combine	1 carload	Glass	Glass Factory in Ashkhabad
(170)	Dzhabyk, Kaolin Combine	1 carload	Glass	Glass Factory in Ashkhabad
(171)	Ordzhonikidze-Railroad	500 sq. m.	Glass	Glass Factory in Tbilisi
(172)	City of Moscow	20,000 sq. m.	Glass	Glass Factory in Tbilisi

(173) The budget for Ust'-Usa NKRF is as follows for September:

Ship construction	140,000 rubles
General overhaul	70,000 rubles
Current work	85,000 rubles
Extra work	45,000 rubles
Industrial enterprises	1,270,000 rubles
Housekeeping expenditures	265,000 rubles

(174) The following plants were newly noted:

Ship repair shops in Enisejsk, Krasnoyarsk, Samarin, Khabarovsk.

Plant #93 in Gorkij	
Plant #112 in Raznezh'e	(subordinate to the Tank Industry)
Plant #172	(delivers metal plates)
Plant #429 (=Stalin) in Batum	plant of the Steel Industry
Plant #430 (=Andreev) in Baku	plant of the Steel Industry
Plant #646 in Gorkij	(produces ship's chains and anchors)
Plant #965	

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report 4/9

Dated: 11 September 1943

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Office of Research and Reports

Strategic Division

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PREFACE

During the Second World War the German Signal Intelligence Control Center of the Staff of the Chief of Army Signal Service (HNW, LNA) issued a series of reports to show the USSR military-economic situation as reflected in Russian internal plain language traffic. These reports appeared at short, irregular intervals, usually six per month, for the period October 1942-March 1945. Eighty three of these reports have been translated and issued by

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[redacted]

It is planned to issue a complete set of translations of the reports, beginning with the most recent and working back-

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ward, but omitting those already translated by [redacted] The numbering of the items was added by the translator since Germans did this only in the last eighteen reports, [redacted] inclusive. Since the original material was in Russian, an effort has been made when translating the German to determine the original Russian term wherever possible. This is facilitated by the Russian fondness for abbreviations. In these translations into English the probable meaning of the abbreviation will be given in parenthesis the first time it occurs in each report.

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The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report 4/9

(Based on Domestic Radio Traffic)

Individual Messages

1. Personnel Situation

(1) Draft exemptions have not been extended at the enterprises of the NK for Food Industry and the Chief Directorate for Flour Sales. Qualified workers, engineers, technicians, etc. have been called up at both enterprises since 4 September.

(2) A larger transport of workers left Kupyansk station for Gubakha Station on the Perm Railway. 75 cars are required for this transport. The workers are being assigned to the NK for the Chemical Industry.

(3) From Rostov/Don 125 harvesters are being conscripted for the enterprises of the NK for Agriculture in Omsk. In addition 1000 military conscripts are being transported for enterprises of the NK for the Iron Industry. For three days of travel each person was given 1, 500 grams of bread.

(4) Tkvibuli Coal employs 1, 908 workers at the mines.

(5) Higher wages for work have not yet been introduced in individual rajons of the River Fleet in Omsk.

(6) An institute for shipbuilding is located in Ilijsk NKRF. Women are also being accepted for training.

(7) According to a message from Moscow to Kujbyshev, on the basis of an order of the Higher Courts of Justice, all punishment cases against employees of the River Fleet, who have not yet become 16 years of age, are subject to review. If the occasion arises, a lighter or heavier sentence is to be proposed.

2. The Food Situation

(8) The Krasnodar Food Industry has the following production plan for September:

For the Kraj: 40 tons, dried fruits; 20 tons, baker's products; 5 tons, sweets; 16 tons, can ned juices.

For the City district: 35 tons, dried fruits; 5 tons, sauerkraut; 60 tons, salted tomatoes; 10 tons, salted mushrooms; 20 tons, stewed plums; 5 tons, sweets; 10 tons canned juices; 30 tons, melon preserves.

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In addition it delivered 1600 tons of industrial grade grapes on 1 September.

(9) The Oblast' authorities of the NK for Procurement in Krasnodar from 10 to 15 August transported 9,971 tons of grain (20,084 tons since the beginning of work); consequently there were lost: 2,514 motor-vehicle days of which 845 motor-vehicle days lost because of lack of fuel; 908 motor-vehicle days lost because of repair work; 104 motor-vehicle days lost because of loss of way; 657 motor-vehicle days lost because of lack of freight.

(10) Avchaly produced 152,800 bottles of champagne in August.

(11) The Meat and Dairy Sales in Baku has a balance of 4,000 canned goods.

(12) In August the Chief Directorate of Bread Grains in Tiflis had the following turnover of pastry flour: received, 23 tons; consumed, 53 tons; balance, 64 tons.

(13) A fishery of the NKRF is being set up in Astrakhan to create additional supply sources for ships crews and harbor personnel. For this purpose Gorkij NKRF has made available 30 fishermen.

(14) The Alaverdy copper works requires additionally for August 3 tons of coarse grains for 70 head of cattle.

(15) Two breweries in Krasnodar are shut down because of the lack of hops.

(16) Moscow reported to the Ukrainian Grain Procurement of Dvurechnoe, that the North Donets Railway is not assuring the delivery of flour for the railway workers. Of a July requirement of 102 tons of flour, only 18.7 tons were delivered.

(17) The Tobacco Directorate in Krasnodar harvested from 130 hectares a total of 39 tons of winter grain. The grain is unsuitable for sowing purposes. 168 tons of winter seed grain are needed.

(18) In the Novosibirsk NKRF reaping of the grain and particularly the threshing are making exceptionally slow progress. A large number of workers and transport equipment will be required for the harvest and threshing work.

(19) The Sovkhoz Directorate of the Uralsk NKRF will set aside under government decree an additional 1,000 hectares of meadow for hay procurement. The Uralsk NKRF stands in the last place with regard to hay harvest.

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(20) In connection with the great shortage of potatoes at the Central and Lower Volga Steamship Agency, the import of potatoes from other regions is required. For this purpose Novosibirsk NKRF is to make available from 800 to 1,000 tons. With reference to the difficulties of transporting new potatoes, necessary preparations should be taken in order to be able to begin drying newly harvested potatoes immediately at the beginning of the potato harvest.

(21) Rostov/Don repaired as of 1 September stables: for 2,190 cattle; 890 hogs; and 15,700 sheep and poultry.

(22) In Moscow an examination is to be made in October of the results of the work of the Sovkhozes and the agricultural relief enterprises of the NKRF. An exhibition of the best products of the work is scheduled.

Authorizations

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(23)	Anna Station, Annensk Distillery	250 tons	Malt	Rostov/Don, Grain Procurement	Shipment in September
(24)	Butulinovka Station, Butulinovka Distillery	50 tons	Malt	"	"
(25)	Kazinka Station, Lipetsk Distillery	200	Malt	"	"
(26)	Nekrylovo Station, Krasnyansk Distillery	100	Malt	"	"
(27)	Plavitsa Station, "Proletarier" Distillery	50	Malt	"	"
(28)	Polovtsevo Station, Ilmensk Distillery	50	Malt	"	"
(29)	Rostov/Don, Cannery	3	Macaroni Flour Products	Rostov/Don, CD for Krasnodar, Rostov Fruit and Vegetable Directorate	For Sept.
(30)	Red Army	70	Pickled cucumbers and tomatoes		Delivery in September
(31)	Red Army	200	"	Krasnodar, Oblast' Food Industry	"
(32)	Liberated Oblast'	3000 head	Poultry	Rostov/Don, Oblast' Cattle Procurement	---
(33)	Rajons of the Ukraine SSR	500	Poultry for breeding	Rostov Oblast', Nikolaev Cattle Procurement	---
(34)	Voroshilovgrad Oblast' Melovsk Rajon, Chertkovo Station	11200	Poultry	Belaya Kalitva, Rostov-Don Oblast'	Shipment in September

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	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(35)	Voroshilov-grad Oblast', Melovsk Rajon, Chertkovo Station	1200 head	Poultry	Salsk, Rostov Oblast'	Shipment in Sept.
(36)	"	700	Poultry	Morozovskaya, Rostov/Don Oblast'	Shipment from 11 to 30 September.
(37)	Dagestan Prison Directorate	15 tons	Fish	Makhachkala	----
(38)	Rostov/Don, Construction of the NK for Iron	200 liters	Vodka	Pyatigorsk, Alcohol Trust	For 3rd and 4th quarters.

DELIVERIES

(39) For "Procurement of Living Animals" in Rostov/Don 20 young bulls were shipped from the Ulyanovsk Railway Station.

3. OIL SUPPLY

(40) Rostov/Don: The fuel supply at the "Azov-Black Sea Power" is strained and only a fuel supply for 5 days is on hand. An advance of 5 tons of gasoline is required for September.

(41) Shakhty: A very difficult situation exists at the mines of Rostov Oblast' because of the lack of fuel. In accordance with an order of the State Committee for National Defense, the depots of the Southern Front are to deliver 100 tons of gasoline for the transport of coal from storage to railway shipment points. The delivery has not yet been carried out. In case the gasoline is not immediately delivered, the transport of coal by trucks will be suspended and the loading of coal into railway cars will be impossible. Immediate delivery is required of 100 tons of gasoline for "Rostov Coal" and 100 tons of gasoline for "Voroshilov Coal". Simultaneously it is requested that, from the gasoline existing on the railroad, 250 tons be directed to "Rostov Coal" and 250 tons to "Voroshilov Coal".

(42) Ust'-Usa NKRF filled its fuel requirements too late. The allocation for September has already been distributed so that the requirement of 26 tons of gasoline and 15 tons of petroleum can not be promised. The distribution of petroleum goes exclusively for agricultural work.

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REQUIREMENTS

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(43)	Stavropol, Machine Industry	100 tons	Oil	----	Plants are idle because of the lack of oil.
(44)	Krasnodar, Plant "Okytabr"	10	Oil	----	For thermo-oven.
(45)	Tiflis, Georgian Tea Directorate	603	Gasoline	----	For September
(46)	Krasnodar, Plant "Oktyabr"	2	Ligroin	----	For firewood-transport in Sept.

AUTHORIZATIONS

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(47)	Moltov, Water Transport Base	200 tons	Mazut	----	----
(48)	Sovetsk, Vyatka Steamship Agency	400	Mazut	Molotov	----
(49)	Derbeshka, NKRF Workshops	100	Oil	Gorkij	For winter repair work
(50)	Rostov/Don Grain Procure-ment	18	Oil	----	For September
(51)	Salsk, Military Stud Farm	40	Oil	"USG" of the No rth Caucasian Front (Fuel and Grease Directorate)	"
(52)	Voroshilovgrad, NK for Communi-cations	1.2	Oil	----	"
(53)	Rostov/Don, Azov-Black Sea Power Circuit Directorate	10	Diesel oil	Rostov/Don, Oil Sales	"
(54)	Rostov-NKRF	49.5	Diesel oil	----	"
(55)	Rostov/Don Grain Procure-ment	0.6	Diesel oil	----	"
(56)	Groznyj, Chech-eno-Ingush Street Directorate	3	Petroleum	Checheno-Ingush Oil Supply	For August
(57)	Gorkij, Upper Volga Steamship Agency	380	Petroleum	----	----
(58)	Rostov/Don, Azov-Black Sea Power	15	Petroleum	Rostov/Don Oil Sales	For September
(58a)	"	3	Petroleum	Krasnodar, "GRES"	"

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	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(59)	Rostov/Don Oil Supply	1.5 tons	Petroleum	Rostov/Don Oil Supply	For own needs
(60)	Rostov/Don Oblast' Health Directorate	2	Petroleum	"	For September
(61)	Rostov-NKRF	18	Petroleum	----	"
(62)	Rostov/Don, Grain Procurement	4	Petroleum	----	"
(63)	Rostov/Don, Oblast' Heating Material Directorate	2	Petroleum	Rostov/Don Oil Supply	----
(64)	Rostov/Don, CD for Technical Supply of the Oil Industry	2	Petroleum	----	For September
(65)	Rostov/Don, Plant "Proletarskij Molot" of NK for the Metal Industry	1	Petroleum	----	"
(66)	Rostov/Don, Grain Procurement	10	Petroleum	----	"
(67)	Salsk, Military Stud Farm	400	Petroleum	"USG" of the North Caucasian Front	"
(68)	Ufa-NKRF	2.5	Petroleum	----	For August
		3.5	Petroleum	----	For September
		15	Petroleum	Kamust'e	Additional
(69)	Voroshilovgrad, NK for Communications	0.1	Petroleum	----	For September
(70)	Groznyj, Chech-eno-Ingush Street Directorate	1	Gasoline	Checheno-Ingush Oil Supply	For August
(71)	Krasnodar, Procurement of Animal Raw Material	4	Gasoline	----	For September
(72)	Rostov/Don, Azov/Black Sea Power	2	Gasoline	Krasnodar,"GRES"	"
(73)	Rostov/Don, Oblast' Health Directorate	1	Gasoline	Rostov/Don, Oil Supply	"
(74)	Rostov-NKRF	4.5	Gasoline	----	"

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	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(75)	Rostov/Don, Grain Procurement	1 ton	Gasoline	----	For September
(76)	Rostov/Don, Oblast' Heating Material Directorate	3	Gasoline	Rostov/Don, Naphtha Supply	----
(77)	Rostov/Don, CD for Technical Supply of the Oil Industry	2	Gasoline	----	For September
(78)	Rostov/Don Grain Procurement	1.2	Gasoline	----	"
(79)	Salsk, Military Stud Farm	40	Gasoline	"USG" of the North Caucasian Front	"
(80)	Tikhvin, Leningrad Timber Supply	50	Gasoline	----	For transporting wood to Leningrad
(81)	Leningrad, Timber Industry	35	Gasoline	----	----
(82)	Ufa-NKRF	1.3	Gasoline	----	For August
		1.3	Gasoline	----	For September
(83)	Voroshilovgrad, NK for Communications	4	Gasoline	----	"
(84)	Kujbyshev-NKRF	0.5	Ligroin	Kujbyshev, Oil Supply	"
(85)	Rostov/Don Oil Supply	4	LIgroin	Rostov/Don, Oil Supply	For own needs
(86)	Rostov/Don, NKRF	7.5	Ligroin	----	----
(87)	Rostov/Don, Plant "Proletarskij Molot" of NK for the Metal Industry	3	Ligroin	----	For September
(88)	Rostov/Don, Grain Procurement	2.5	Ligroin	----	"
(89)	Salsk, Military Stud Farm	15	Ligroin	"USG" of the North Caucasian Front	"
(90)	Ufa-NKRF	0.5	Ligroin	----	For August
		0.5	Ligroin	----	For September
(91)	Middle Volga Steamship Agency	100	Machine oil	Gorkij, Oil Supply	"

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	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(92)	Molotov, Water Transport Base	50 tons	Motor oil	----	----
(93)	Rostov-NKRF	4	Motor oil	----	For September
(94)	Astrakhan, Volgatanker	2	Cylinder oil	Astrakhan, Oil Sales	Additional for Sept.
(95)	Middle Volga Steamship Agency	5	Spindle oil	Gorkij, Oil Supply	"
		8	Cylinder oil	"	"
		30	Viscosine	"	"
(96)	Salsk, Military Stud Farm	30	Avtol	"USG" of the North Caucasian Front	For September
(97)	Middle Volga Steamship Agency	11	Solidol	Gorkij, Oil Supply	Additional for Sept.
(98)	Lower Irtysh Steamship Agency	4	Solidol	Omsk, Oil Supply	"
(99)	Salsk, Military Stud Farm	20	Solidol	"USG" of the North Caucasian Front	For September
(100)	Lower Volga Steamship Agency	1.3	Transformer oil	Stalingrad, Oil Supply	Additional for September

DELIVERIES

(101) In July Krasnovodsk shipped to Krasnoyarsk NKRF 7 tank cars of avtol, 2 tank cars of machine oil and 4 tank cars of viscosine.

4. PRODUCTION AND RECONSTRUCTION

(102) Krasnodar: As of 1 September 85 mills were repaired and 29 mills were built. One mill is under repair.

(103) The buildings of the Municipal Streetcar Line are not yet ready. 120 generator brushes 30 x 30 x 40 mm., Mark "GS", 160 exciter brushes 20 x 30 x 40 mm., Mark "G2" and 60 metal brushes, 120 x 12 x 150 mm. are required for the Municipal Electrical Plant.

(104) The following is to be shipped to Armavir for the third quarter for work scheduled on the Voroshilov Railway Line: 100 tons, girders; 67 tons, sectional iron; 10 tons, sheets; 20 tons, roofing sheets; 1.5 tons of gas pipes.

(105) For the reconstruction of tractor workshops, tractor stations, and tractor repair plants in the liberated Ukrainian oblasti, the following building materials are made available: 1,100 cu. meters of poles; 1,100 cu. meters of saw timber; 25 cu. meters of ply wood; 7,000 sq. meters of glass; 180 rolls of roofing paper; 34 tons of cement; 7 tons of nails; 1.8 tons of varnish; 1.3 tons of red lead; 0.5 tons of chalk.

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(106) The glass works in Dagestanskie-Ogni has to carry out the following deliveries in September for reconstruction work: Shakhtnaya Railway Station, Technical Base of Rostov Coal, 3 cars of window glass; Dolshansk Railway Station, Technical Base of Voroshilovgrad Coal, 2 cars of win dow glass; Tikhoretsk Locomotive Repair Works, 1 car of glass.

(107) The match factory in Mcheta manufactured in June 575 boxes, in July 721 boxes, and in August 1,880 boxes of matches.

(108) Tiflis, Georgian Hosiery Mill, is to ship 6 lap machines to the First Hosiery Factory in Frunze.

(109) Leningrad, "Klapan", is to deliver to Plant 190 four turbo-ventilators of 65,000 cu. meters capacity with diffusers, 2 turbo-ventilators each of 22,000 cu. meters capacity without diffusers.

(110) The Tavda Shipyard has to make ready two coal tug boats in September and one in October.

(111) The digging at the dock yards in Kujbyshev is unsatisfactory.

(112) Ust'Usa NKRF begins repairin g ships which are out of service because they cannot be put to any use.

(113) Kujbyshev NKRF is to receive through the local Railway Directorate used and broken car axles as scrap for use in the manufacture of ship's parts and in ship repair work.

(114) The Water Transport Base in Om sk received a preliminary authorization of 1,600,000 rubles for ship's repairs in the winter half year of 1943-44.

(115) The following is needed in Erevan for construction work at Plant #447 of the NK for the Aviation Industry: 50 cars, cement; 80 cars, wood; 60 cars, firewood; 210 cars, additional building material.

5. TRANSPORT SITUATION

(116) The following offices of the NKRF have to carry out the following grain transport in September:

Office	Grain Tons	Remarks
Molotov NKRF	6,900	
	14,540	For Grain Procurement in Izhevsk

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Office	Grain Tons	Remarks
Kirov NKRF	11,000	--------
Kujbyshev NKRF	38,000	--------
Saratov NKRF	31,400	--------
Ilijsk NKRF	700	--------
Omsk NKRF	22,000	From Grain Procurement in Omsk, in the first two ten day periods of Sept.
	12,000	From Grain Procurement in Pavlodar in the first two ten day periods of Sept.
Gorkij NKRF	2,000	For Grain Procurement in Ivanovo
Belaya Steamship Agency in Ufa	4,100	

(117) Because of insufficient water depth the Upper Irtysh Steamship Agency can not fulfill the grain transport plans for August.

(118) Ilijsk, Rybache, Chardzhou, and Aralsk NKRF are already in the first days of September behind in the fulfillment of the transport plan.

(119) 5,000 tons of coal, which are destin ed for the Ore Directorate in Syzran, have been stored at Semipalatinsk NKRF .

(120) A daily total norm of goods of 36 cars was established for Gorkij NKRF in Septem - ber.

(121) From Astrakhan 14,221 tons of mazut were transported to Gorkij for the NK for Oil and 7,300 tons of mazut to Kamust'e for the same office. Kujbyshev NKRF is to transport 730 tons of coke to Batraki in the first days of September.

(122) According to an order of the State Defense Committee, the NKRF office in Molotov has to transport 5,000 tons of metal in September for the plant of the NK for the Iron Industry. The city of Stalingrad requires 6 cars for scrap. These cars are to be made available at Abganerovo Railway Station. Railway station of destination is Magnitogorsk.

(123) Erevan, Light Industry, requires three cars for transport of overshoes to the military authorities in October.

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report 3/9

Dated: 8 September 1943

/THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE ESPIONAGE LAWS, TITLE 18, U. S. C., SECTION 793 AND 794. SEE ALSO PUBLIC LAW 513, 81ST CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW./

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PREFACE

During the Second World War the German Signal Intelligence Control Center of the Staff of the Chief of Army Signal Serveice (HNW, LNA) issued a series of reports to show the USSR military-economic situation as reflected in Russian internal plain language traffic. These reports appeared at short, irregular intervals, usually six per month, for the period October 1942-March 1943. Eighty-three of these reports have been translated and issued by [redacted]

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It is planned to issue a complete set of translations of the reports, beginning with the most recent and working backward, but omitting those already translated by [redacted] The numbering of the items was added by the translator since the Germans did this only in the last eighteen reports, [redacted] inclusive. Since the original material was in Russian, an effort has been made when translating the German to determine the original Russian term wherever possible. This is facilitated by the Russian fondness for abbreviations. In these translations into English the probable meaning of the abbreviation will be given in parenthesis the first time it occurs in each report.

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The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report 3/9

(Based on Domestic Radio Traffic)

Individual Messages

1.) Personnel Situation

(1) On the basis of an order of the State Defense Committee, all trade pupils being trained in the trade schools of the NKRF enterprises are designated only for the River Fleet. Further reservation is forbidden.

(2) For 1943 a total of 47 communications personnel with a salary allocation of 225,000 rubles is authorized for Irkutsk NKRF. In the third quarter the transport enterprises in Kujbyshev NKRF will receive 80 trainees with a salary allocation of 41,000 rubles and the industrial enterprises of the same office 60 trainees with a salary allocation of 30,600 rubles.

(3) The shipyard in Kostroma will receive 50 ship's carpenters from the Sokolskoe shipyard. The following trade pupil assignments to individual NKRF offices were observed:

Office	Trade Pupil	Number
Arkul NKRF	Boiler smiths	28
	Lock smiths	4
	Lathe machinists	10
Bor NKRF	Lock smiths	124
	Lathe machinists	60
	Welders	10
Gorkij NKRF	Smiths	13
	Ship's carpenters	60
	Boiler smiths	150
	Carpenters	30
Gorodets NKRF	Lock smiths	37

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Molotov NKRF	Boiler smiths	8
	Lathe machinists	44
	Lock smiths	36
	Welders	14
	Moulders	44
	Ship's carpenters	120
	Room attendants	14
	Stokers	120
Svenigovo NKRF - Plant "Butyakov"	Lathe machinists	15
	Welders	10
	Lock smiths	40
	Moulders	10
Chkalovsk NKRF	Lock smiths	45

(4) The Oblast' Executive Board in Krasnodar conscripted 89 persons for Plant #776 and 76 persons for Plant #774.

(5) The Oblast' Executive Board in Rostov/Don must conscript 500 workers for the rolling mill in Krasnyj Sulin. In addition, all workers, who previously worked at this plant and presently are working at other organizations in the Rostov Oblast', are to be returned to their old work place within 15 days.

2.) The Food Situation

(6) Gorkij NKRF reports that 1, 318 tons were threshed from an area of 463 hectares. Moscow will know who is responsible for this small threshing yield.

(7) The delivery of sunflowers from the 1943 harvest has been fixed at 755 tons for Kabardino-Balkaria.

(8) On 22 August Krasnodar Grain Procurement transported from Grain Storage (?) 1, 248 tons oil fruit and 1, 061 tons grain. Employed with the transport of the shipments were 302 trucks from the Reserves of the N. K. for National Defense and 160 trucks from the North Caucasus Front. Already transported were 22, 961 tons of oil fruit and 47, 680 tons of grain.

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(9) Krasnodar Macaroni Industry received for July a total of 14 tons of flour. Grain Procurement refused delivery in August. The factory is idle because of the lack of supplies.

(10) Novosibirsk NKRF. At the Sovkhozes the threshing work is proceeding badly.

(11) Novosibirsk NKRF-Plant "Bobrovskij". The following ration norms per month are established for 20 engineer-technical personnel occupied with particularly heavy work: meat or fish, 3,200 grams; fat, 900 grams; grits or macaroni, 2,000 grams.

(12) Tiflis, Georgia N.K. for Foodstuffs Industry, has arranged for 800 tons of imported fat for import to Georgia.

(13) Uralsk NKRF. The ripened vegetable portions are abandoned for spoilage because of the shortage of containers.

Authorizations

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(14)	Sejm (Gorkij Oblast')	1225 tons	Rye	Gorkij	---
(15)	For the guards accompanying cattle to the liberated oblasti	100 tons	Flour	Rostov/Don Grain Procurement	Delivery to be carried out in Aug. /Oct.
(16)	Girej Kuban Sugar Mill #1	.5 tons	Macaroni	Armavir, Macaroni Plant	Delivery for inter-enterprises of the Sugar Mill
(17)	Melov Rajon of the Ukrainian SSR, Cherkovo Railroad	700 head	Poultry	Simovniki (Rostov-Oblast') Fattening area for Cattle Procurement	---

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Deliveries

(18)	Georgia	4,358 tons	Grain	Krasnodar, Grain Procurement	As of 31 August
(19)	Armenia	6,958 tons	Grain	"	"
(20)	Azerbajdzhan	7,129 tons	Grain	"	"
(21)	Saratov	4,578 tons	Castor beans	---	As of 30 August
(22)	Shakhty, Rostov Coal	30 tons	Barley	---	Received on 1 September on the 3rd quarter account
	"	51 tons	Pastry goods	Krasnodar, Grain Procurement	"
	"	17 tons	Sugar	"	"
	"	62 tons	Vegetable oil	"	"
	"	10 tons	Butter	"	"
	"	26 tons	Meat	"	"
	"	82 tons	Fish	"	"

3.) Metal Supplies

(23) On 20 August Tiflis Copper Rolling Mill produced 3 tons of copper products and since the beginning of the month 18 tons of copper products. There is a balance of 67 tons not yet transported.

Authorizations

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(24)	Chief Directorate for Scrap Metal	10 tons	Scrap metal	Salsk Materials-Combine	Delivery to 10 Sept. according to plan for 3rd quarter
(25)	Chardzhou NKRF	40 tons	Scrap Metal	Ashkhabad	---
(26)	Krasnoyarsk NKRF	20 tons	Scrap iron	Magnitogorsk	For ship repair purposes
(27)	Irkutsk Lena-Steamship Agency	20 tons	Scrap iron	Magnitogorsk	For ship repair purposes in the third quarter
(28)	Blagoveshchensk NKRF	16 tons	Cast iron	Kuznetsk	For ship repair purposes
(29)	Zlatoust, Metallurgical Plant	60 tons	Ferro-silicon	Zestafoni Ferro-Alloy Plant	---
	"	70 tons	Ferro-manganese (with low carbon content)	"	---

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(30)	Khabarovsk-NKRF	18 tons	Sheets	"Amurstal"	For September
	Khabarovsk-NKRF Plant	1 car	Sheets	"	For August
(31)	Krasnoyarsk	17 tons	Sheets	Nizhnij-Turinsk	For September
(32)	Molotov, Inland Navigation Supply	246 tons	Sheets	---	For July & Aug.
(33)	Molotov NKRF	40 tons	Sheets	Astrakhan	---
(34)	Omsk NKRF	40 tons	Sheets	---	For September
(35)	Gorkij NKRF	1.25 tons	Nails	---	For the 3rd quarter
(36)	Molotov, NKRF Works "Staryj Burlak"	3 tons	Nails	Sverdlovsk Metal Sales	"
(37)	Gorkij NKRF	5 tons	Wire	---	"
(38)	Molotov-NKRF Works "Staryj Burlak"	25 tons	Wire	Sverdlovsk Metal Sales	"
(39)	Gorkij NKRF	5 tons	Bolts	---	"
(40)	Khabarovsk NKRF	1.5 tons	Spring steel	Khabarovsk Metal Sales	---

Delivery

(41)	Krasnodar, Chief Directorate for Fat and Oil	20 tons	Scrap	---	August

4.) Coal Supply

(42) Aksaj (Rostov Oblast') Preserves Works reports stock of 45 tons of coal on 1 August.

(43) Erevan. In the Armenian Republic 618 tons of peat were dug from 20 to 25 August.

(44) Pavlodar NKRF reports a balance of 262 tons of coal on 8 August.

(45) Rostov/Don "State Reserves" received a report from Moscow that, according to the basic plan, 173,600 tons of Donets coal were given for September release, including 102,900 tons to be shipped from Shakhty (see Table).

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(46) In July Semipalatinsk NKRF received from the Ore Directorate in Syzran as a loan 1,117 tons of coal and is obligated to restore this amount in the 1st half of September.

(47) "Tkvarcheli Coal" has:

	Received	Consumed	Balance
20 August	536 tons	415 tons	5,182 tons
27 August	450 tons	480 tons	319 (?)

(48) For the beginning of the navigation period of 1944 plans should be made for the following coal stocks as untouchable:

Kujbyshev NKRF	1,000 tons
Saratov NKRF	700 tons
Ulyanovsk NKRF	500 tons

Requirements

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(49)	Balakovo, Volsk Railroad; Plant #661	300 tons	Coal	Shakhty, Chief Directorate for Coal Sales	---
(50)	Makhachkala, Dagestan Agricultural Supply	50 tons	Forge-coal	"	The delivered anthracite is unsuitable for forging work in the tractor park.

Authorizations

(51)	Boguraev, Bread Combine	700 tons	Donets coal	---	For August
(52)	Kujbyshev, Ship and Repair yard	500 tons	Coal	Kujbyshev	---
(53)	Leningrad (Steel)	3000 tons	Pechora Coal	---	For September
(54)	Moscow, Hospital 393	300 tons	Coal	Shakhty Chief Directorate for Coal	---
(55)	Semiluki	1300 tons	Coal	Krasnodar, Donbas Coal Supply	For safeguarding the inter-enterprises of a plant

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	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(56)	Molotov Plant, Non-ferrous Metals	1600 tons	Donets Coal	Shakhty	For September
(57)	NK for the Chemical Industry Plant #244	1000 tons	"	"	"
(58)	NK for the Chemical Industry Plant #397	2000 tons	"	"	"
(59)	NK for the Chemical Industry Plant #755	1000 tons	"	"	"
(60)	NK for the Chemical Industry Plant #756	2000 tons	"	"	"
(61)	NK for the Chemical Industry Plant in Chernorechensk	2000 tons	"	"	"
(62)	NK for Munitions Plant #15	1000 tons	"	"	"
(63)	NK for Munitions Plant #50	1000 tons	"	"	"
(64)	NK for Armaments Plant #79	200 tons	"	"	"
(65)	NK for Armaments Plant #92	1000 tons	"	"	"
(66)	NK for Armaments Plant #354	1000 tons	"	"	"
(67)	NK for Iron Plant "Svobodnyj Sokol"	1000 tons	"	"	"
(68)	Mills	5000 tons	"	"	"
(69)	Sugar Works, "Ulyan Kalenovski"	4500 tons	"	"	"
(70)	Sugar Works in Novopokrovsk	2000 tons	"	"	"
(71)	Electrical Power Plant, Gorkij	6000 tons	"	"	"
(72)	Electrical Plant, Moscow #2	2000 tons	"	"	"
(73)	Electrical Plant, Moscow #7	5000 tons	"	"	"
(74)	Electrical Plant, Saratov	2000 tons	"	"	"
(75)	Stalingrad, Electrical Plant	3000 tons	"	"	"
(76)	Voronezh Electrical Plant	2400 tons	"	"	"

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	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(77)	Gorkij Railroad Line	13,700 tons	Donets coal	Shakhty	For September
(78)	Kazan Railroad Line	7,500 tons	"	"	"
(79)	Kujbyshev Railroad Line	20,000 tons	"	"	"
(80)	Ryazan-Ural Railroad Line	15,000 tons	"	"	"
(81)	Arkhangelsk, Enterprises of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, Pavshino Railroad Station, Kalinin Railway Line	1,000 tons	Anthracite	Chief Directorate for Coal Supply	To be shipped by 8 September
(82)	Economic Directorate of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, Prison Camp, Vorobevye Gory Station, Moscow Belt Line	1000 tons	"	"	"
(83)	NK for the Navy Fuels Division	3,100 tons	"	Shakhty, Chief Directorate for Coal Supply	For September
(84)	NK for Navy, Economic Division	400 tons	"	"	"
(85)	Akhtary Railroad Station, Chief of Rear Services of the Azov Fleet	200 tons	"	"	"
(86)	Ejsk Railroad Station, Chief of Rear Services of the Azov Fleet	300 tons	"	"	"
(87)	Saransk Railroad Station, Military Unit 34 107	200 tons	"	"	"
(88)	Pogruznaya Railroad Station Military Unit 56 116	200 tons	"	"	"
(89)	Mosdok Railroad Station, Military Unit 56 055	100 tons	"	"	"
(90)	NK for Grenade Industry, Rostov Agricultural Machine Factory	100 tons	"	"	"

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	Cosignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(91)	NK for Grenade Industry, Rostov, Plant "Krasnyj Aksaj"	160 tons	Anthracite	Shakhty, Chief Directorate for Coal Supply	For September
(92)	Chief Directorate for the Tank Industry STS (Stalingrad Tank Plant)	1200 tons	"	"	"
(93)	NK for the Tank Industry Plant #264	400 tons	"	"	"
(94)	NK for Munitions Plant #320	500 tons	"	"	"
(95)	NK for Munitions Plant #222	1000 tons	"	"	"
(96)	NK for Munitions Plant #562	1000 tons	"	"	"
(97)	Project No. 1 in West-Odintsaro Moscow Oblast'	100 tons	"	"	"
(98)	Kotlas-NKRF	40 tons	Coke	Ust-Usa	---

Deliveries

(99) In August Molotov NKRF received 500 tons of Kiselovsk coal from Solikamsk.

(100) Only 7702 tons of coal of the 9980 tons authorized have been delivered to the Upper Irtysh Steamship Navigation in 22 days of August. The remainder must be delivered by 28 August.

(101) In a message of 3 September from Moscow to Krasnodar, the existence of coal in the vicinity of Moscow was mentioned.

5.) Production

(102) The local industry of the Krasnodar Oblast' manufactured the following amounts of lime and brick in the last 7 months:

Lime	665 tons	including	200 tons	in July
Burnt brick	525,000 pieces	including	43,000 pieces	in July
Crude brick	457,000 pieces	including	348,000 pieces	in July

(103) According to an order of the State Defense Committee of 26 August 1943 the following Martin furnaces must be placed in operation for the steel works in Krasnyj Sulin:

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In September	6 Martin furnaces
In October	1 Martin furnace
In November	3 Martin furnaces for the rolling train.

(104) The following plants are being built in the Rostov/Don Oblast':

a slagstone works in Krasnyj Sulin
a tube-plate works in Rogoshkin (Azov Rajon)
a cement works in Polotinka (Volokhinsk Rajon)

(105) "Voroshilovgrad Coal" in Krasnodon received 100 tons of cement for construction.

(106) In Novoshakhtinsk the construction of annealing furnaces was completed ahead of time. On 26 August the first annealing oven was heated and placed in operation.

(107) According to a message from Moscow to the Omsk NKRF on the bank of the Ishim River ancillary works are being built.

(108) The reenforced concrete works at the Sajsk shipyard were delayed on account of a shortage of cement.

(109) The NKRF Plant "Lenin"in Khabarovsk received an additional assignment. It must now manufacture spare parts for tractors. NKRF Khabarovsk raised a protest, since preparations for previously established ship repairs are behind schedule.

(110) The NKRF Offices in Omsk and Gorodets, the NKRF Plant "Staryj Burlak" in Molotov, the Usol'e Shipyard in Orel, and the Shipyard in Baturino fulfilled their production viz. shipbuilding plans in insufficient amounts.

Newly Identified Plants

	Plant	Location	Remarks
(111)	Plant #244	?	NK for Chemical Industry
(112)	Plant #397	?	NK for Chemical Industry
(113)	Plant #755	?	NK for Chemical Industry
(114)	Plant	Chernorechensk	NK for Chemical Industry
(115)	Plant #50	?	NK for Munitions
(116)	Plant #222	?	NK for Munitions
(117)	Plant #320	?	NK for Munitions
(118)	Plant #562	?	NK for Munitions
(119)	Plant #79	?	NK for Weapons
(120)	Plant #264	?	NK for Armor Industry
(121)	Plant "STS"	?	Stalin Armor Plate Works

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(122)	"Stalin" Ship Repair Works	Omsk	---
(123)	Sugar Mill	Novopokrovsk	---
(124)	"Ulyan-Kalenovski" Works	?	Sugar Mill
(125)	Kuban Sugar Mill #1	Girej	---
(126)	Plant #774	Krasnodar (?)	---
(127)	Plant #776	Krasnodar (?)	---
(128)	Plant #74 (?)	Novosibirsk	---
(129)	Plant #710	Podolsk (Volokhinsk Rajon)	---
(130)	Brewery	Shartash (not located)	---
(131)	Cannery	Aksaj (Rostov Oblast')	---
(132)	Steel Works	Krasnyj Sulin	---
(133)	Electricity Works #2	Moscow	---
(134)	Electricity Works #7	Moscow	---

6.) Transport Situation

(135) On 5 August 1943 an order of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the Soviet Union was broadcast by the Soviet radio, according to which the employees of the railways of the Soviet Union received new service grades and service marks.

(136) According to a lead article of "Pravda", this measure was adopted for the purpose of raising the discipline and introducing a unified administrative authority. It is a result of the state of emergency proclaimed on the railways in mid-April.

The service grades are as follows:

I. General Director of Transportation

Vice-General Director of Transportation 1st and 2nd Class

General Director of Transportation 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Classes
General Director of Engineering, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Classes
General Director of Ways and Buildings, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Classes
General Director of Communications, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Classes
General Director of Administration, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Classes

II.	Director--Colonel Director--Lieutenant Colonel Engineer--Major		(Transportation) (Administration)
III.	Engineer--Captain Engineer-Lieutenant Engineer-Lieutenant	One for	(Engineering) (Ways and Buildings) (Communications)

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IV. Transportation Technician, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes
Machine Technician, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Classes
Ways and Building Technician, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes
Communications Technician, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Classes
Administration Technician, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Classes

Column Leader) one for ... Transportation
) ... Ways and Buildings
Foreman) ... Communications
... Administration Service

7.) Transport Situation

(137) The following NKRF Offices have in the first 10 days of September to organize the following transport in order to make up the transport deficit:

Blagoveshchensk, total of 26,000 tons of freight equal to 15 million ton/kilometers, of which: 300 tons, bread; 6,000 tons, salt, 500 tons, coal; 1,500 tons, wood on ships.

Khabarovsk, total 53,000 tons of freight equal to 38 million ton/kilometers, of which: 20,000 tons, oil; 1,500 tons, salt; 2,000 tons, coal; 1,500 tons, wood on ships; 28,000 tons, other freight.

Krasnoyarsk, total of 38,000 tons of freight equal to 30 million ton/kilometers, of which: 6,000 tons, bread; 500 tons, salt; 5,000 tons, coal; 2,000 tons, wood on ships; 18,000 tons, wood in rafts.

Irkutsk, total of 20,000 tons of freight equal to 3.5 million ton/kilometers of which: 2,000 tons, bread; 5,300 tons, salt; 10,000 tons, coal; 2,000 tons, wood on ships; 3,500 tons, wood in rafts.

(138) Astrakhan NKRF has to carry out a transport of 250 tons of scrap iron at the beginning of September.

(139) Increased difficulties with transportation were encountered in the rajons of the NKRF Offices of Semipalatinsk, Novosibirsk, and Molotov because of the lowering of the water levels.

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8.) Civil Air Fleet

The following units of the Civil Air Fleet were identified for the first time:

Unit	Location	Remarks
(140) Flyer Division #240	---	Confirmation awaits clarification
(141) ARB (Aircraft Repair Base)	Tashkent (?)	---
(142) ARM 51 Aircraft Repair Workshop	---	---
(143) Flyer Mechanics School	Irkutsk	---
(144) Flyers School	Zyrdarinskaya (southwest of Tashkent)	---

The following units were confirmed for the first time:

(145) Sulimov Group	Moscow (?)	---
(146) ARB Aircraft Repair Base 407	---	---

(147) In Tashkent instruction courses for flight radio operators of the Tranport Group of the Uzbek Directorate were held up.

(148) According to reports from Erevan and Novosibirsk, no weather station buildings are anticipated for 1944 in either the rajon of the Civil Air Fleet office in Erevan or in Novosibirsk.

(149) The flight courses Tikhvin-Leningrad, Baku-Stalingrad-Saratov-Moscow; Penza-Saratov-Astrakhan-Rostov-Krasnodar were mentioned in Civil Air Fleet traffic for the first time.

(150) The Chief of the Civil Air Fleet, Colonel General ASTAKHOV, ordered the transport of passengers on the Baku-Moscow flight and other lines, which leave Baku, to reduce the priority of freight transport.

(151) During the month of August 504.5 tons of sulfur were transported via air from the Darvas Air Field, Ashkhabad Rajon. Single day's output can be determined as follows:

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20 August	5.5 tons
21 August	19.1 tons
28 August	17.2 tons
29 August	8.9 tons
30 August	6.0 tons
3 Sept.	22.9 tons

(152) The Civil Air Fleet transported freight from Voronezh for the Armor Industry in Rostov.

(153) An Office of the Civil Air Fleet in Ashkhabad made the following work report for August:

For flights which were carried out over the rajon boundaries:

Hours of flight	605
Distance flown	90,722 kilometers
Passengers carried	715
Mail	2.3 tons

For local flights:

Hours of flight	321
Distance flown	32,517 kilometers
Passengers carried	125
Mail	7.0 tons

(154) The mixed flyer squadron in Sochi made the following work report for the second 10 days of August: There were carried: 309 persons; 24 tons, mail; 4 tons, gasoline; 8 kilos, blood; 3 tons, other freight.

(155) All the chauffeurs, tractor drivers, smiths, room attendants, and care-taker officials were conscripted by the local military okrug authorities at the Novosibirsk Airfield.

(156) The Solotov Group in Starobelsk shall report to Moscow on the additional number of chauffeurs and radio operators required.

(157) In accordance with the order of 5 March 1942, flying, engineering-technical and pilot personnel of the Civil Air Fleet are being treated according to special regulations.

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report 2/9

Dated: 4 September 1943

/THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE ESPIONAGE LAWS, TITLE 18, U.S.C., SECTION 793 AND 794. SEE ALSO PUBLIC LAW 513, 81ST CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW./

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Office of Research & Reports

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PREFACE

During the Second World War the German Signal Intelligence Control Center of the Staff of the Chief of Army Signal Service (HNW, LNA) issued a series of reports to show the USSR military-economic situation as reflected in Russian internal plain language traffic. These reports appeared at short, irregular intervals, usually six per month, for the period October 1942-March 1943 Eighty-three of these reports have been translated and issued by [redacted]

It is planned to issue a complete set of translations of the reports beginning with the most recent and working backward, but omitting those already translated by [redacted] The numbering of the items was added by the translator since the Germans did this only in the last eighteen reports, [redacted] inclusive. Since the original material was in Russian, an effort has been made when translating the German to determine the original Russian term wherever possible. This is facilitated by the Russian fondness for abbreviations. In these translations into English the probable meaning of the abbreviation will be given in parenthesis the first time it occurs in each report.

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4 September 1943

The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report 2/9

(Based on domestic radio traffic)

Individual Messages

1) Personnel Situation

(1) The NKRF office in Irkutsk is instructed to set the daily working time for juveniles up to the age of 16 years at 6 hours--without regard to overtime.

(2) Transportation of workers for the NK for the Iron Industry is going on through the following railroad stations:

Tikhoretsk	1000 workers
Armavir	500 workers
Rostov/Don	500 workers

(3) 200 contract workers for the NK for the Chemical Industry have arrived in Dzerzhinsk.

(4) The number of personnel is not complete in the timber-procurement offices of the NKRF in Irkutsk. Unfavorable reactions are feared on timber procurement work in the fall and winter seasons.

(5) Various NKRF enterprises received in August and September a greater number of assigned students who have finished their technical schools. Each student will receive an advance of 300 rubles. This will be withheld from wages for six months. The respective offices must take care that the students are supplied with outer and under clothing and footwear. The assignments of the students were as follows:

Office	Students	Number
Aralsk-NKRF	Winchmen	4
	Fitters	5
	Ship's Carpenters	3
	Ship's Machinists	2
Kujbyshev-NKRF	Boilermakers	30
	Electricians	9
	Ship's Carpenters	25
	Carpenters	24
	Joiners	25
	Stokers	80
	Oilers	20
	Helmsmen	20

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Office	Students	Number
Kujbyshev-NKRF, "Alekseevka" Workshops	Boilermakers	30
	Fitters	25
	Ship's Carpenters	34
	Joiners	25
Omsk-NKRF	Boilermakers	10
	Welders	10
	Fitters	15
	Smiths	5
	Ship's Carpenters	37
	Carpenters	5
	Caulkers	33
	Stokers	6
	Ship's Enginemen	70
	Mechanics	30
Pavlodar	Winchmen	2
	Fitters	2
	Molders	4
Saratov-NKRF	Fitters	10
	Ship's Carpenters	5
	Joiners	5
Uralsk-NKRF	Winchmen	4
	Fitters	11
	Ship's Carpenters	10
	Stokers	10
	Ship's Enginemen	14
Chardzhou-NKRF	Winchmen	18
	Welders	15
	Fitters	15
	Molders	10
	Smiths	10
	Carpenters	10
Shipyard "Mikheev" in Voskresensk	Ship's Carpenters	40
	Smiths	3

(6) As was reported in Military-Economic Report 1/9, cabin-boys of the ages from 12 to 15 are lately being trained on river vessels by an order of the NKRF of 20 August. As far as possible, children of NKRF employees as well as of navy employees are to be recruited for the training. The following contingents of cabin-boys have been newly noted:

Khabarovsk-NKRF	100	cabin-boys
Blagoveshchensk	50	cabin-boys
Ufa	40	cabin-boys
Kujbyshev	170	cabin-boys
Novosibirsk	150	cabin-boys (in addition to the 25 cabin-boys already reported in Military-Economic Report 1/9)

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(7) For timber and peat procurement for August, additional labor and wage funds were authorized for the following NKRF offices:

Office	No. of Workers	Wages	Remarks
Gorkij, NKRF Plant "Molotov"	40	14000 rubles	for timber procurement
Gorkij, NKRF Plant "Molotov"	125	40000 rubles	for peat procurement
Gorkij, NKRF Plant "Teplokhod"	80	28000 rubles	for peat procurement
Gorkij, NKRF Plant "Teplokhod"	10	4000 rubles	for timber procurement
Gorodets-NKRF	50	13000 rubles	for peat procurement
Svenigovo, NKRF Plant "Butyakov"	40	10000 rubles	for timber procurement

2) Food Situation

(8) The following decree of the Council of People's Commissars and of the Central Committee of the Communist Party concerning revival of agriculture in the liberated oblasti was broadcast by radio on 22 August 1943:

"I. Return of evacuated cattle to the newly organized kolkhozes.

1. The Oblast' Executive Committees and the Oblast' Committees of the Communist Party of the Yaroslavl', Gorkij, Vologda, Kirov, Ryazan', Tambov, Saratov, Kujbyshev, and Chkalov Oblasti, as well as the People's Commissariats and the Oblast' Committees of the Communist Party of the Mordvin, Mari and Dagestan Autonomous Soviet Republics and of the Kazakh, Azerbajdzhan, and Armenian Soviet Republics, have to return evacuated cattle in the following numbers to the kolkhozes of the Kalinin, Smolensk, Orel, Kursk, Voronezh, Stalingrad, Rostov, and Tula Oblasti as well as to the Krasnodar and Stavropol' Krai:

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Oblast', Kraj, or Republic	Horned Cattle	Sheep and Goats	Horses
Kalinin Oblast' including from oblasti	40,173	31,144	8,454
Gorkij	10,060	9,000	2,020
Yaroslavl'	17,000	13,000	3,350
Ivanov	9,062	9,144	3,084
Vologda	4,051	-------	------
Smolensk Oblast' including from oblasti and republics	48,349	31,413	6,907
Yaroslavl'	9,500	5,000	1,500
Gorkij	18,700	14,000	1,920
Ivanov	832	379	869
Ryazan'	8,242	4,820	1,333
Mordvin	6,850	3,947	1,011
Mari	3,610	2,777	221
Penza	74	67	36
Tambov	222	112	------
Kujbyshev	242	311	12
Saratov	77	------	5
Kursk Oblast' including from oblasti and republics	2,529	5,492	1,182
Tambov	1,721	2,467	829
Saratov	80	365	151
Stalingrad	728	2,660	202
Orel Oblast' including from oblasti and republics	21,399	39,668	8,374
Ryazan'	663	1,115	1,047
Tambov	9,859	19,150	3,295
Saratov	3,814	6,032	813
Penza	4,000	9,000	2,200
Ulyanov and Kujbyshev	2,275	2,636	400
Mordvin	788	1,735	620
Voronezh Oblast' including from oblasti and republics	9,539	20,228	3,774
Tambov	957	3,596	648
Saratov	7,272	13,519	2,525
Kazakhstan	74	361	20
Stalingrad	1,236	2,752	581
Rostov Oblast' including from oblasti and republics	51,506	143,188	17,229
Dagestan	1,461	1,763	851
Azerbajdzhan	1,057	1,530	390
Saratov	3,189	4,847	968
Kazakhstan	39,773	105,366	12,855
Chkalov	6,026	29,682	2,165

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Oblast', Kraj, or Republic	Horned Cattle	Sheep and Goats	Horses
Stalingrad Oblast' including from oblasti and republics	14,530	34,379	1,749
Kazakhstan	13,878	33,332	1,575
Chkalov	652	1,047	174
Stavropol' Kraj including from oblasti and republics	12,741	35,909	5,269
Azerbajdzhan	8,200	15,600	3,100
Dagestan	3,800	19,500	1,400
Georgia	154	------	127
Armenia	217	809	556
Kazakhstan	370	------	86

2. All agricultural organizations as well as collective farmers, workers, and employees who have kept the cattle from the evacuated kolkhozes are obliged to make full return of all the cattle. Also the cattle which were slaughtered for any purpose, whether for delivery of meat or for internal kolkhoz needs, are to be compensated for.

The People's Commissariat for Agriculture of the USSR (Comrades Benediktov and Chekmenov), with the help of the representatives of the liberated oblasti, has until 15 September 1943 to determine the number of cattle slaughtered or otherwise realized from the stock of the evacuated kolkhozes. These cattle are to be compensated for as soon as possible.

3. The oblast' or rajon executive boards and committees of the People's Commissariats, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Union Republics, and the People's Commissariats of the Autonomous and Union Republics who are delivering and receiving the cattle for further transport have until 1 September 1943 to carry out the delivery and receipt of the cattle. All the returned cattle must arrive at their final stations in the Kalinin, Smolensk, Tula, Kursk, and Orel Oblasti on 1 October 1943 and in the Stalingrad, Rostov, and Voronezh Oblasti and in the Krasnodar and Stavropol' Krai on 15 October 1943.

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4. The cattle may be returned only to the former kolkhozes. Return of cattle to another kolkhoz is forbidden. The return will take place through authorized agents of the executive committees of the respective oblasti. At the same time a method of transfer is to be drawn up in which all changes which take place in the herd en route are to be recorded.

5. The executive committees of the oblasti, the Council of the NK for Autonomous and Union Republics, and the committees and central committees of the Party of the oblasti in which the cattle were temporarily quartered are obliged to cease veterinary inspections until 1 October 1943.

6. The NK for Agriculture of the Soviet Union is taking over the general direction of return of the cattle. The NK is obliged to send authorized representatives to the oblasti in which the evacuated cattle w ere quartered, within two days after the promulgation of this decree. The NK, in cooperation with the executive committees and the Council of People's Commissars of the oblasti in question as well as of the autonomous and union republics, is instructed to arrange the routing for the transport of the cattle and to undertake all measures for feeding, watering, and veterinary care. River crossings are to be organized in the same way. The NK for Defense must place 50 veterinary surgeons and 100 veterinary personnel at the disposal of the NK for Agriculture of the Soviet Union until 1 November 1943, for veterinary care of the cattle being transported. Those oblasti through which the transport of cattle takes place are accountable for maintaining sufficient veterinary personnel in readiness. In addition, harnessed vehicles as well as other agricultural and dairy implements are to be prepared.

7. Until 25 August, the Executive Committees and the Committees and Central Committees of the Party of Kalinin, Smolensk, Kursk, Orel, Rostov, Stalingrad, and Voronezh Oblasti and of the Stavropol' and Krasnodar Kari must send authorized representatives to take over and transport the cattle in the respective oblasti. Furthermore, the necessary number of herdsmen, drovers, and milkmaids is to be provided.

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8. The executive committees and the council of people's commissars of the oblasti of the autonomous and union republics under whose jurisdiction the cattle were temporarily quartered, as well as of the oblasti through which the cattle are re-transported, are obliged to send their representatives to the rajons through which the transported cattle are taken. All rajon executive committees, village elders, etc. must render every assistance to the herdsmen and drovers.

9. It is recommended that chairmen of kolkhozes credit the following working time to their members who are detailed to accompany the herds: two days for drovers and milkmaids and three days for herdsmen for each full working day. Moreover an additional 30% of the total credited working time is to be credited to the accounts of herdsmen and drovers for good management in transporting the cattle. The Council of People's Commissars of the Soviet Union is preparing funds from its reserve to defray expenses which are incurred in transporting the cattle (railroad travel of returning herdsmen, ferrying the herds over watercourses, etc.). The funds amount to 11,500,000 rubles, allocated as follows:

for Krasnodar Kraj	0.5 million rubles
for Stavropol' Kraj	0.5 million rubles
for Kalinin Oblast'	2.0 million rubles
for Smolensk Oblast'	2.0 million rubles
for Orel Oblast'	1.0 million rubles
for Kursk Oblast'	1.0 million rubles
for Voronezh Oblast'	2.0 million rubles
for Rostov	1.0 million rubles
for Tula	5.0 million rubles

/TRANSLATOR's NOTE: These allocations total 15 million rubles./

The NK for Procurement of the Soviet Union must allocate 2000 tons of hay and 500 tons of fodder concentrate to the NK for Agriculture to feed the transported cattle. The NK for Trade and the Central Trade Association (Tsentrosoyuz) of the Soviet Union are obliged to procure bread for the personnel accompanying the herds. For this purpose the NK for Procurement of the Soviet Union will deliver 1000 tons of flour to the Central Trade Association and 500 tons of flour for the NK for Trade.

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10. The NK for Agriculture of the Soviet Union, the NKRF, and the Executive Committees of Stalingrad and Saratov Oblasti must provide for restoration of the river crossings over the Volga in the Stalingrad-Saratov sector.

11. The NK for Agriculture and the Central Statistical Directorate must organize a system of telegraphic reports from 1 September 1943. Every 5 days the most exact reports are to be made on the condition of the cattle transport work.

12. The NK for Agriculture of the Soviet Union, the Central Statistical Directorate of the State Planning Organization, and the Council of People's Commissars of the Ukraine, in cooperation with the Executive Committees of the Voronezh, Saratov, Stalingrad, Rostov, Chkalov, Aktyubinsk, and West Kazakhstan Oblasti and of the Stavropol' and Krasnodar Krai, as well as with the Council of People's Commissars of the Kalmyk and Dagestan Autonomous Republics and of the Kazakhstan and Azerbajdzhan Union Republics, have until 1 October 1943 to determine the number of cattle which were evacuated from the Ukrainian oblasti. These cattle may not be slaughtered and must be provided with sufficient fodder, stabling, etc.

13. The NK for Agriculture of the Soviet Union, the Council of People's Commissars of the Ukraine, and the Central Committee of the Party for the Ukraine are instructed, together with the executive committees and the oblast' committees of the Party of the rajons which have kept cattle evacuated from the Ukraine, to establish the date on which the cattle are to be returned. The periods fixed in this decree are to be taken as guiding principles. The routing is to be arranged jointly.

14. The acceptance and distribution of the cattle returning from the eastern rajons will be arranged in the following way:

a) Each herd arriving in a certain oblast' will be taken over by the representative of the oblast' executive committee. He must set up a delivery transaction with all changes which have occurred en route.

b) After possession has been taken, the representatives of the executive committees must deliver the cattle, together with the herd leaders, to the kolkhozes. This delivery is likewise to be set down in writing, whereby the breed and age of the delivered cattle is to be maintained. Cattle of kolkhozes which are located for the time being in oblasti

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not yet liberated are to be delivered temporarily to other kolkhozes. This must likewise be recorded in writing.

15. The Executive Committees and the Party Committees of the Voronezh, Kalinin, Kursk, Orel, Moscow, Stalingrad, Smolensk, and Tula Oblasti and of the Krasnodar and Stavropol' Krai are obliged:

a) to guarantee the procurement of hard and silo fodder in each kolkhoz for the time when the cattle are stabled, for which purpose the haying plans and the plans for procurement of silo fodder must be unconditionally observed. In those kolkhozes in which the haying plan is not fulfilled, other ways and means must be found to procure fodder. A second cutting of sown as well as natural fodder grasses may be undertaken.

b) It is to be seen to that 1.) a fodder accounting system is organized; 2.) the kolkhoz directorates accept the fodder and enter it as a receipt; 3.) all harvested as well as procured fodder be watched.

c) By 1 October 1943 sufficient fodder is to be prepared at the wintering points of the cattle drive so that enough fodder will be on hand in case of bad road conditions.

d) By 1 September 1943 each kolkhoz which receives returned cattle is to ascertain what condition its winter barns are in. Possible repairs are to be undertaken at once.

16. A commission, composed of Comrades Benediktov (chairman), Motovilov (representative of the Forest Shelter Directorate), Saltijkov (representative of the NK for State Forests), Artemov (representative of Railroad Transportation), the chairmen of the executive committees and of the NK of the respective oblasti as well as of the autonomous and union republics, is instructed to decide to which kolkhozes special assistance in construction-and sawn timber and firewood is to go.

17. The Party committees as well as the executive committees of the respective oblasti must ascertain whether the stockfarms are provided with enough personnel, etc. If not, suitable measures are to be taken.

18. The NK for Agriculture of the Soviet Union, jointly with the respective oblast' committees and the NK of the respective autonomous and union republics, has until 1 October 1943 to open 5 to 7 inter-rajon schools in the liberated oblasti. Each of these schools is to

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have a contingent of 100 to 150 students. Veterinary personnel and stockfarmers are to be developed among them. The duration of the course is from 2 to 12 months. The maintenance costs of the schools will be defrayed by the general budget of the NK for Agriculture of the Soviet Union for the year 1943.

19. The People's Commissars of the Autonomous and Union Republics and the Oblast' Executive Committees must place previously evacuated specialists at the disposal of the NK for Agriculture.

20. The State Press and the Press for Agricultural Literature will receive 50 tons of paper for printing agricultural brochures. A wholesale printing of literature on stock farming is to be placed at the disposal of the liberated oblasti.

II. Measures for increasing the number of cattle in kolkhozes.

1. It is permitted to the State and Party Organs of the Kalinin, Smolensk, Voronezh, Stalingrad, Rostov, Kursk, and Orel Oblasti and of the Krasnodar and Stavropol' Krai to increase the purchase plan for cattle and to fix it as follows:

	Purchase Plan for Calves	Purchase Plan for Lambs
Kalinin Oblast'	20,000	30,000
Smolensk Oblast'	3,000	3,000
Voronezh Oblast'	15,000	5,000
Stalingrad Oblast'	20,000	15,000
Rostov Oblast'	15,000	20,000
Kursk Oblast'	------	10,000
Orel Oblast'	5,000	10,000
Krasnodar Kraj	15,000	10,000
Stavropol' Kraj	6,000	10,000

2. Collective farmers who have given up a calf and two lambs as per agreement are excused from the compulsory meat delivery in 1943. The compulsory delivery is reduced by 50% for collective farmers who have given up one lamb.

3. Since the greatest part of the horses evacuated to the rear areas was delivered to the Red Army, the kolkhozes of the liberated oblasti are excused from delivery of horses to the Army until 1945.

4. The NK for Agriculture is obliged to buy livestock of all kinds in the central and eastern oblasti of the Union in the years 1943 to 1945 and to place it at the disposal of the

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liberated oblasti. The purchase of livestock from kolkhozes, collective farmers, workers, and employees will be done on a free-will basis. The purchased livestock will be credited to the collective farms as compulsory deliveries. The purchase prices will be fixed by the state. The Agricultural Banks are instructed to extend credit in the full amount to the kolkhozes in the liberated oblasti for purchase of livestock.

5. To increase the supply of working oxen, it is recommended that the kolkhozes of the liberated oblasti do not slaughter the bullock increase of the years 1942 to 1943.

III. Measures for the restoration of poultry farming in the kolkhozes.

1. The oblast' and executive committees as well as the oblast' and rajon committees of the Party are obliged to restore, in the years 1943 to 1944, all poultry farms which the kolkhozes possessed before the German occupation and to bring the number of poultry to the following amounts by 1 January 1945:

Krasnodar Kraj	1,100,000
Stavropol' Kraj	1,100,000
Rostov Oblast'	1,000,000
Stalingrad Oblast'	550,000
Voronezh Oblast'	800,000
Kursk Oblast'	250,000
Orel Oblast'	150,000
Smolensk Oblast'	150,000
Kalinin Oblast'	400,000

2. In order to afford assistance in the restoration of poultry farms to the kolkhozes, liberated from the German troops, the NK's for Agriculture, State Farms, and the Meat and Dairy Industry are obliged to deliver 500,000 poultry to these oblasti in September and October 1943, as follows:

Orel Oblast'	100,000
Smolensk Oblast'	100,000
Kalinin Oblast'	50,000
Kursk Oblast'	100,000
Stalingrad Oblast'	50,000
Ukrainian SSR	100,000

The NK for Agriculture of the USSR is obliged to deliver 9,600,000 chicks from hatching stations to the kolkhozes in 1944, as follows:

Krasnodar Kraj	2,000,000	chicks
Stavropol' Kraj	2,000,000	chicks
Rostov Oblast'	2,000,000	chicks
Stalingrad Oblast'	1,100,000	chicks
Voronezh Oblast'	1,800,000	chicks
Kursk Oblast'	150,000	chicks

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Orel Oblast'	80,000	chicks
Smolensk Oblast'	70,000	chicks
Kalinin Oblast'	400,000	chicks

3. The State and Party organs are obliged to make known to the rajons the plan to increase poultry as well as the purchase of chicks at hatching stations. Collective farmers are authorized to make additional purchases of young poultry, after the poultry farms are fully supplied. At kolkhozes where pools, ponds, and other water sources are available, farms for geese and ducks are to be restored.

4. The State and Party organs are obliged to restore 55 hatching stations in the liberated oblasti by 1944, as follows:

	1943	1944
Krasnodar Kraj	5	2
Stavropol'' Kraj	6	--
Rostov Oblast'	2	2
Stalingrad Oblast'	6	--
Voronezh Oblast'	6	--
Kursk Oblast'	--	13
Orel Oblast'	--	7
Smolensk Oblast'	1	2
Kalinin Oblast'	--	3

5. The Council of People's Commissars of the RSFSR is obliged to produce in local industry enterprises in the 4th quarter of 1943 and the 1st quarter of 1944, 200 incubators, each with a capacity of 30,000 eggs.

6. For production of the incubators, the NK for Local Industry of the RSFSR is obliged to deliver the following material:

cast iron	26 tons
section iron	168 tons
sheet iron	127 tons
etched iron	22 tons
galvanized iron	31 tons
gas pipe	210 tons
precision pipe	2800 running meters
fittings	21 tons
bronze	3.1 tons
sheet brass	1.0 tons
brass rod	0.3 tons
iron wire	0.5 tons
bolts	5.5 tons
threaded nuts	2.5 tons
rivets	9.0 tons
wire screening	250 square meters
pine wood	1400 cubic meters
coal	2200 tons

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7. The NK for Airplane Construction is obliged to manufacture the following apparatus in its factories in the 4th quarter of 1943 and to place it at the disposal of the NK for Local Industry for incorporation in the incubators.

ampoul thermo-regulators	27,200
"Fulton"-type thermo-regulators	116
hanging thermometers	27,200
angle thermometers	2,000
psychrometers	6,000

8. 16,000,000 eggs will be delivered to the NK for Agriculture of the RSFSR in the first half-year of 1944, of which:

7,000,000 from the NK for the Meat and Dairy Industry of the RSFSR
5,000,000 from the Central Trade Association
4,000,000 from poultry farms of the RSFSR

9. The NK for Agriculture of the RSFSR is authorized to deliver chicks from the hatching stations to the kolkhozes with the proviso that the kolkhozes deliver eggs in 1945 in exchange for the chicks.

10. State and Party organs are obliged to be of assistance to the hatching stations in procuring means of transportation (1 to 2 horses per station).

11 Party and State organs are obliged to prepare 580 technicians for poultry-farming in 4-month courses by 1 June 1944, as follows:

Krasnodar Kraj	75 persons
Stavropol' Kraj	55 persons
Rostov Oblast'	60 persons
Stalingrad Oblast'	60 persons
Voronezh Oblast'	80 persons
Kursk Oblast'	65 persons
Orel Oblast'	65 persons
Smolensk Oblast'	50 persons
Kalinin Oblast'	70 persons

The participants in these courses will receive assistance of 150 rubles monthly.

12. The NK for Agriculture of the RSFSR is obliged to send 130 poultry specialists to the hatching stations from the number of students who have finished suitable technical schools in 1943 to 1944, as follows:

	1943	1944
Krasnodar Kraj	10 persons	10 persons
Stavropol' Kraj	10 persons	10 persons
Rostov Oblast'	7 persons	10 persons
Stalingrad Oblast'	3 persons	7 persons
Voronezh Oblast'	5 persons	10 persons
Kursk Oblast'	4 persons	10 persons

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Orel Oblast'	3 persons	10 persons
Smolensk Oblast'	2 persons	10 persons
Kalinin Oblast'	1 person	8 persons

IV. Concerning allowances for kolkhozes, collective farmers, individual farmers, workers, and employees in regard to delivery of agricultural produce to the state and concerning supply measures in 1943.

1. State and Party organs are authorized to excuse the collective farmers, individual farmers, workers, employees, and artisans who were injured during the German occupation from all state deliveries of agricultural produce.

2. The following are to be excused from the delivery of agricultural produce:

a) the families of members of the Red Army and of the Partisans, in case there are children under 7 years and the families have only one member employed in agriculture;

b) the families of incapable-of-working parents of members of the Red Army, and of Partisans, if they have no member employed in agriculture;

c) families where the husband is over 60 and the wife is over 55 and no family members are employed in agriculture;

d) the families of teachers, agronomists, zootechnicians, surveyors, doctors, agricultural technicians, engineers, directors of Machine-Tractor Stations, etc., in case they have no more livestock at their disposal than has been planned for the corresponding rajons.

3. A 50% reduction in the compulsory delivery of agricultural produce will be continued for the families of members of the Red Army and of the Partisans in which there are two family members incapable of working for each one employed in agriculture.

4. Collective farmers, individual farmers, and workers, employees, and artisans of oblasti liberated from German occupation after 1 July 1943 are excused from compulsory delivery of leather, wool, eggs, cheese, oil-yielding plants, flax, and hemp.

5. State and Party organs are authorized to excuse partially or completely from compulsory deliveries for /1943 ?/ those kolkhozes which suffered especially heavily under the German occupation.

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6. Kolkhozes of the oblasti which were liberated from German occupation after 1 July 1943 are excused from compulsory delivery of leather, cheese, eggs, flax, and hemp for 1943.

7. The law concerning compulsory delivery of grain, oil-yielding plant seed, potatoes and vegetables is annulled for 1943 for those oblasti liberated in 1943.

8. It has been decided that the kolkhozes of the oblasti liberated after 1 July 1943 must pay grain and sunflowers into the bread fund of the Red Army. This delivery has the character of a tax and will be reckoned per hectare as follows:

	Grain	Sunflowers
Krasnodar Kraj	700 kg.	1800 kg.
Stavropol' Kraj	600 kg.	1600 kg.
Voronezh Oblast'	700 kg	1400 kg.
Kalinin Oblast'	600 kg.	1200 kg.
Kursk Oblast'	600 kg.	1200 kg.
Orel Oblast'	700 kg.	1600 kg.
Rostov Oblast'	400 kg.	1400 kg.
Smolensk Oblast'	700 kg.	1000 kg.
Stalingrad Oblast'	400 kg.	1000 kg.
Oblasti of the Ukrainian SSR	500 kg.	1800 kg.

It is permissible to deliver potatoes instead of vegetables and vice versa, according to the existing norms.

10. It has been decided that the kolkhozes of the oblasti liberated after 1 July 1943 will deliver hay to the supplies of the Red Army, per hectare as follows:

	Arable Land	Dry Meadows	Swampy Meadows
Orel Oblast'	1 kg.	9 kg.	20 kg.
Smolensk Oblast'	3 kg.	18 kg.	29 kg.
Kursk Oblast'	1 kg.	10 kg.	20 kg.
Kalinin Oblast'	4 kg.	16 kg.	29 kg.
Oblasti of the Ukrainian SSR	4 kg.	18 kg.	35 kg.

The kolkhozes of the other oblasti, which were liberated in the fall and winter of 1942/43 will deliver hay according to the conditions of the State Defense Committee of 27 July 1943, No. 3823-S.

11. State and Party organs are authorized to divide the compulsory deliveries of grain, sunflowers, potatoes, vegetables, and hay mentioned under paragraphs 9, 10, and 11 among the respective rajons. It is permissible to reduce or increase the quantities for individual kolkhozes by 50%, seeing to it that the total quantity for the respective rajon agrees with the planned quantity.

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12. Kolkhozes of the oblasti liberated in 1942/43 as well as kolkhozes whose cattle were duly evacuated are subject to compulsory deliveries of meat and milk according to the actual supply of cattle on hand.

13. Collective farmers, individual farmers, workers, employees, and artisans of the oblasti liberated after 1 July 1943 will deliver grain and potatoes to the supply of the Red Army, in the following quantities: for collective farmers, workers, employees, and artisans in cooperatives, 10% more than the corresponding quantities planned for the kolkhozes; for individual farmers as well as artisans not in cooperatives, 30% more than the corresponding quantities planned for the kolkhozes.

14. Collective farmers, individual farmers, workers, employees, and artisans, so far as they own cattle, are obliged, in the oblasti liberated after 1 July 1943, to deliver meat and milk to the supplies of the Red Army in the following quantities (for the 2nd half-year of 1943):

	Meat in kg. per household living group	Milk in liters per cow
Orel Oblast'	15	60
Smolensk Oblast'	15	60
Kursk Oblast'	15	50
Kalinin Oblast'	15	60
Oblasti of the Ukrainian SSR	15	50

Individual farmers and artisans not in cooperatives must deliver 30% more meat and milk.

15. State and Party organs are obliged to fix delivery periods.

16. The NK's for Reserves, Agriculture, and the Meat and Dairy Industry are obliged to determine the cattle evacuated from the liberated oblasti. They are further to determine to what extent the oblasti to which the cattle were evacuated have given them up to the state on account of compulsory delivery. The respective NK's are obliged to present a proposal to the Council of People's Commissars as to how these cattle, given up because of the plan, are to be credited to the compulsory delivery accounts of the kolkhozes in the post-war years.

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17. In partial alteration of the decision of the Council of People's Commissars and of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of 10 July 1943, No. 743, the grain delivery plan for kolkhozes of Kursk Oblast' is fixed at 65600 tons instead of the planned 147,600 tons from the 1943 harvest.

The State and Party organs of Kursk Oblast' are obliged to reduce the corresponding norms within 10 days.

18. The grain delivery plan from the 1943 harvest is reduced by 147,000 tons for Stalingrad Oblast'. Of that, 16,794 tons, which the kolkhozes had to pay on the basis of their obligations for machine-tractor stations in previous years, are delayed to the 1944 harvest. The other quantities also, i.e. 76,686 tons for compulsory grain deliveries and 54,120 tons for the supplies of the Red Army, are put off. The kolkhozes of Stalingrad Oblast' are to be excused from compulsory delivery of flax and oil-nuts for 1943. The previous obligations of 6,385 tons of flax and 1633 tons of oil-nuts are to be extended.

The kolkhozes of Stalingrad Oblast' are to be excused from compulsory delivery of mustard for 1943 and their old obligation of 13,920 tons is to be extended.

V. Measures of assistance for kolkhozes in regard to seed grain for the 1943 winter sowing.

1. In order to guarantee the fulfillment of the 1943 winter sowing plan, 55,000 tons of winter crop seed are to be delivered from state reserves as follows:

for Stavropol' Kraj	5000 tons
for Voronezh Oblast'	4000 tons
for Rostov Oblast'	16000 tons
for Kursk Oblast'	5000 tons
for Stalingrad Oblast'	10000 tons
for Smolensk Oblast'	3000 tons
for the oblasti of the Ukrainian SSR	12000 tons

2. The grant of seed grain in Rostov Oblast' and in the oblasti of the Ukrainian SSR will take place under the proviso that the kolkhozes repay the borrowed seed grain by 15 October 1943 in grain according to the existing conditions concerning the exchange, and with an addition of 2 double centners per 100 double centners of borrowed seed grain.

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As an exception, seed grain is loaned to the kolkhozes of Voronezh, Kursk, Stalingrad, and Smolensk oblasti and of Stavropol' Kraj on condition that they repay it from the 1944 harvest, and with an addition of 10 double centners per 100 borrowed double centners.

3. The chairmen of the oblast' executive committees and of the Council of People's Commissars are personally responsible for repayment of the borrowed seed grain in the planned periods.

4. Moreover the NK's for Reserves and Agriculture of the USSR are obliged to deliver to the kolkhozes 40,000 tons of winter grain from state reserves in exchange for winter and summer wheat, millet, buckwheat, and mixed grain, as follows:

Stavropol' Kraj	15000 tons
Stalingrad Oblast'	5000 tons
Voronezh Oblast'	20,000 tons

The release of grain will take place according to the existing exchange norms and according to the delivery of corresponding quantities by the kolkhozes to the railroad or port accepting stations of Grain Procurement.

5. Besides the sowing, the kolkhozes are permitted to convert another 55,000 tons of winter grain to sowing purposes, as follows:

Krasnodar Kraj	25,000 tons
Stavropol Kraj	20,000 tons
Stalingrad Oblast'	10,000 tons

6. The NK for Commerce is obliged to dispatch 12,000 tons of seed grain to Voroshilovgrad and Khar'kov Oblasti not later than 1 September 1943.

7. The NK for State Farms is obliged to deliver 16,870 tons of winter grain seed in exchange for different kinds of grain and oil-yielding plants according to the existing exchange norms, as follows:

Krasnodar Kraj	8,000 tons
Stavropol'' Kraj	6,000 tons
Voronezh Oblast'	2,500 tons
Kursk Oblast'	120 tons
Kalmyk A.S.S.R.	250 tons

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(8) The sovkhozes of Stalingrad Oblast' will receive as a loan--with repayment from the 1944 harvest--4000 tons of winter grain. Under the same conditions the Sovkhozes of Rostov Oblast' will likewise receive 4000 tons. In repaying, a 10% addition will be calculated.

The sovkhozes of Stalingrad Oblast' are permitted to use the entire 1943 winter grain harvest for sowing purposes."

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(9) It is apparent from a message from Moscow to Rostov/Don that greater stoppages of cattle transport are taking place at various river crossings. It concerns the evacuated cattle now being driven back to the liberated oblasti. The NKRF is directed to relieve as far as possible the crowding of cattle and to expedite the transportation of cattle.

(10) In a message to Kujbyshev-NKRF, Moscow requests an explanation as to what the small threshing-yield is to be traced. Only 45 double-centners of grain were threshed from an area of 25 hectares.

(11) In Molotov, fish are being sold by the Water-Transport Base without delivery of corresponding card coupons. Moscow forbids this sale of fish at once and instructs the Water-Transport Base to give up the excess quantities of fish to other organizations.

(12) In Saratov-NKRF a perceptible lack of canning receptacles is to be noted.

(13) Rostov/Don, Grain Procurement. The market supply was set at 7000 tons, divided into:

Grain	3000 tons
Flour in sacks	4000 tons

(14) Rostov/Don, Oblast' Butter Industry, is to produce in September according to the established plan:

Butter	90 tons
Milk	10 tons
Sour milk	5 tons
Albumen milk	20 tons
Cheese	17 tons
Casein	18 tons
Rich Ewe's Cheese	10 tons
Albumen curd	5 tons
Kisel'	3 tons
Acidophilus Drink	10 tons
Kvas	5 tons

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(15) Rostov/Don, Oblast' Food Industry, is to produce in September according to the plan:

Pastry	75 tons
Candy	35 tons
Tea, Coffee, and Caffeine Products	30 tons

(16) Tiflis has procured 4426 tons of tea as of 25 August.

Authorizations

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(17)	Ordzhonikidze Distillery	10 carloads	Malt-barley	Stavropol', Grain Procurement	---
(18)	Rozhdestvensk, Distillery, Kujbyshev Station	350 tons	"	Rostov/Don, Grain Procurement	---
(19)	Shigansk, Distillery, Syzran' Station	50 tons	"	"	---
(20)	Starobelsk Station	1000 tons	Rye	Penza, Oblast' Grain Procurement	---
(21)	Red Army	5385 16735 3540 6830	Potatoes Vegetables Potatoes Vegetables	Krasnodar Oblast' " Rostov/Don "	Delivery in Sept. according to yearly plan
(22)	Moscow, Trade Enterprises	2 tank cars	Vegetable fat	Pyatigorsk, Vegetable-Fat Trust	
(23)	Gorkij, NKRF	100 tons	Fish	Kazan'	Delivery in Sept. For ship's personnel
(24)	Rostov/Don Meat Trust	50 tons	Salt	Rostov/Don	---
(25)	Kamust'e-NKRF	30	Salt	---	---
(26)	Krasnodar, Sovkhoz-Trust of the C.D. of Canning	28000 liters	Alcohol	Pyatigorsk, Alcohol Trust	For liquor manufacture
(27)	Enterprise "Zybin"	15,000,000 130 tons	Cigarettes Tobacco	Rostov/Don, D.C. of Tobacco	Delivery in Sept.

Deliveries

(28)	Erevan	772 tons	Wheat	Krasnodar, Southern Grain Procurement	Delivery took place in August
(29)	Navtlug	100	Wheat	"	"
(30)	Erevan	214	Barley	"	"
(31)	Gorkij, Grain Procurement	173	Iranian rice	---	Was loaded in Makhachkala Harbor

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3) Oil Supply

(32) Chardzhou-NKRF reports: In connection with a lengthening of the pipe-line as well as through other technical conditions, it appears possible to establish for Chalysh a fuel-drawing-off norm in excess of 15 tons per hour until the close of the shipping period.

Requirement

(33) Baku, Fish Industry, requires a supplementary 250 tons of motor oil for August for its fleet and cold-storage plants.

Authorizations

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(34)	Gorkij, NKRF - Plant "Ulyanov Lenin"	200 tons	Mazut	---	---
(35)	Gorkij, NKRF- Plant "Teplokhod"	100	Mazut	---	---
(36)	Gorkij, NKRF- Plant "Molotov"	90 tons	Mazut	---	---
(37)	Zulinsk, Plant of the NK for Iron	200	Mazut	Groznyj, Oil Supply	---
(38)	Krasnodar, Rostov Trust for Fruit and Vegetables	20	Oil	Krasnodar, Oil Sales	For September
(39)	Krasnodar, Oblast' Food Industry	5	Oil	Krasnodar, Oil Sales	For September
(40)	Krasnodar, Procurement Bureau of the Tobacco Industry	6	Oil	Krasnodar, Oil Sales	"
(41)	Tiflis, Fish Trust	9	Oil	---	For August
(42)	Military Reconstruction Directorate Don-Kuban	5	Diesel oil	Krasnodar, Oil Supply	For September
(43)	Tiflis, Fish Trust	5	Diesel oil	---	For August
(44)	Kujbyshev-NKRF	20	Petroleum	Kamust'e	---
(45)	Ship Repair Yard "Kujbyshev"	10	Petroleum	Kamust'e	for winter ship repair work
(46)	Krasnodar, Rostov Trust for Fruit and Vegetables	0.5	Petroleum	Krasnodar, Oil Sales	For Sept.
(47)	Military Reconstruction Directorate Don-Kuban	5	Petroleum	Krasnodar, Oil Supply	For Sept.
(48)	Krasnodar, Sovkhoz of the NKRF	2	Petroleum	Krasnodar, Oil Supply	For Sept.
(49)	Ejsk, Sovkhoz of the NKRF	2	Petroleum	Krasnodar, Oil Supply	For Sept.
(50)	Rostov/Don, Mortar Industry	0.5	Petroleum	---	For Sept.

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	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(51)	Tiflis, Fish Trust	1 ton	Petroleum	---	For August
(52)	Gorkij, Upper Volga Steamship Agency	1	Gasoline	Gorkij, Oil Supply	Additional for Aug.
(53)	Ejsk, Sovkhoz of the NKRF	1	Gasoline	Krasnodar Oil Supply	For September
(54)	Military Reconstruction Directorate Don-Kuban	1	Gasoline	"	"
(55)	Krasnodar, Procurement Bureau of the Tobacco Industry	4	Gasoline	"	"
(56)	Krasnodar, Tobacco Combine	2	Gasoline	"	"
(57)	Rostov/Don Mortar Industry	1.5	Gasoline	---	For September
(58)	Krasnodar, Sovkhoz of the NKRF	4	Ligroin	Krasnodar Oil Supply	For September
(59)	Military Reconstruction Directorate Don-Kuban	3	Motor oil	"	"
(60)	Krasnodar, Sovkhoz of the NKRF	2	Motor oil	"	"

Deliveries

(61)	Astrakhan	20,901 tons	Mazut	Baku	---
(62)	Gorkij, NKRF Plant "Molotov"	1200	Mazut	---	---

4) Miscellaneous

(63) Before the court in Ashkhabad there is a lawsuit which has been brought by the River Fleet Directorate in Chardzhou against the local Oil Sales. The River Fleet Directorate is suing for a sum of 1,629,000 rubles on account of non-fulfillment of the projected plans in April and May, 1942.

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report 1/9

Dated: 1 September 1943

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SECURITY INFORMATION

PREFACE

During the Second World War the German Signal Intelligence Control Center of the Staff of the Chief of Army Signal Service (HNW, LNA) issued a series of reports to show the USSR military-economic situation as reflected in Russian internal plain language traffic. These reports appeared at short, irregular intervals, usually six per month, for the period October 1942-March 1943. Eighty-three of these reports have been translated and issued by [redacted] FOIAb3a

It is planned to issue a complete set of translations of the reports, beginning with the most recent and working backward, but omitting those already translated by [redacted] FOIAb3a

The numbering of the items was added by the translator[redacted] FOIAb3a
[redacted] FOIAb3a mans did this only in the last eighteen reports, [redacted] inclusive. Since the original material was in Russian, an effort has been made when translating the German to determine the original Russian term wherever possible. This is facilitated by the Russian fondness for abbreviations. In these translations into English the probable meaning of the abbreviation will be given in parenthesis the first time it occurs in each report.

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SECURITY INFORMATION

1 September 1943

The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report 1/9

(Based on Domestic Radio Traffic)

In dividual Messages

1. Personnel Situation

(1) According to a government decree of 25 August special courses of instruction are being set up at the NKRF schools for management personnel of the River Fleet. The purpose of these courses of instruction is to raise the professional standards of ship captains, and their deputies as well as helmsmen. The beginning of these courses has been set for 1 December 1943. The following will attend these courses:

25 ship captains and 25 ship technicians from Astrakhan NKRF
10 ship captains and 25 ship technicians from Stalingrad NKRF

(2) Contrary to existin g regulations (see Military-Economic Report 9/8), girls from a NKRF plant in Kujbyshev are being conscripted by the military authorities for employment at some other place. In accordance with an order of 25 August from the NKRF, 12 to 15 year old youths are to be trained immediately as cabin boys aboard ships of the River Fleet. The following contingents of cabin boys were noted for in divid ual NKRF enterprises for 1943:

Office	No. of Cabin Boys
Novosibirsk-NKRF	25
Uralsk-NKRF	10
Gorkij-NKRF	330
Molotov-NKRF	205
Chardzhou-NKRF	89

(3) A greater number of apprentices were authorized for the following NKRF offices:

Office	Industrial Enterprise (No. of Apprentices)	(Wages of Apprentices)	Transport Undertakings (No. of Apprentices)	(Wages)
Astrakhan-NKRF	200	51,000 ru.	45	25,000 ru.
Kirov-NKRF	30	15,300	25	13,000
Kujbyshev-NKRF	60	26,000	80	41,000
Molotov-NKRF	165	84,500	70	35,000
Stalingrad	200	102,000	80	41,000
Uralsk	35	17,000	10	5,000

Wages for NKRF personnel - look under "Production".

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SECURITY INFORMATION

2. Metal Supply

(4) The copper rolling mill in Tiflis produced no copper products from 2 to 5 August because of a lack of mazut. Products on hand total 64 tons.

In the second ten-day period of August 18 tons of copper products were produced. Number of workers: 37

Authorizations

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(5)	Gorkij -NKRF	14 tons	Steel	----	For ship repair in 3rd quarter
(6)	Kujbyshev-NKRF	51	Cast iron	Novota gilsk	For September
(7)	Dokshukino, Acetone Plant	3	Rolled iron	----	----
(8)	Groznyj, Acetone Plant	2	Rolled iron	----	----
(9)	Gorkij -NKRF	20	Iron scraps	Magnitogorsk	For ship repair in 3rd quarter
(10)	Gorkij-NKRF	37	Sheet iron	Magnitogorsk	"
(11)	Gorkij -NKRF	5	Imported sheet	Astrakhan	----
(12)	Khabarovsk-NKRF	30	Seamless pipe	Vladivostok	----
(13)	Stalingrad, Lower Volga Steamship Agency	4	Flue pipe	Astrakhan	----
(14)	Astrakhan - "Volga-Tanker"	12	Wire	Saratov	----
(15)	Enisej Steamship Agency	2	Steel cable	Khabarovsk NKRF	----
(16)	Lena Steamship Agency	2	Steel cable	"	----
(17)	East Siberian Steamship Agency	1	Steel cable	"	----

Deliveries

(18)	Ryazan	1,003	Iron scrap	Voroshilovgrad Locomotive Plant	On 21 August
(19)	Chief Directorate for Ferrous Metal Trade	93	Iron scrap	----	----
(20)	Alma Ata	36	Cast iron	Voroshilovgrad Locomotive Plant	On 21 August
(21)	Plant 171	450	Iron bars	"	On 21 August

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(22)	Krasnoyarsk	433 tons	Iron bars	Voroshilovgrad Locomotive Plant	On 21 August
(23)	Directorate of Military Reconstruction in Voroshilovgrad	100	Sheet iron	"	"
(24)	Shakhty, "Rostov-Coal"	12.65	Steel cable	----	----

3. Oil Supply

(25) Avtol will be shipped by sea from Baku to Makhachkala and from there will be transported to places of destination by railroad. On 7 August there were 584 tank cars with Avtol in Makhachkala. On 9 August 1,174 tons of Avtol were loaded in Baku.

(26) In the oblasti of the water transport bases of Astrakhan, Kujbyshev, Saratov and Stalingrad, tractor oil instead of illuminating oil will be delivered for the illumination of the shore installations and the lighting of the waterways. Because of the poor lighting ability of the oil, the visibility, especially of the red light-buoys, is unsatisfactory.

(27) The lighting of the waterways in Kujbyshev is in question since the local Chief Directorate of Oil Sales has refused to deliver illuminating oil to the Directorate of Waterways.

(28) Krasnoyarsk has not handed in an account settlement of oil consumption. The allotment of funds will be cut off for this reason.

(29) The enamel plant in Voroshilovgrad requires for September:

5 tons	Diesel oil
1	Petroleum
1	Gasoline
2	Avtol

(30) The following authorizations were noted:

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(31)	Kamust'e, Plant "Kujbyshev"	100 tons	Motor fuel	----	----
(32)	Kujbyshev, Middle Volga Steamship Agency	3000	Mazut	Kujbyshev Oil Supply	----
(33)	Gorkij-NKRF	300	Oil	Kamust'e	----

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	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(34)	Novaya Ladoga Leningrad Fish Trust	50 tons	Oil	Tikhvin Oil Base	In September
(35)	Rostov/Don ? Azov-Black Sea Fish Industry	77	Oil	Rostov/Don Oil Supply	In September
(36)	NK for Sovkhozes	2	Oil	Makhachkala Oil Supply	In September
(37)	Rostov/Don ? Azov-Black Sea Fish Industry	8	Diesel oil	Rostov/Don Oil Supply	In September
(38)	Molotov, NKRF Supply	3	Petroleum	Kamust'e	----
(39)	N ovaya Ladoga, Leningrad Fish Trust	2	Petroleum	Tikhvin, Oil Base	In September
(40)	Omsk, Water Transport Base	3	Petroleum	Chief Directorate of Oil Supply	From State Reserves
(41)	Rostov/Don, Azov-Black Sea Fish Industry	7.7	Petroleum	Rostov/Don Oil Supply	In September
(42)	Shumilnisk, Sovkhoz	10	Petroleum	Kalach Oil Base	In September
(43)	NK for Sovkhozes	2	Petroleum	Makhachkala	In September
(44)	NK for Building and Industrial Technique	2	Petroleum	Rostov/Don Oil Supply	In September
(45)	Oblast' Trade Department	4	Petroleum	Rostov/Don, Oil Supply	In September
(46)	Novaya Ladoga Leningrad Fish Industry	1	Gasoline	Tikhvin, Oil Base	In September
(47)	Rostov/Don ? Azov-Black Sea Fish Industry	4.1	Gasoline	Rostov/Don Oil Supply	In September
(48)	Shumilnisk, Sovkhoz	5	Gasoline	Kalach Oil Base	In September
(49)	NK for Sovkhozes	3	Gasoline	Makhachkala Oil Supply	In September
(50)	NK for Building and Industrial Technique	2.4	Gasoline	Rostov/Don Oil Supply	In September
(51)	Shumilnisk Sovkhoz	2	Ligroin	Kalach Oil Base	In September
(52)	NK for Sovkhozes	2	Ligroin	Makhachkala Oil Supply	In September

Lubricants

(53)	Kemerovo, Oblast' Cooperative	12 tons	Grease-mazut	Krasnodar Oil Supply	To Topki Station, Tomsk Railroad
(54)	Blagoveshchensk NKRF	2	Solidol	Khabarovsk Oil Supply	Additional in 3rd quarter
(55)	Gorkij, Inland Waterways Supply	3	Gun grease	----	In September
(56)	Molotov, Inland Waterways Supply	2	Gun grease	----	In September

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(57) The Uralsk-NKRF had the following turnover of inflammable materials as of 20 August:

	Consumption	Remainder
Mazut	11 tons	13.6 tons
Petroleum	2.2	4.0
Gasoline	1.5	0.1
Wood	350 cubic meters	170 cubic meters

Wood Supply

Requirements

(58) The Oblast' Waterways Directorate of the Kama Steamship Agency in Molotov reported for the fall and winter of 1943 a requirement of 24,000 cubic meters of timber.

Authorizations

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(59)	Ilijsk-NKRF	700 cu. met.	Wood	Omsk	----
(60)	Rostov	500	Wood	----	----
(61)	Rostov, Military Reconstruction Directorate of the Don/Kuban	3,000	Wood	----	----
(62)	Chardzhou-NKRF	2,000	Floated timber	Kujbyshev	----
(63)	NKRF-Plant Ulyanov Lenin	500	Driftwood	----	----
(64)	Irkutsk-NKRF	25,000	Firewood	----	For 1943
(65)	Novosibirsk-NKRF	10,000	Firewood	Barnaul, Chief Directorate of Wood Supply	----
(66)	Omsk (?) NKRF Plant 210	300	Firewood	----	For August
(67)	Irkutsk-NKRF	1,200	Building timber	----	For 1943
(68)	Astrakhan-NKRF	9,000	Wood for ship construction	Molotov, Chief Directorate of Wood Supply	----
(69)	Kamust'e Ship Repair Plant "Kujbyshev"	2,092	"	Molotov, Kama-Timber Camp	----
(70)	Omsk NKRF	10,700 cu. met.	"	----	----
(71)	Irkutsk-NKRF	3,200	Logs	----	For 1943
(72)	Saratov, Ship Repair Plant	4	Veneer	Kazan, Chief Directorate of Wood Supply	Additonally
(73)	Chkalovsk-NKRF	5	Veneer	Gorkij, Chief Directorate of Wood Supply	Additionally

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5. Production

(75) The budget for the Ufa-NKRF provides for the following in the third quarter:

for shipbuilding	400,000 rubles
for general overhaul	485,000
for current repairs	250,000
for other repairs	240,000
for work of secondary importance	325,000
	1,700,000 rubles

Funds

for 448 workers	505,000 rubles
for 66 engineering-technical personnel	145,000
for 44 unspecified people	53,700
for 30 conscripted personnel	15,000
	718,700 rubles

(76) The dockyard in Kostroma in the first two ten-day periods of August only fulfilled 80% of the shipbuilding program in comparison with the first two ten-day periods of July.

(77) The dockyard in Surazhevka in the first ten-day period of August fulfilled only 46% of the shipbuilding plan. In the first two ten-day periods of August only 53% of the plan was fulfilled. Thereby, in contrast to July, they have fallen still farther behind.

(78) The Stalingrad-NKRF announces the state of ship construction from 1 July:

	No. of the ship	Percentage finished
Dockyard "Zhelyabov"	608	50%
	609	44%
	610	50%
	611	35%
	612	25%
	613	8%
Dockyard Gorodets	224	13%
	236	4%

(79) At the dockyard in Cherdyn the program for small tug construction will not be fulfilled.

(80) The Kujbyshev-NKRF is behind in the production of ships' parts and the NKRF workshops in Pavlodar are behind in the preparations for the winter repair periods. The production of ships' parts is likewise very insufficient.

(81) The NK for Textiles in Tiflis requires the following building materials for the enlargement and reorganization of the cotton weaving mill and for the construction of a weaver loom-shuttle and bobbin factory for the fourth quarter:

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Logs	100 cubic meters
Cut wood	200
Cement	100 tons
Ruberoid	300 rolls
Roofing felt	50
Imitation parchment	50
Bitumen	25 tons
Tile	12
Nails	1
Iron girders	10
Rolled iron	19
Pipe	5
Seamless pipe	2
Asbestos-cement pipe	10

(82) The glass factory in Ogni in the Dagestan Oblast' is to deliver:

2000 square meters glass to the Rostov Supply and Sales Office in August,
6000 square meters glass to Rostov-Coal in September,
4000 square meters glass to Voroshilovgrad-Coal in September,
2000 square meters glass to Georgia Mines in September.

6. Transport Situation

(83) The NKRF office in Kujbyshev is far behind in fulfilling the August- transport plan. In order to guarantee fulfillment of the transport plan, the following additional shipments must be carried out in the third ten-day period of August:

Grain	12,000 tons
Slate	15,000
Wood for ships	23,000
Logs	25,000

(84) The same difficult situation has arisen at the NKRF in Stalingrad. In order to guarantee fulfillment of the transport plan, it must carry out relatively large shipments in the third ten-day period of August as follows:

Grain	4,000 tons
Salt	75,000
Metal	15,000
Coal	5,000
Fish	15,000
Other cargo	22,000

(85) Because of the neglectful state of the ships, Uralsk-NKRF can not fulfill the August transportation plan.

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(86) The Aralsk NKRF has to transport 12,000 tons of cargo in order to fulfill the transport plan.

(87) Shipments do not move swiftly enough in Vladimirovka. The following example is cited:

On 23 August tonnage space for 15,815 tons was procured. Instead of the scheduled 7,000 tons, only 5,660 tons were loaded in the next 24 hours. Tugs were in Vladimirovka in sufficient number at the time. Nevertheless, the tug boats remained loaded from day to day, and lay about beyond the prescribed waiting period.

(88) On 12 August in Semipalatinsk, instead of 1022 tons of sunflower seeds and 806 tons of oil seeds, a total of only 199 tons were loaded because of the lack of tonnage space.

(89) Ilijsk-NKRF has to transport 13,000 tons of cargo (equal to 3.6 million ton/kilometers) by the end of August.

(90) Kujbyshev NKRF must undertake the transportation of 30,000 cubic meters of firewood to Saratov-NKRF, by the end of the navigation period.

7. Miscellaneous

(91) The following message was received on 27 August:

"From Ulyanovsk to Krasnodar to Archbishop Vladimir Ivanov

Hold a Thanksgiving service on the occasion of the capture of Kharkov.

Report fulfillment.

(Signature)
Patriarch (Supreme Church leader)

Alexander"

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report 9/8

Dated: 29 August 1943

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Office of Research and Reports

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PREFACE

During the Second World War the German Signal Intelligence Control Center of the Staff of the Chief of Army Signal Service (HNW, LNA) issued a series of reports to show the USSR military-economic situation as reflected in Russian internal plain language traffic. These reports appeared at short, irregular intervals, usually six per month, for the period October 1942-March 1945. Eighty-three of these reports have been translated and issued by [redacted] FOIAb3a

It is planned to issue a complete set of translations of the reports beginning with the most recent and working backward, but omitting those already translated by [redacted] FOIAb3a The numbering of the items was added by the translator since the Germans did this only in the last eighteen reports, [redacted] inclusive. Since the original material was in Russian, an effort has been made when translating the German to determine the original Russian term wherever possible. This is facilitated by the Russian fondness for abbreviations. In these translations into English the probable meaning of the abbreviation will be given in parenthesis the first time it occurs in each report.

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29 August 1943

The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report 9/8

(Based on domestic radio traffic)

Individual Messages

I. Personnel Situation

(1) Plant "Teplokhod"in Gorkij has the following personnel complement for August:

	Number	Wages
Workers	1750	261000 rubles
Engineering technical personnel	135	121000
Employees	50	22000
Unidentified personnel	30	5000
Students	8	13000
Other personnel	71	24600

(2) Employees of the People's Commissariat for the River Fleet who refuse to accept the jobs assigned to them are being turned over to the prosecuting authorities.

(3) Krasnoyarsk-NKRF is instructed either to release or transfer to the Armed Forces girls who are employed at NKRF enterprises. However, girls who were already drawn into the Armed Forces from NKRF enterprises can no longer be placed in a draft-exempt category. According to a government decree, all working women with children under eight years are entitled to one day off per week.

(4) The People's Commissariat for Finance decreed that state bonuses, which are being paid out to laborers and employees, are to be taxable in the same way as workers' rewards and stipends.

(5) The following NKRF offices and enterprises received the following bonuses for good performances in July:

Office	Bonus
Astrakhan "Volgatanker"	120000 rubles
Astrakhan Steamship "20 let oktyabrya"	10000
Astrakhan Plant "tretij international"	40000
Yakutsk	20000
Krasnoarmejsk	30000
Kineshma	10000
Omsk	50000
Saratov, NKRF Plant	20000
Semipalatinsk	10000
Vladimirovka, Dock	10000

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2. Food Situation

(6) The procurement of food supplies and the bringing in of the harvest are not satisfactory in Blagoveshchensk-NKRF.

(7) Irkutsk-NKRF is very far behind in procuring its own food stocks and bringing in the potato and vegetable harvest.

(8) Kujbyshev-NKRF and Saratov-NKRF are to report on the procured quantities of potatoes, vegetables and mushrooms as of 25 August. The food preserved for winter needs may be delivered to the consumer only after approval has been granted.

The following food authorizations were identified:

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(9)	Krasnodar (?)	7.6 tons	Flour	Krasnodar, Grain Procurement	For August/September
(10)	Krasnodar	4.55	Groats	"	"
(11)	Dvurechnaya, Ukrainian NK for Trade	32	Rice	Stalingrad and Astrakhan	For August
(12)	Novosibirsk-NKRF	5	Sugar	Novosibirsk	---
(13)	Starobelsk, NKVD Prison	1.5	Vegetable oil	Starobelsk, Ukrainian NK for Food Industry	---
(14)	Ust Ussa-NKRF	2	Butter	Arkhangelsk, Butter Industry	---
(15)	Voroshilovgrad, Prison	1	Meat	Voroshilovgrad, Meat and Dairy Sales	For third quarter
(16)	Stalingrad, Agriculture	200 head	Calves	Oblast' West Kazakhstan	---
	Auxiliary Enterprises	250	Sheep	"	---
(17)	Azerbajdzhan, Oblast' Supply Directorate of the NKRF	1.7 tons	Fish	Azerbajdzhan Fish Industry	For September
(18)	Supply Office of the Middle Volga Steam-Ship Agency	100 tons	Fish	Kujbyshev, Fish Sales	---
(19)	Krasnodar (?) Supply Office of the Southern Front	200	Fish	Rostov/Don, Black Sea Fish Industry	For September

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(20) The Kolkhoz "Lenin" in Abkhaz delivered 252 tons of tea to the State delivery offices. The planned number was exceeded by 2 tons.

3. Production

(21) One million rubles was authorized in 1943 for repair and expansion work at Krasnoyarsk Harbor.

(22) The construction of a wooden floating dock is to be undertaken in Krasnoyarsk.

The following ship construction and ship repairs were identified:

1.) Ship Construction

	Quantity	Type	Tonnage	Building Yard	Remarks
(23)	4	Steamers	---	Kujbyshev	Under construction
(24)	3	Barges	1700	Borovaya	To complete two in Sept. and one in Oct.
(25)	3	Barges (for grain)	1700	Gorodets	"
(26)	3	Barges	1700	Raznezhe	"
(27)	1	Barge	1700	Tavda	---
	3	Barges	---	Tavda	Under construction
(28)	1	Cutter	---	Khabarovsk	---

2.) Ship Repairs

(29)	1	Launch	600	Gorkij	Repairs completed as of 23 August.
	1	Barge	1500	Gorkij	"
	1	Barge	700	Gorkij	"
	1	Launch	700	Gorkij	Dock work completed as of 23 Aug.
	1	Launch	1000	Gorkij	Entered dock 23 August
	1	Steamer	550	Gorkij	"
	1	Barge	450	Gorkij	"
	1	Barge	2300	Gorkij	"
(30)	3	Barges	1700	Vladimirovka	To begin repairs

(31) Ships' trials by the authorities are taking an unsatisfactory turn in Stalingrad-NKRF.

(32) According to a message to Kujbyshev-NKRF, the conversion of river ships to mazut firing was once again strictly forbidden.

(33) The following wharves were behind in preparations for the coming ship repairs:

Gorkij Plant "Molotov"
Zvenigovo
Ust Ussa

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(34) Zvenigovo is especially behind in the repair of installations for the production of ships' parts.

(35) For the coming ships' repairs in Chistopol, the construction of the foundry and the expansion of the boiler plants of the local NKRF hospital are to be expedited.

(36) According to a message to Kujbyshev and Uralsk-NKRF, from 5 August on, a daily report is to be submitted on the number of ships' parts which have been produced.

(37) The following sums were authorized for repair work in the third and fourth quarter to the following NKRF offices:

Sum	Office	Remarks
655,000 rubles	Blagoveshchensk	For the third quarter
230,000	Blagoveshchensk	For the fourth quarter
448,000	Khabarovsk	For the third quarter
187,000	Yakutsk	For the third quarter
370,000	Yakutsk	For the fourth quarter
142,000	Semipalatinsk	For the third quarter
80,000	Semipalatinsk	For the fourth quarter
185,000	Uralsk	For the third quarter
13,000	Uralsk	For the fourth quarter

(38) In August Molotov-NKRF received imported turning lathes.

(39) Newly Identified Plants	Location	Remarks
Plant 35	---	---
Plant 153	Novosibirsk	---
Plant 210	Omsk (?)	Produces electrical armament objects

4.) Transport Situation

(40) Pyatigorsk reports that distrubances have appeared on the railway line Cherkassk-Nevynomyssk.

(41) In the second ten days of August the lithopone plant in Kutais required 11 railroad cars. However, only 5 cars were made available and loaded.

(42) Because of the insufficient number of railroad cars made available and the lack of tarpaulin, the danger exists that wool and jute stored by the Aral Sea will spoil.

(43) In Kalach 1,000 tons of scrap are to be shipped daily.

(44) Ships remain standing in the harbor of Tomsk. Moscow petitions Novosibirsk to present the matter to the prosecuting authorities so that the persons responsible will be brought to account.

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(45) Saratov NKRF is not making available the required ships' space for the transport of 4500 cubic meters of firewood for other offices.

(46) Because of the non-availability of ships' space in June and July, 250 tons of raw leather and wool have been piled up at the landing places in Semipalatinsk. The danger exists that these goods will spoil. The following transports are to be carried out:

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Remarks
(47)	Tin Industry	1300 tons	Coal	Transport is being carried out from Semipalatinsk NKRF in August
	Tin Industry	3100	Coal	Transport will be carried out by Semipalatinsk NKRF in September
(48)	Meat and Dairy Industry	1500 cu. met.	Sawn timber	"
(49)	Krasnoyarsk NK for Mortar Industry	99 cars	Iron	September plan from Rostov-on-Don
(50)	---	115 cars	Hay	September, to be carried out by the Ordzhonikidze railway
(51)	---	30 cars	Hay	September, to be carried out by Voroshilov railway

The following transports were carried out:

	Quantity	Type	Remarks
(52)	9600 tons	Salt	Molotov NKRF, transports from 1 to 23 August
(53)	8000 tons	Coal	Novosibirsk NKRF, transports from 1 to 20 August. Plan for August, 9669 tons.
(54)	778 tons	Misc. freight	Handled in Saratov on 18 August.

The following transport plans of the individual river fleet offices were identified:

(55) Transport plan for the third ten days of August for Ust Ussa:

Coal	8,000 tons
Wood	1,000 tons
Logs	6,000 tons
Misc.	3,500 tons
Total	18,500 tons (equal 6.7 million ton/kilometers)

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Transports to be carried out in September:

(56)

From Yakutsk:	Quantity	Million ton/kilometers
Grain	2,000 tons	2.9
Salt	1,100	1.0
Coal	4,000	5.3
Minerals	1,500	0.1
Other goods	800	1.4
Total	9,400 tons	10.7

(57)

From Semipalatinsk-NKRF	Quantity	Million ton/kilometers
Grain	10,000 tons	3.6
Salt	5,000	2.8
Coal	3,100	1.1
Wood	9,700	2.1
Clay	15,000	4.0
Cattle	3,000	1.3
Total	45,800 tons	15.1

(58)

From Ulan Ude-NKRF	Quantity	Million ton/kilometers
Salt	800 tons	0.5
Wood	100	?
Cattle	4,000	0.8
Fish	1,400	0.6
Freight of the NK for Foreign Trade	4,500	0.1
Other freight	15,000	2.0
Total	25,800 tons	4.0

3.) Civil Air Fleet

(59) The chief of the Civil Air Fleet ordered that a 24 hour watch in two shifts is to be carried out in all the airports, directorates, troop sections and units. The individual shifts will last from 12 to 14 hours.

(60) On 8 August the following planes arrived in Yakutsk from Nome (Alaska):

7 planes, type B-25, 31 planes, type A-20, 57 planes, type A-39.

(61) The following units of the Civil Air Fleet were mentioned for the first time:

Unit	Location	Remarks
2nd Regiment of the 1st ATD (Flight Transport Division)	---	---
10th Flight Regiment	---	---
15th Flight Regiment	Novosibirsk	(?) --
32nd Division	---	---
Flight School of the Uzbek Directorate	---	Possibility that this Flight School is identical to the one in Tashkent

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ARM 21 (Aviation Repair Workshop)	Sverdlovsk	---
ARM 22 (Aviation Repair Workshop)	---	---
ARM 32 (Aviation Repair Workshop)	Sochi (?)	---

The following were confirmed:

12th Flight Group	Novosibirsk	---
Independent Mixed Flight Squadron	Sochi	---
Ob Division	---	Comdr. Prokhorov

(62) Flight line Stalingrad-Astrakhan-Baku-Teheran is in existence.

(63) The aviation repair workshops in Stalinabad are idle because pistons are needed for the repair of airplane motors.

(64) TU-52 planes and BMW motors are being repaired in Kujbyshev (see Military-Economic Report 4/8).

(65) The following sulfur transports were carried out by the Civil Air Fleet from Darvas:

On 11 August	20.5 tons
On 14 August	14.5
On 15 August	21.6
On 18 August	11.5

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report 8/8

Dated: 26 August 1943

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Office of Research and Reports

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PREFACE

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26 August 1943

The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report 8/8

(Based on domestic radio traffic)

Individual Messages

1) Food Situation

(1) In Rostov-on-Don and Krasnodar Oblasti, according to a message of 21 August, a large number of macaroni plants of the NK for the Food Industry were again placed into operation. The daily production of the plants amounts to:

Armavir	5 tons
Krasnodar	5 "
Rostov/Don	15 "
Maikop	10 "

(2) The Meat Combine in Nal chik is to set aside in August 270 tons of imported tinned meat as a reserve fund.

(3) Agricultural enterprises of the NK for the River Fleet in Novosibirsk have not yet begun the grain harvest and are in arrears with the hay harvest.

(4) It is reported from Aktyubinsk Oblast' that the millet harvest has turned out poorly. The plan has not been fulfilled and the situation is considered serious.

(5) It is evident from a private conversation between Moscow and Leningrad that a lack of groats and bakery products prevails.

(6) The NKRF enterprises in Molotov caught 405 double centners of fish as of 15 August.

(7) As of 10 August 4160 tons of salt have been extracted from the Manych River.

The following authorizations were identified:

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Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(8)				
Sugar Beet Sovkhoz "Kaganovich" in Mirskaya (unlocated)	129 tons	Wheat	Gulkevichi	for the winter sowing; the delivery is not to be changed to the established grain delivery plan
" "	267 "	"	Sugar Combine in Korenovskaya (unlocated)	
(9)				
Astrakhan NKRF	1 "	Fodder grain	---	for the horses stationed at ship repair points
(10)				
North Caucasian Front	50 "	Potatoes	Krasnodar Oblast'	Delivery takes place in August
" " "	160 "	Vegetables	"	" "
(11)				
Don-Kuban, Military Reconstruction Directorate	1.5"	Seed oil	Rostov/Don Oblast' Trade Dept.	supplementary in 3rd quarter
	2.1"	Fish		
	3.7"	Meat		
	0.4"	Butter		
	0.7"	Sugar		
	0.2"	Sugar products		
(12)				
Machine Building Industry in Rostov/Don	3000 liters	Vodka	Pyatigorsk Liquor Trust	in August

2) Metal Supply

(13) In the 3rd quarter the following NKRF offices are to deliver scrap iron according to plan:

Blagoveshchensk	40 tons
Khabarovsk	60 "
Novosibirsk	210 "
Ulan-Ude	20 "

(14) Frunze requires from the Scrap Collection Point (?) in Voroshilovgrad the immediate delivery of 300 tons of cast iron scrap to the Pishpek Railroad Station, Turksib Railroad Line. As a result of a scrap shortage, the production of munitions is prevented.

(15) Rostov-on-Don reports that on 10 August:

	Procured	Shipped
Non-ferrous scrap	419 tons	237 tons
Scrap iron	25 "	1017 "

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(16) The Central Executive Committee of the Party in Tiflis reports that, as of 15 August, 2000 tons of scrap were shipped. 3500 tons of scrap of all types were procured. The shipment is being delayed because of a lack of railroad cars.

(17) According to a message to Novosibirsk, the scrap iron deliveries are to be handled by the eastern river fleet lines.

The following authorizations were identified:

Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(18) Moscow, Plant "Serp i Molot"	2295 tons	Cast iron	Ufa - NKRF	--
(19) Erevan, Machine Plant	2 "	Rolled iron	Erevan, Metal Sales	in the 3rd quarter
(20) Astrakhan, "Volga-tanker"	50 "	Sheet metal (12 mm.)	Astrakhan, NKRF	imported sheet metal
(21) Gorkij NKRF	50 "	" "	" "	" "
(22) Kirov NKRF	8 "	" "	" "	" "
(23) Kujbyshev NKRF	30 "	" "	" "	" "
(24) Molotov NKRF	50 "	" "	" "	" "
(25) Moscow NKRF	30 "	" "	" "	" "
(26) Ufa NKRF	12 "	" "	" "	" "
(27) Rostov/Don, Oblast' Executive Committee	10 "	Nails	Saratov NKRF	--
(28) Rostov NKRF	1 "	Wire tacks	Saratov Metal	--
" "	2 "	Rivets	Sales	--
(29) Gorkij River Fleet Supply	20 "	Steel hawsers	Astrakhan	for floating purposes
(30) Omsk NKRF	11 "	" "	Sverdlovsk	no additional allotment will be made in 3rd quarter
(31) Astrakhan, "Volgatanker"	35 "	Copper cable	Kujbyshev	--
(32) Molotov, River Fleet Supply	2000 units	Manometers	Tomsk, Manometer Plant (?)	in August for 3rd quarter

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(33) Sverdlovsk delivered 2 tons of white metal to the Chief Directorate for Flour in Krasnodar.

(34) On 12 August 10 tons of nails were shipped from Moscow for the Military Okrug Construction Office in Armavir.

3) Oil Supply

(35) According to a message of 17 August, it is gathered that the River Fleet lines in Ilijsk and Semipalatinsk are delivering mazut and lubricating oil with great delay to the Waterways Directorate, as a result of which the work on the deepening of the waterways cannot be carried out in good time. The latter offices are to be supplied from August on with mazut and lubricating oil in the same way as the river ships, since an allotment of a special fund for them is not being carried out.

(36) According to a government decree of 5 August, the Reconstruction Directorate of the Don/Kuban Oblast' is to be made equal in the delivery of fuel and lubricants with the agricultural enterprises. This order is not being carried out by the Stalingrad Oil Supply so that the fulfillment of the military transport plan is questionable.

(37) The Office of the Waterways Directorate in Kujbyshev has not received the allotted 4 tons of petroleum from the local office of the CD for Oil Sales; consequently, the waterways' installations cannot be illuminated.

(38) In Gorkij the technical special ships are being insufficiently supplied with fuel. A dredge is not operating. Gorkij is instructed to set aside 20 tons of fuel for the special ships.

(39) Of the 4300 tons of mazut received Kamuste is to turn over 1500 tons to the Kama Steamship Agency in Molotov.

(40) Khodzheli NKRF received 140 tons of fuel from Aralsk.

(41) Tomsk NKRF reports for 26, 29, and 30 July the following turnover of fuel and lubricants:

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I Fuels

	Balance	Receipt	Delivery	Remainder	
Mazut	474 tons	--	60 tons	414 tons	(26 July)
Oil	5664	--	--	--	
Petroleum	1735	--	6	1729	
Gasoline	554	--	--	--	
Ligroin	624	--	--	--	
Mazut	309	--	30	279	(27 July)
Oil	5654	--	--	--	
Petroleum	1696	--	15	1681	
Gasoline	504	--	8	496	
Ligroin	624	--	--	--	
Mazut	279	198	--	477	(30 July)
Oil	5664	389	200	5853	
Petroleum	1681	198	13	1866	
Gasoline	496	--	8	488	
Ligroin	624	--	42	582	

II Lubricants

Machine oil	1928	--	40	1888	(26 July)
Motor oil	378	--	25	347	
Cylinder oil	469	--	25	444	
Viscosine	992	--	56	942	
Solidol	99	--	11	88	
Vapor +)	190	--	--	--	
Machine oil	1843	--	115	1728	(27 July)
Motor "	267	--	30	237	
Cylinder "	429	--	--	--	
Viscosine	766	--	115	652	
Solidol	67	--	53	14	
Vapor +)	190	--	--	--	
Machine oil	1728	368	70	2046	(30 July)
Motor "	237	--	30	207	
Cylinder "	429	--	--	--	
Viscosine	652	--	55	597	
Solidol	14	--	4	10	
Vapor +)	190	--	--	--	

4) Coal Supply

(42) A delivery of 1400 tons of Donbas coal is required for the hospitals in Moscow for August.

+) Heat-resistant oil (?)

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(43) The forge in Stalinsk (Kemerovo Kraj) is to ship 200 tons of coke to the Frunze Plant (Station Kabane, Moscow-Donbas Railroad) for an urgent armaments order.

(44) The brewery in Rostov-on-Don has 1000 tons of coal in storage. In the next few days it is to receive from Station Krasnodonets (Rostov Oblast') 500 tons of coal.

(45) The NK for Ferrous Metals in Voroshilovgrad informs the Central Executive Committee of the Party in Moscow that the Coal Supply in Voroshilovgrad is not fulfilling the coal shipment plan for the 3rd quarter. In July, according to the plan, 12,200 tons of coal were to be delivered, but actually 4415 were shipped. In August, according to the plan, 16,000 tons of coal are to be delivered, in addition to the 7800 tons not shipped in July, making a total of 23,800 tons of coal. Up to 15 August only 5990 tons of coal were delivered. From 7 to 14 August the NK for Ferrous Metals received no coal. It is requested that the Coal Supply be ordered to ship until the end of August 1000 tons of coal per day to the plants of the NK for Ferrous Metals.

(46) Shakhty, Thermoanthracite, informs the NK for Ferrous Metals in Moscow that the Don Basin Coal Supply Office in the period from 10 to 15 August sharply reduced the shipment of anthracite. According to plan there were to be delivered in this period:

from Sulinsk	600 tons	231 tons were shipped	
" Novoshakhtinsk	200 "	96 "	" "

(47) Rostov-on-Don informs the "State Reserves" in Moscow that as of 12 August 21,778 tons of coal were to be delivered, of which were shipped:

Shakhty	11,110 tons coal
Krasnodon	10,668 " "

(48) The coal region in the area of the Polar Circle ("Polar Coal Basin") is sending coal in increased amounts for Leningrad.

5) Transport Situation

(49) In a message to Gorkij and Molotov, Moscow NKRF, Chief Directorate, ordered that in the sectors where the required water depth does not exist at present, ship traffic is to be carried out temporarily in only one direction.

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(50) The River Fleet Office in Omsk is not permitted to decrease the grain transports established according to plan. On the contrary, it is being instructed with special emphasis that the fulfillment of all the grain transports is of great importance. Moreover, Omsk NKRF must include the timber transports unfulfilled in August in the September transport plan.

(51) There is a lack of tug boats at the Upper Volga Steamship Agency. According to a message of 20 August, 33 barges loaded with various cargo cannot be transported. Molotov NKRF received an order to release three steam tugs temporarily to the Upper Volga Steamship Agency.

(52) The Fish Sales in Astrakhan received from the Lower Volga Steamship Agency three 1200-ton barges for the dispatch of fish products to Moscow.

(53) A tie-up of arriving barges has resulted in Ufa NKRF, since there are no transport orders at the present time.

(54) The Upper and Lower Irtysh Steamship Agencies are not fulfilling their plans for the transport of salt. Up to 16 August the Lower Irtysh Steamship Agency transported only 5500 tons of salt from Pavlodar. However, the August plan amounts to 15000 tons. The Upper Irtysh Steamship Agency has taken 3100 tons of salt from Pavlodar. However, the August transport plan amounts to 8700 tons.

(55) Yakutsk NKRF was required to ship 1856 tons of freight in July for a construction project in Osetrovo, but shipped only 760 tons.

6) Miscellaneous

(56) According to a message of 18 August, statistical calculations relative to a narrow-gauge railway are to be made at NKRF enterprises. The general sense of the message was as follows:

"In accordance with a decree of the State Executive Committee for Defense, the following statistical calculations relative to a narrow-gauge railway are to be made:

1. Gauge of the narrow-gauge railway in millimeters
2. Length of the temporary lines in meters
3. " " " inclinable " " "
4. ?

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5. Length of the main lines in meters
6. Rails, heavy type. For each type of rail must be given:
   (a) over-all length in meters
   (b) Length of usable line
   (c) " " unusable "
7. Number of locomotives of Type 63
8. " " " " " 86
9. " " " " " 157
10. " " " " " 159
11. " " " " " other types
12. " " electric locomotives
13. " " motor locomotives
14. " " 4-axled open freight-cars Type Kolomenskij
15. " " dump cars
16. " " other open freight-cars
17. " " 2-axled cars
18. " " cars with non-tip flat cars Type Kostromskij
19. " " other types
20. " " flat cars Type Keller
21. " " " " " Kaszerno (?)
22. " " non-tip flat cars Type Kopnel
23. " " mining cars
24. " " other flat cars. For each group of this rolling stock must be given:
   (a) the total number
   (b) an estimate of the daily performance in the last month of flat cars in use
   (c) the number of flat cars not in operation
   (d) of the flat cars not in operation the number of those intact and the number of those requiring repair
   (e) the number of flat cars in repair and the probable time required for repair
25. Number of heating-units Type 63
26. " " " " " 86
27. " " " " " 157
28. " " " " " 189
29. " " " " of the other spare locomotives. The exact same estimates are to be made as for flat cars.
30. " " spare-wheel units on hand
31. " " spare wheel units on hand of Type 63
32. " " " " " " " " " 86

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report 7/8

Dated: 23 August 1943

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SECURITY INFORMATION

PREFACE

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23 August 1943

The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report 7/8

(Based on domestic radio traffic)

Individual Messages

1. PERSONNEL SITUATION

(1) 200 healthy young people, as far as possible males, must be pressed into service by 15 September 1943 from Rostov/Don Oblast' for the metallurgical plant in Chelyabinsk. The Oblast' Executive Committee in Rostov/Don has been directed to carry through these service drafts regardless of whether the people concerned belong to other enterprises and authorities. Management employees of enterprises of the People's Commissariats of the Tank, Aviation, and Coal Industries may not be drafted.

(2) 2000 persons are to be pressed into service in the Voroshilovgrad and Rostov/Don Oblasti in August and September for construction work at the Coke-Chemical Plant in Gulbakha (Molotov Oblast').

(3) As of 14 August 8, 550 persons were pressed into service and put to work for the pits of Rostov-Coal.

(4) In Rostov/Don Oblast', 4000 persons are to be admitted to construction schools (?) in September.

(5) The Oblast' Employment Bureau in Voroshilovgrad reports as of 18 August the following numbers of students in the following trade and factory schools:

Trade School No. 1 in Voroshilovgrad (?) 300 persons
Factory School No. 1 in Voroshilovgrad (?) 200 persons
Factory School No. 2 in Krasnodar - 120 persons

A great lack of clothing and medical supplies is to be noted in these schools.

(6) In a short time 300 doctors are to arrive in Starobel'sk from Chelyabinsk, Tashkent, and Chkalov. 300 young doctors are likewise expected in Kupyansk.

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(7) Stalingrad-NKRF is concerned, with the competent military okrug authorities, about the draft exemption of apprentices of the class of 1926. Stalingrad-NKRF fears that this class will be inducted into military service at the next draft.

(8) Gorkij and Zvenigovo have the following personnel in August:

	Number	Wages
Gorkij-NKRF		
engineer-technical personnel	90	79,000 ru.
employees	40	16,000
conscripted personnel	25	3,600
apprentices	70	11,600
other personnel	68	24,600
Zvenigovo-NKRF		
engineer-technical personnel	89	76,000
employees	50	20,000
conscripted personnel	30	5,000
apprentices	50	8,000
other personnel	65	18,000

(9) The personnel of Astrakhan-NKRF for 1943 is as follows:

	Number	Wages
ship's personnel	3,474	20,433,000 ru.
dock personnel	348	3,205,000
communications personnel	125	500,000
other personnel	822	3,249,000
management personnel	105	897,000

(10) The Chief Directorate of the NKRF, Moscow, instructs Semipalatinsk-NKRF to place the unemployed labor force in production at once for ship spare parts and for repair work on grounds and buildings for the approaching ship-repair period.

(11) The shipyard in Surazhevka must punish in a disciplinary manner workers who do not fulfill the fixed work norms (see disciplinary regulation of Military-Economic Report 5/51)

2. FOOD SITUATION

(12) From messages to Blagoveshchensk, Yakutsk, and Omsk it appears that many NKRF offices have not finished the hay harvest by the beginning of the grain harvest.

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(13) Ural'sk-NKRF is instructed, with reference to an official decree, to begin the threshing work.

(14) Kujbyshev-NKRF reported that the threshing of one hectare of cultivated area produced a yield of one double centner. Moscow requires an explanation of the cause of this small yield.

(15) Grain Procurement at Stavropol' receives instructions to sequestrate 5,000 tons of wheat and 10,000 tons of barley.

(16) It appears from a message to Semipalatinsk-NKRF that the steamship agencies have no supplies of salt at their disposal. In view of the canning of the vegetable harvest in process, above-plan transport of salt from Pavlodar is to be guaranteed under all conditions.

The following requisitions, authorizations and deliveries were noted:

REQUISITIONS

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(17)	Khar'kov City and Oblast'	4,100 tons	Flour	----	Supplementary requisition
		372	Groats	----	For Aug. and Sept.
(18)	Sovkhozes of the Khar'kov Sugar Trust	2	Vegetable oil	----	For accomplishment of harvest work
(19)	Khar'kov City and Oblast'	100	Fat	----	Supplementary requisition for Aug. and Sept.
		280	Meat and meat products	----	
		155	Sugar	----	
		3500	Salt	----	

AUTHORIZATIONS

(20)	Majkop, Distillery	1000 tons	Grain	----	----
(21)	Astrakhan, "Volga-Tanker"	1	Oats	Stalingrad, Grain Procurement	In August
(22)	Irkutsk, Mill	60	Oats	Kansk, Krasnoyarsk Oblast', Grain Procurement	In August
(23)	Astrakhan, "Volga-Tanker"	35	Rice	Eastern Foreign Trade	----
(24)	Kara-Mursa (?)	90	Butter	----	In September
	Food Supply of the North Caucasus Front	170	Milk Products	- - - -	In September
		2.5	Cheese	----	In September

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	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(25)	Astrakhan, "Volga-Tanker"	41 tons	Canned meats	Eksportkhleb (Grain Export)	----
(26)	Kujbyshev, Water Transport Base	20	Salt	----	----
(27)	NKRF Offices	930	Salt	Pavlodar	Above-plan deliveries to be shipped in Aug. by the Lower Irtysh Steamship Agency
(28)	Semipalatinsk, Lower Irtysh Steamship Agency	270	Salt	Pavlodar	"
(29)	Krasnodar Oblast'	15,000	Salt	Nizhnij Baskunchak, Salt Base	----
(30)	North Caucasus Front	30	Tobacco	Armavir, Tobacco Factory	In August

DELIVERIES

(31)	Rostov, Macaroni Combine	115 tons	Flour	---	For the manufacture of macaroni
(32)	Zherdevka, Tambov Oblast', Oil Mill	34.5	Sunflowers	----	----
(33)	Voronezh, Oil Trust	133.4	Sunflowers	Millerovo	Further shipments follow.

3. OIL SUPPLY

(34) Moscow notified the Oil Sales in Krasnodar that the August limit for the Oblast' Agriculture Department is cut by 1000 tons of petroleum and 100 tons of gasoline.

(35) Rostov/Don required for August and September for the Armaments Industry from the Chief Directorate for Oil Supply in Moscow:

Motor oil	50 tons
Cylinder oil	165 tons
Light turbine oil	25 tons
Spindle oil	75 tons
Viscosin	25 tons
Transformer oil	75 tons

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AUTHORIZATIONS

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(36)	Gor'kij, "Molotov"Plant	500 tons	Mazut	----	----
(37)	Krasnoyarsk-NKRF	1000	Motor oil	Khabarovsk, Oil Supply	----
(38)	Rostov/Don, Oblast' Agriculture Department	180	Motor oil	Makhachkala	Supplementary for Aug. and Sept.
(39)	Sal'sk Motor Vehicle and Tractor Repair Plant	6	Diesel oil	Rostov/Don Oblast' Oil Supply	In August
(40)	Zernograd, Mechanical Plant	2	Diesel oil	"	In August
(41)	Ezhedukhovsk, Vegetable Sovkhoz	5	Petroleum	Krasnodar, Oil Supply	In August
(42)	Krasnodar, Oblast' Health Organization	3.2 tons	Petroleum	----	For September
(43)	Omsk-NKRF	0.2	Petroleum	----	In August
(44)	Sal'sk, Motor Vehicle and Tractor Repair Plant	1	Petroleum	Rostov/Don, Oblast' Oil Supply	In August
(45)	Stalingrad, Lower Volga Steamship Agency	1.5	Petroleum	Stalingrad, Oil Sales	In August
(46)	Astrakhan, "Volga-Tanker"	1	Gasoline	Astrakhan, Oil Sales	In August
(47)	Ezhedukhovsk, Vegetable Sovkhoz	1	Gasoline	Krasnodar, Vegetable Sovkhoz	In August
(48)	Krasnodar, Oblast' Health Organization	3.1	Gasoline	----	For Sept.
(49)	Omsk-NKRF	0.2	Gasoline	----	In August
(50)	Omsk-NKRF	1	Gasoline	----	Additional in August
(51)	Rostov/Don, Mechanical Plant of the Repair Trust for Sovkhoz Machinery	1	Gasoline	----	In August
(52)	Sal'sk, Motor Vehicle and Tractor Repair Plant	1	Gasoline	Rostov/Don, Oblast' Oil Supply	In August
(53)	Stalingrad, Lower Volga Steamship Agency	1.5	Gasoline	Stalingrad, Oil Sales	In August
(54)	Omsk-NKRF	0.2	Ligroin	----	In August
(55)	Omsk-NKRF	0.4	Ligroin	----	Additional in Aug.
(56)	Krasnodar, Oblast' Health Organization	0.1	Ligroin	----	For September

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4. PRODUCTION

(57) By 1 September Kujbyshev-NKRF and Ural'sk-NKRF are to present plans for modernization of the river fleet in 1944. The proposals are to include better utilization of fuel and motors as well as increased traction.

(58) The following ship construction was noted:

Quantity	Type	Size	Construction Yard	Consignee	Remarks
9	Motor Ships	-----	Zamusk (?)	Fish Trust	Under Construction
5	Tugs	-----	Kostroma	---------	To be completed by 1 September.
1	Tugs	540 tons	Semsk (not located)	---------	Completed
1	Tugs	600 tons	Voskresensk	---------	Construction begun
10	Flatboats	------	Limenda	Kalach-NKRF	Received the boats and requires 10 more.

(59) Bobrovka-NKRF reported that no work w as carried out in the third ten-day period of July on the motor ships of the Fish Trust, from lack of labor and material.

(60) The shipyard in Cherdyn has not fulfilled the ship construction plan in the first ten-day period of August, and as a result the fulfillment of the monthly plan is in doubt.

(61) Krasnoyarsk-NKRF is behind in the preliminary work and in the preparation of installations for the coming ship repairs.

(62) The production program of ship spare parts has not been fulfilled by an NKRF-Plant in Chistopol'.

(63) According to a message of 15 August, Dock No. 1036 in Vladimirovka is no longer fit for use. Until its repair, the dock of the "Lenin" Plant will be used.

(64) The following expenditures for the third and fourth quarters were authorized to various NKRF offices for construction or repair-work.

Amount	Office	Remarks
44,000 rubles	Aral Sea	for construction in the 3rd quarter
43,000	Aral Sea	for repairs in the 3rd quarter
4,640,000	Astrakhan	for construction and repairs in the 3rd quarter
130,000	Kirov	for repairs in the 3rd quarter
1,020,000	Kujbyshev	"
597,000	Kujbyshev	for repairs in the 4th quarter

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Amount	Office	Remarks
106,000 rubles	Molotov	for repairs in the 3rd quarter
383,000	Molotov	for repairs in the 4th quarter
220,000	Chardzhou	for construction in the 3rd quarter
180,000	Ufa	for repairs in the 3rd quarter
348,000	Ufa	for repairs in the 4th quarter.

(65) Newly noted plants:

Plant	Location	Remarks
Oxygen Factory	Tashkent	
Cement Factory	Spassk	(On Lake Khanka, Far East)

5. TRANSPORT SITUATION

(66) Semsk-NKRF reports the following fulfillment of the July turnover plan:

Freight	Planned	Actual
Coal	13,100 tons	5,517 tons
Matches	20	-----
Cloth	20	-----
Harvesting machinery	------	16
Ship's equipment	------	16
Other freight	------	5

(67) Moscow-NKRF sharply rebuked the office in Gorkij because ships are continuously being left loaded beyond the planned time. As an example it is noted that a number of tugs remained loaded with gravel at the docks of the motor vehicle plant in Gorkij from 5 to 16 August.

(68) The NKRF office in Semipalatinsk is already 12% behind in the transportation of salt in the first 16 days of August. The transport plans for grain, wood, an d loam are not being fulfilled either.

(69) Chardzhou-NKRF has 1000 tons of oil to be transported to cotton factories in the period from 16 to 20 August. 1800 tons of cottonseed oil are to be taken on the return trip to Chardzhou.

(70) In the third quarter the following offices have to turn over the following freight:

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Office	Freight
Kirov-NKRF	40,000 tons
Gorkij - NKRF	620,000
Ufa-NKRF	60,000
Molotov-NKRF	300,000
Stalingrad	300,000
Kujbyshev-NKRF	350,000
Ural'sk-NKRF	10,000

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report 6/8

Dated: 20 August 1943

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PREFACE

During the Second World War the German Signal Intelligence Control Center of the Staff of the Chief of Army Signal Service (HNW, LNA) issued a series of reports to show the USSR military-economic situation as reflected in Russian internal plain language traffic. These reports appeared at short, irregular intervals, usually six per month, for the period October 1942-March 1943. Eighty-three of these reports have been translated and issued by FOIAb3a [redacted]

It is planned to issue a complete set of translations of the reports beginning with the most recent and working backward, but omitting those already translated by FOIAb3a [redacted] The numbering of the items was added by the translator since the Germans did this only in the last eighteen reports, FOIAb3a [redacted] inclusive. Since the origin al material was in Russian, an effort has been made when translating the German to determine the original Russian term wherever possible. This is facilitated by the Russian fondness for abbreviations. In these translations into English the probable meaning of the abbreviation will be given in parenthesis the first time it occurs in each report.

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20 August 1943

The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report 6/8

(Based on Domestic Radio Traffic)

1) Personnel Situation

(1) Voroshilovgrad has informed the People's Commissariat of the Heavy Machine Industry in Moscow that drafting in the city and rajon of Voroshilovgrad is meeting with great difficulties. The able-bodied population is practically unavailable. The average daily recruitment comes to five workers.

(2) Bookkeeping work is lagging at a wharf in Irkutsk Rajon. The bookkeepers and other office employees are frequently assigned to other work.

(3) The Krasnoyarsk NKRF must give back 70 locksmiths and 40 turners originally assigned from the Peoples' Commissariat of the Fish Industry.

(4) In Surashevka the entire body of the Trade School is to be transferred to the local shipyard. 150 new technical students are to be admitted immediately.

(5) The Khabarovsk NKRF has the following personnel for the third quarter:

	Number	Wages
Workers	373	634,000 rubles
Engineer-technical personnel	88	318,000 rubles
Unclassified personnel	48	88,400 rubles
Drafted personnel (?)	36	26,000 rubles

(6) The Ust-Usa NKRF has the following personnel for the entire year of 1943:

	Number	Wages
Ship personnel for passenger ships	75	700,000 rubles
Ship personnel for tugs	450	4,630,000 rubles
Ship personnel for non-self propelled ships	270	1,780,000 rubles
Administrative personnel	16	92,000 rubles
Personnel at moorings	180	1,890,000 rubles
Communications personnel	85	580,000 rubles
Transport workers	54	32,400 rubles
Apprentices	50	128,000 rubles

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(7) In Rostov/Don the first worker transport has arrived for the offices of the Peoples' Commissariat of the Aviation Industry. Rostov/Don is requesting 500 beds for accommodating them.

(8) In July premiums for good output were allotted to the following NKRF enterprises:

Novosibirsk NKRF (Ob Steamship Agency)	70,000 rubles
Novosibirsk Port	20,000 rubles
Military Reconstruction Directorate in Rostov/Don	20,000 rubles
Water Transport Base Molotov	15,000 rubles
NKRF Plant "Butyakov" (Svenigovo)	15,000 rubles
NKRF Plant "Zhdanov" (Gorkij)	15,000 rubles

II. The Food Situation

(9) According to a report of 11 August from Alma Ata, a good harvest is expected in this oblast'. The harvest is almost gathered in the southern and western parts. By working day and night, it is hoped that the job will be completed in three days in Karaganda and Kurgan rajons.

(10) Good agricultural yields were obtained in Rostov Oblast'. Rostov Oblast' is to send the following from its 1943 harvest to the Red Army:

11,540 tons of potatoes
26,595 tons of vegetables

of which to the southwestern front:

3,000 tons of potatoes
6,000 tons of vegetables

of which to the southern front:

8,540 tons of potatoes
20,595 tons of vegetables

In addition, Rostov Grain Procurement is to ship 484 tons of mustard to Balashov.

The following authorizations for food were noted:

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	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(11)	Nazran, Checheno-Ingush Oblast' Barley Mill	300 tons	Corn	Rostov/Don Grain Procurement	To be sent immediately for producing flour
(12)	Stalingrad NKRF	1.5	Oats	Stalingrad, Grain Procurement	For August
(13)	Stalingrad, Lower Volga Steamship Agency	1.8	Oats	---	---
(14)	Alma Ata NKRF	1	Fodder grain	---	In August for horses at ship repair plants
(15)	Gorkij NKRF	1	Fodder grain	---	"
(16)	Yaroslavl NK RF	1	Fodder grain	---	"
(17)	Irkutsk, Water Transport Base	0.5	Fodder grain	---	"
(18)	Kazan NKRF	1	Fodder grain	---	"
(19)	Krasnoyarsk NKRF	5	Fodder grain	---	"
(20)	Kujbyshev NKRF	1	Fodder grain	---	"
(21)	Saratov NKRF	1	Fodder grain	---	"
(22)	Semipalatinsk NKRF	2.5	Fodder grain	Alma Ata	"
(23)	Stalingrad NKRF	1	Fodder grain	---	"
(24)	North Caucasus Front	150	Pickles	Krasnodar Sovkhoz Trust	---
	"	1500	Fruit	"	---
(25)	Bor NKRF	30	Salt	Gorkij NKRF	---
(26)	Gorkij Water Transport Base	40	Salt	"	---
(27)	Gorkij NKRF	15	Salt	---	---
(28)	Kirov NKRF	10	Salt	Vladimirovka NKRF	---
(29)	Ufa NKRF	10	Salt	"	---
(30)	Voskresensk NKRF	20	Salt	Gorkij NKRF	---
(31)	Balashov	484	Mustard	Rostov/Don Grain Procurement	---

III. Oil Supply

(32) In a message of 16 August 1943 from Rostov/Don to Moscow, it was said that: "According to plan 65 tank cars of avtol were to be dispatched from Batumi in the first half of August. However, there has been no shipment. We request that the amount mentioned previous1 be included in the plan for the second half of August. Since ligroin allotments for the most part are not being covered, we request that Makhachkala be ordered to ship immediately 40 tank cars of ligroin to Tikhoretsk and 60 tank cars to Batajsk."

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(33) The following authorizations were noted:

a. Fuel:

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(34)	Kamuste, NKRF Plant "Ulyanov-Lenin"	500 tons	Mazut	Gorkij "Volga Tanker"	---
(35)	Starobelsk, NK of Sovkhozes	26	Oil	Starobelsk, Oil Supply	For September
(36)	Svenigovo, Plant "Butyakov"	400	Motor oil	Astrakhan	---
(37)	Starobelsk, NK of Sovkhozes	10	Diesel oil	Starobelsk, Oil Supply	For September
	"	250	Petroleum	"	"
(38)	Kujbyshev NKRF	0.7	Petroleum	---	In addition for August
	"	1	Gasoline	---	
(39)	Starobelsk, NK of Sovkhozes	38	Gasoline	Starobelsk, Oil Supply	For September
	"	23	Ligroin	"	"
(40)	Kujbyshev NKRF	0.5	Ligroin	Kujbyshev, Oil Supply	For August

b. Lubricants:

(41)	Pyatigorsk Alcohol Trust	0.2	Motor oil	Krasnodar Oil Supply	In the 3rd quarte
	"	0.9	Machine oil	"	"
	"	2.5	Machine oil distillate	"	"
	"	1.6	Cylinder oil	"	"
	"	0.1	Nigrol	"	"
	"	0.6	Solidol	"	"

IV. Coal Supply

(42) Voroshilovgrad Coal and Rostov Coal have fulfilled the plan for the first ten-day period of August as follows:

	Coal Hauling	Coal Shipment
Voroshilovgrad Coal	84%	45%
Rostov Coal	88%	54%

Both combines as well as the trusts "Sverdlov Coal", "Frunze Coal", "Krasnodon Coal", "Shakhty Anthracite", "Nesvetaj Anthracite", and "Gukov Coal" show a serious decrease in production results in relation to the third ten day period in July.

(43) Plant 755 in Shchelkovo (Moscow Oblast') had to discontinue war production due to the lack of Don coal. Instead of the expected 1000 tons of coal only 90 tons were sent up to now

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(44) In Komsomolsk a dredger is idle due to the lack of coal. The Inland Steamship Agency was not able to ship the necessary coal from Khabarovsk because of the lack of tonnage.

(45) In July the Astrakhan NKRF did not buy the 500 tons of coal procured in Sarepta. At present there are no coal stocks in Sarepta.

(46) The Chief of the Division of Hospitals in Rostov/Don is urging delivery of the yearly requirement of 630 tons of coal. As of 1 August only 6% had been sent.

(47) The Abkhazian Trust for Communal Feeding in Sukhumi had a balance of 7 tons of Tkvarcheli coal on 1 August. The vinegar plant in Tbilisi had a balance of 10 tons of Tkvibuli coal on 1 August.

The following authorizations were noted:

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(48)	Cherdyn Shipyard	20 tons	Kozelsk Coal	Molotov	---
	"	20	Kuznetsk "	Molotov	---
(49)	Novocherkassk Machine Plant	20	Thermo anthracite	Shakhty, Directorate of Thermo-anthracite	In August
(50)	Astrakhan, "Volga Tanker"	26	Coke	---	In August
(51)	Astrakhan Plant "Kujbyshev"	14	Coke	---	In August
(52)	Kirov NKRF	9	Coke	---	Through the Kama Steamship Agency
(53)	Krasnoyarsk, Ship Repair Plant	20	Coke	---	---
(54)	Molotov, NKRF Plant "Staryj Burlak"	75	Coke	---	Including: 13 tons to Moscow Steamship Agency 6 tons to Belaya Steamship Agency 5 tons to Vyatka Steamship Agency 6 tons to Moscow-Volga Canal

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V. Wood Supply

(55) Large allotments of lumber for ship construction were noted. They were intended for ship construction as well as for repair purposes. At times allotments for the building/repair period in the winter of 1943-44 were in question. Thus, the Omsk NKRF had received only 3,300 cubic meters of the previously allotted 14,000 cubic meters of ship-construction lumber as of 1 July. (cf. tables).

(56) According to a message to Kujbyshev and to the Stalingrad NKRF, floating caravans have lost 28,000 cubic meters of timber en route. The timber which was lost is to be recovered immediately and sent on to Astrakhan.

(57) The Kujbyshev NKRF is to return immediately 69 tons of floating tackle to the timber procurement offices. If delivery is not made, the shipment of ship-construction timber to Kujbyshev through the Peoples' Commissariat of Timber will be discontinued.

(58) There have been difficulties in providing the Ulan Ude NKRF with draught horses for timber procurement during the fall and winter months. Timber Procurement of the NKRF in Cherdyn received 10 horses from the local shipyard. These, however, are to be used only for shipping ship-construction timber.

Authorizations noted were as follows:

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(59)	Blagoveshchensk River Fleet Technical School	760 cu. m.	Firewood	---	---
(60)	Omsk NKRF	60,000	Firewood	---	Allotment during navigation year of 1943
(61)	Chkalovsk, NKRF Plant "Ulyanov Lenin"	10,000	Firewood	---	---
(62)	Kostroma NKRF	2,000	Ship-construction timber	---	---
(63)	Omsk NKRF	14,000	Ship-construction timber	---	Allotment in navigation year of 1943, including 3,300 cu. m. received by 1 July

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	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(64)	Pavlodar, Upper Irtysh Steamship Agency	2,000	Ship-construction timber	Omsk	In August, for ship repair purposes in the winter of 1943/1944
(65)	Semipalatinsk NKRF	4,000	"	---	For ship construction purposes
(66)	Uralsk NKRF	300	"	Saratov	For ship repair purposes
(67)	Don-Kuban Reconstruction Directorate	5,000	Round timber	Stalingrad NKRF	---
(68)	Lower Volga Steamship Agency	15,000	"	"	---
(69)	Molotov, Ship Repair Plant "Dzerzhinskij"	75	Sawn timber	Molotov, C.D. of Timber Supply	---
(70)	Saratov Ship Repair Plant	62	Sawn timber	Saratov, C. D. of Timber Supply	---
(71)	Tbilisi C.D. of Wood Supply	6,000	Packing boards	---	To be received for citrus harvest
(72)	Baku	400	Barrels	---	July plan - to be shipped by Kujbyshev NKRF
(73)	Canning factories in Central Siberia	600	Barrels	---	In August - to be shipped by Novosibirsk NKRF

VI. Production

(74) As a result of a message to the Blagoveshchensk NKRF, work on collective tasks, not assigned by the State Defense Committee, is to be discontinued.

(75) In the year 1942/43, ship repair work on 363 units of 174,440 tons was carried out at the Ust-Usa NKRF. Repairs on 327 units of 154,550 tons are expected for the year 1943/44

(76) The following production program for tugs has been confirmed for the third quarter:

Baturino Shipyard - four tugs of 3,000 tons in July and two tugs of 1500 tons in August

Tavda Shipyard - a tug of 1700 tons in August and a tug of 1700 tons in September

Rechapovo Shipyard - five wooden flatboats of 250 tons in August and two wooden flat boats of 100 tons in September

Chulpan Shipyard - two wooden flatboats of 200 tons in August and one wooden flatboat of 100 tons in September

(77) A yearly production program in the amount of 8,000,000 rubles and of 11,720,000 rubles was confirmed for the Gorodets NKRF and for Svenigovo respectively.

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(78) The Novosibirsk NKRF is to complete 560 sq. m. of barracks in the third quarter.

(79) The Dvurechnaya (Kharkov Oblast') enterprise of the NK of Building Materials reports that electric assembly was completed at the cement plant. Electric current is not yet available in the city. The plant can produce 30 tons of cement daily. There are 300 tons of cement at the plant warehouse.

(80) Molotov, Inland Navigation Supply is receiving 45 ventilators from the plant in Shadrinsk.

(81) The Voroshilovgrad "VPU" (Military Post Directorate?) has informed the NK for Communications in Moscow that up to 1 August 812 km of circuit were again set up within the oblast' with 4,625 km. of cable. In accorance with an order, 590 km. of circuit with 3,932 km. of cable have been put in operation.

(82) Newly noted plants:

Plant	Place	Remarks
Plant 44	Marks (not located)	---
Plant 151	Gorkij	Subordinate to the NK of the Rubber Industry (cf Report 3/6)
Plant 590	Novosibirsk (?)	---
Plant 675	Petropavlovsk	---
Plant 773	Kostroma	Subordinate to the NK of the Mortar Industry
Plant for Impregnating Railroad Ties	Yaroslavl	---
Plant "3rd International"	Makhachkala	Delivers wadding

VII. Transport Situation

(83) In Stalingrad the movement of scrap metal is not proceeding satisfactorily. Ships are loaded with unusually heavy objects, such as tanks, etc., so that unloading is not possible for destinations which do not have cranes.

(84) The Ust-Usa NKRF has not fulfilled the planned transportation program. In order to insure fulfillment of the plan for August, Ust-Usa must ship out 17,500 tons of various kinds of goods in the second ten-day period.

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(85) The procurement and shipment of timber was carried out unsatisfactorily by the NKRF offices in Ufa. The fulfillment of the planned figure for the third quarter is, therefore, seriously in question.

(86) In order to settle its entire debt, the Omsk NKRF must ship 90,000 tons in the second ten-day period of August.

(87) The Moscow NKRF Chief Directorate reprimanded Omsk sharply because 20 instead of the prescribed 4 hours were required to load a coal train of 58 cars.

(88) The turnover of goods in Semipalatinsk, Novosibirsk, and Kineshma is proceeding unsatisfactorily, e.g.:

In Semipalatinsk only 26 of the 66 cars allotted during the first five days in August could be loaded.

In Novosibirsk 150 cars of millet could not be transshipped because of the lack of sacks.

In Kineshma, instead of 32 cars, only 10 could be loaded in the first 9 days of August.

(89) The following planned figures for timber shipment in August were noted:

Office	Amount a) Established plan figures	Amount b) Voluntary above-plan shipment
Ulan Ude NKRF	100,000 tons	30,000 tons
Krasnoyarsk	30,000 (?) tons	75,000 tons
Irkutsk	----------	10,000 tons

(90) The Astrakhan NKRF must place tonnage of 2,000 tons at the disposal of the Vladimirovka NKRF for salt shipment.

(91) In August the Kujbyshev NKRF is to ship 1,500 tons of limestone from Shiryaevo to Kostroma for Plant No. 773 of the Peoples' Commissariat of the Mortar Industry.

VIII. The Civil Air Fleet

(92) Major General Avseevich and Major General Berenson were mentioned on the Civil Air Fleet radio. Their rank and area of responsibility in the Civil Air Fleet have been unknown heretofore.

(93) A technical repair directorate of the Civil Air Fleet in Moscow has been mentioned for the first time. This directorate receives reports about the situation at aircraft, tractor, and motor vehicle parks from individual flight regiments.

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(94) The cover name "Rekord" has appeared for the first time. It concerns a large aircraft repair workshop, according to reports.

(95) The office in Tashkent gives the following report for July about an airline:

flight hours	98 hours
distance covered	17,608 km.
passengers dispatched	149 persons
freight dispatched	5,316 kg.

(96) It has again been confirmed that the 4th Air Regiment has been placed near the front. The 4th Air Regiment is to send in a report about flights on the front to the Chief Directorate in Moscow.

(97) Every month the "Zolotov" Group receives a number of unoccupied rooms in sanatoriums for flight personnel.

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report 5/8

Dated: 17 August 1943

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Office of Research & Reports

Strategic Division

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PREFACE

During the Second World War the German Signal Intelligence Control Center of the Staff of the Chief of Army Signal Service (HNW, LNA) issued a series of reports to show the USSR military-economic situation as reflected in Russia n internal plain language traffic. These reports appeared at short, irregular intervals, usually six per month, for the period October 1942-March 1945. Eighty three of these reports have been translated and issued by [redacted]

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It is planned to issue a complete set of translations of the reports, beginning with the most recent and working backward, but omitting those already translated by [redacted]

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17 August 1943

The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report 5/8

(Based on domestic radio traffic)

Individual Messages

1) Personnel Situation

(1) In accordance with an order of 20 July from the Council of People's Commissars, draft exemptions have been extended to 1 September 1943 for employees of the offices of the People's Commissariat for the Food Industry.

(2) All the technical students, who have completed the trade schools run by the enterprises of the People's Commissariat for the River Fleet in Kujbyshev, Arkul, Ufa and Omsk, are scheduled for NKRF enterprises and may not be transferred to other organizations.

(3) The following NKRF enterprises are assigning the following personnel for timber procurement work in the third quarter:

Enterprise	Personnel	Salary
Novosibirsk	652	583000 rubles
Semipalatinsk	17	12000 rubles

(4) Planned estimates for individual NKRF enterprises for the third quarter follow:

a) number of personnel
b) quarterly salary in thousands of rubles

Enterprise	Workers		Engineering-Technical Personnel		Unclassified Personnel		Conscripted (?) Personnel	
	a)	b)	a)	b)	a)	b)	a)	b)
Omsk	994	1186.3	118	282.1	71	97	66	26
Krasnoyarsk	1026	1152	148	347	79	110	69	34
Irkutsk	300	345	59	156	32	53	27	11.

(5) In accordance with a decree from the Central Committee, Omsk-NKRF is to train 35 nurses by the end of the year.

(6) In Stavropol Oblast' 200 persons were mobilized for construction work in Baksan.

(7) According to a message to Omsk-NKRF, transporting wounded members of the Armed Forces who have been released from hospitals by ship should be handled with great care by NKRF enterprises.

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(8) Members of the following NKRF enterprises received the following bonuses for good performance in July:

Enterprise	Bonus (rubles)	Remarks
Kujbyshev	45000	---
Molotov	45000	---
Lower Volga Steamship Agency	52000	---
Rostov	20000	---
NKRF Plant in Chistopol	15000	---
Kama Steamship Agency	50000	Above-plan fulfillment of transport plan in July
Levshino Landing Places	20000	"
Upper Amur Steamship Agency	40000	"
Lower Amur Steamship Agency	75000	"
Khabarovsk, Harbor	20000	"

2) Food Situation

(9) According to a government decree, agricultural machines and equipment, which are not being used in the sovkhozes and machine-tractor stations, are to be made available to those in charge of small gardens.

(10) Ust Ussa-NKRF is to report on how many auxiliary agricultural enterprises received additional land from kolkhozes and other organizations. It is to be reported whether it is possible to transfer this land toward profitable endeavor over a long period of time.

(11) The workers of Timber Procurement at the River Fleet in Irkutsk are not receiving sufficient rations. As a result, Irkutsk was ordered to supply all the workers with the established norms and the Stakhanov workers with an additional ration.

(12) Uralsk-NKRF reports that the sale of vegetables on the open market was forbidden. Uralsk expects a harvest of 200 tons of cucumbers, but the possibility exists of pickling only 25 tons. Out of a daily harvest of 5 tons, only 1 ton can be used for communal feeding. In order to prevent large amounts of cucumbers from spoiling, approval is requested to permit the sale of vegetables on the open market to harvest workers who fulfill the scheduled work norms and to ship's personnel.

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(13) Khabarovsk-NKRF receives from Vladivostok 7 tons of alcohol for the Lower Amur Steamship Agency and 1 ton for the Upper Amur Steamship Agency. This alcohol is designated to supply the dock workers who handle imported goods in Nikolaevsk, Komsomolsk, Khabarovsk and Blagoveshchensk.

(14) The supply offices of the Kama Steamship Agency are receiving 428 rabbits from Chistopol.

(15) Sovkhoz "Vodnik" in Balakovo is lacking containers and salt for canning vegetables. The result is that the vegetables will spoil.

(16) Stalingrad-NKRF reports that the completion of barrels and attachments for canning purposes is proceeding very slowly. Since their completion is not to be expected before 10 September, the danger exists that the picked vegetables will spoil.

(17) Gorkij River Fleet Supply was ordered to purchase 20000 sacks for transporting vegetables and potatoes.

(18) Stavropol Grain Procurement reports that sunflowers, mustard and castor beans were procured at places with railway junctions for shipment. The 700 railroad cars needed for this purpose have not been made available.

3) Oil Supply

(19) According to a message of 11 August, all Oil Supply offices, on the basis of a government decree, were ordered to furnish fuel until the end of the navigation period to the agricultural enterprises of NKRF in the same way as to other NKRF enterprises.

(20) For the third quarter Omsk-NKRF received the following consumption norms of fuel for every 1000 ton/kilometers:

for tugs and freight ships	77 kilograms
for passenger ships	105 kilograms

The following authorizations of oil products were noted:

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Fuel

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(21)	Alekseevka, Ship Repair Yard	80 tons	Motor oil	Saratov-NKRF	---
(22)	Gorkij, Upper Volga Steamship Agency	200	"	"	---
(23)	Kamuste, River Fleet	120	"	"	---
(24)	Kryushi, Ship Repair Workshops	100	"	"	---
(25)	Kujbyshev, River Fleet	200	"	"	---
(26)	Molotov, Kama Steamship Agency	200	"	"	---
(27)	Chistopol, Ship Repair Yard	100	"	"	---
(28)	Gorkij, NKRF Technical School	0.4	Petroleum	---	Allotment for Aug/Sep
(29)	Kazan, NKRF Technical School	0.3	"	---	"
(30)	Molotov, NKRF Technical School	0.4	"	---	"
(31)	Rostov, NKRF Technical School	0.2	"	---	"
(32)	Gorkij, NKRF Technical School	0.4	Gasoline	---	"
(33)	Kazan, NKRF Technical School	0.1	"	---	"
(34)	Molotov, NKRF Technical School	0.2	"	---	"
(35)	Rostov, NKRF Technical School	0.2	"	---	"

(36) Kujbyshev-NKRF received 1035 tons of mazut from the local Oil Supply Office and 1500 tons from Syzran.

4) Production & Construction

(37) Gorkij, NKRF Plant "Molotov", is to assure the completion of two motor cutters by 31 August.

(38) For the third quarter 20000 rubles for shipbuilding and 20000 rubles for assembly work were granted to the shipyard in Orel (150 km north of Molotov). For the same period 150000 rubles for shipbuilding and 50000 rubles for assembly work were given to the shipyard in Cherdyn.

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(39) A new dock was completed in Alekseevka which is apparently allotted to the shipyard in Raznezhe.

(40) A message to Ust Ussa-NKRF mentions workshops and a floating dock in Tulubev (?) (or Tulubevsk?) under the Northern River Fleet.

(41) Production work is being delayed at an NKRF plant in Novosibirsk thru the lack of canvas and red lead.

(42) For the completion of a building of an NKRF plant in Chistopol 20 tons of cement are scheduled for August and 10 tons for September. There are no allotments of nails and glass.

(43) A glassware factory of the NK for the Food Industry is bein g built in Kutais.

(44) In August Kujbyshev-NKRF received 300 rolls of roofing cardboard for building purposes from the local roofing cardboard factory and will distribute them as follows:

Plant "Teplokhod"	150 rolls
NKRF Directorate	50 rolls
Plant for Salvage Equipment "Kalinin"	50 rolls
Shipyard in Syask (?)	50 rolls

(45) A message to Kujbyshev-NKRF indicates that electric motors, which cannot be repaired within the next three months in their own NKRF enterprises, are to be turned over to industry. For this reason, industry has to make available machines ready for use in the amount of 25% of the delivered electric motors.

(46) Astrakhan "Volgatanker" received from:

Molotov	4 electric welding apparatuses
Uralsk	2 electric welding apparatuses
Kujbyshev	7 electric welding apparatuses
Gorkij	1 autogenous welding apparatus

(47) Molotov-NKRF is to receive 4959 meters of imported conveyor bands.

(48) Newly noted plants

Plant	Location	Remarks
Shipyard	Syask (?)	---
Plant 'Kalinin"	---	Production of salvage equipment
Plant #199	Khabarovsk	---

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7) Transport Situation

(49) The Lower Irtysh Steamship Agency fulfilled the July transport plan by 106.8%.

The difference between the planned figures and actual fulfillment was as follows:

Freight	Planned Figure	Actual Fulfillment	Percentage
Grain	54500 Tons	55403 Tons	101.2
Steel	150000	151000	100.7
Coal	5000	5815	106.4
Timber on ships	91000	86036	94.5
Timber on rafts	79600	107765	137
Total	380100 Tons	406019 Tons	106.8

(50) The raft transport plan was reduced for the following offices:

Molotov	to 290000 tons	80000000 ton/kilometers
Khabarovsk	to 15000 tons	2500000 ton/kilometers
Krasnoyarsk	to 48000 tons	45000000 ton/kilometers
Yakutsk	to 15000 tons	13700000 ton/kilometers

(51) In the third quarter the Upper Irtysh Steamship Agency has to transport 65000 tons of loam for the People's Commissariat for Ferrous Metallurgy. Three steamers and 12 tugs are being designated for this assignment.

(52) Semipalatinsk has to float 2400 tons of timber in the second ten-day period of Augus

(53) Accordin g to the August plan Gorkij-NKRF has to transport 275000 tons of wooden logs and Molotov-NKRF 627000 tons. Of these amounts, 280600 tons are designated for paper factories.

(54) Stalingrad-NKRF is to discontinue immediately the shipment of metals to Kujbyshev, since the landing places of Kujbyshev Harbor are temporarily overloaded with freight.

(55) In the first seven days of August Ulan Ude-NKRF is 1.6% behind in the fulfillment of the transport plan. In order to guarantee fulfillment of the plan, Ulan Ude-NKRF must transport the following in the second ten-day period of August:

8000 tons	logs
500 tons	salt
4500 tons	other freight

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(56) In Novosibirsk-NKRF the number of damaged ship's boilers and engine plants is once again on the increase.

(57) The Water Transport Bases in Ust Ussa and Omsk have not carried out the necessary dredging work for deepening the channel. In the Upper Pechora the water depth of 120 kilometers does not meet the requirements.

(58) Petroleum, which is destined for the Oil Sales in Kharkov from Astrakhan, is being shipped to Railway Station "Urasovo" (130 kilometers east of Kharkov) (North Donets Railway). Petroleum, which is destined for the Oil Sales in Voroshilovgrad from Makhachkala, is being shipped to Railway Station "Likhaj" (80 kilometers southeast of Voroshilovgrad) (Southeastern Railway).

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14 August 1943

The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report 4/8

(Based on domestic radio traffic)

Individual Messages

1.)Metal Supply

(1) Released plan figures for scrap metal deliveries and reports on unsatisfactory scrap metal deliveries:

Quantity	Period	Place of Delivery	Remarks
150 tons	3rd quarter	Stavropol, Plant "Kavkaz-kaya Pobeda"	Increased collection
50 tons	3rd quarter	Kirovakan, Chemical Plant	Delivered only 1 ton in July
3 tons	3rd quarter	Stavropol, Cattle Procurement	Should supply at least 2 tons in Aug.
10 tons	3rd quarter	Ilijsk, NKRF	--

(2) Plant "Generator" of the Chief Directorate for Aircraft Supply in Tiflis delivered 35 tons of scrap iron from 10 to 20 July.

(3) The copper rolling mill in Tiflis manufactured in July 48 tons of copper products, including 5 tons on 28 July and 4 tons both on 29 and 30 July. The remaining balance of unshipped products totalled 73 tons on 29 July.

(4) Stalingrad NKRF transported 18,600 tons of metal in July.

(5) Kujbyshev NKRF disposed of a zinc stock of 3.2 tons on 2 August.

(6) The Manganese Trust in Chiaturi shut down a cableway because of the lack of cable.

(7) The NKRF workshops in Alekseevka required in June for ship repairs 60 tons of iron, which have not yet arrived.

Identified authorizations and deliveries:

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I. Authorizations

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(8)	Ulan Ude NKRF	0.2 ton	Silver graphite	---	In 3rd quarter
(9)	Chistopol NKRF	80	Cast iron	Molotov, NKRF Plant "Kujbyshev"	---
(10)	Kazan, Waterways Directorate	1	Sheet iron	---	---
(11)	Gorkij, NKRF	2	Sheet iron	Plant "Butyakov"	---
(12)	Tiflis, Trans-caucasus Railroad	60	Sheet iron	---	---
(13)	Molotov, NKRF Plant "Staryj Bur-lak"	146	Sheet metal	---	---
(14)	Derbent, "Krasnyj Metallist"	15	Roofing sheet	Bakinsk, Metal Sales	In August 1943
(15)	Baku, Harbor	3	Nails	Tiflis, Trust for Metal Products	In 3rd quarter
(16)	Ordzhonikidze, "Elektrozink"	2	Nails	Saratov	---
(17)	Ordzhonikidze, "Elektrozink"	2.5	Welding rods	Mizur	---
(18)	Kirovakan, Chemical Plant	3000 meters	Wire	Kirovakan, C.D. for Chemistry	---
(19)	Tiflis, Plant "Kirov"	60 tons	Pipe	Pervouralsk, Plant #703	---

II. Deliveries

(20)	Kazan, Copper Combine	1 car	Steel	Sverdlovsk	---
(21)	---	8 tons	Sectional iron	Tiflis, Metal Sales	From 1 to 20 July
		24	Steel sheets	Tiflis, Metal Sales	From 1 to 20 July
(22)	Kujbyshev NKRF	4	Nails	---	For 2nd quarter
(23)	Kujbyshev NKRF	1	Wire	---	For 2nd quarter

(24) The Manganese Trust in Chiaturi shipped 15,586 tons of manganese ore from 1 to 27 July, including 513 tons to Magnitogorsk. On 1 August 920 tons were shipped, including 70 tons to Magnitogorsk.

2. Oil Supply

(25) A message from Moscow to Uralsk NKRF stated: "According to an order of the Government you can procure in August and September your requirement of mazut in Gur'ev without special allotments in unlimited quantities. Use this favorable situation for a partial shipment of mazut also to Uralsk."

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The following authorizations and deliveries of oil products were identified:

I. Authorizations

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
A. Motor fuels					
(26)	Dokshukino, Acetone Plant	36 tons	Oil	---	For July and August
(27)	Krasnodar, Oil Supply	33 tank cars	Motor oil	Groznyj Oil Supply	The delivery is to be carried by 25 August
	"	500 tons	Motor oil	Groznyj Oil Supply	The delivery is to be carried by 15 August.
	"	450 tank cars	Mazut	Groznyj Oil Supply	The delivery is to be carried by 25 August.
(28)	(? Georgia ?)	3000 tons	Mazut	---	Should be shipped ahead of schedule
(29)	Georgian Oil Supply	200	Diesel oil	---	Should be used from own stocks
(30)	Sanok, Combine	1.5	Petroleum	Georgian Oil Supply	Should be delivered in August
(31)	Rachensk, Combine	1.5	Petroleum	Georgian Oil Supply	Should be delivered in August
(32)	Krasnodar, C.D. of Flour Supply	2	Petroleum	---	Should be received in Aug.
(33)	Sanok, Combine	5	Gasoline	Georgian Oil Supply	Should be delivered in Aug.
(34)	Rachensk, Combine	5	Gasoline	Georgian Oil Supply	Should be delivered in Aug.
(35)	Tiflis, Georgian Canning Trust	120	Gasoline	---	For August
(36)	Ordzhonikidze, NK for Trade	4.3	Gasoline	Groznyj, Oil Sales	For August
(37)	Krasnodar, Transport Procurement	5	Gasoline	---	For August
(38)	Georgian Oil Supply	80	Gasoline	---	Should be used from own stocks
(39)	Krasnodar, C.D. of Flour Supply	1	Gasoline	---	Should be received in Aug.
B. Lubricants					
(40)	Ilijsk, NKRF	1 ton	Machine oil	Alma Ata	For the 3rd quarter
(41)	Novosibirsk, NKRF	2	Machine oil	---	For the 3rd quarter
(42)	Ulan Ude, NKRF	6	Machine oil	---	For the 3rd quarter
(43)	Semipalatinsk, NKRF	7	Machine oil	---	For the 3rd quarter

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	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(44)	Irkutsk, NKRF	6.5 tons	Machine oil	---	For the 3rd quarter
(45)	Ilijsk, NKRF	0.5 ton	Motor oil	Alma Ata	"
(46)	Novosibirsk, NKRF	1.5 ton	Motor oil	---	"
(47)	Tiflis, Georgian Oil Supply	175	Motor oil	---	Should be used in August for own needs
(48)	Ulan Ude, NKRF	7	Cylinder oil	---	For the 3rd quarter
(49)	Irkutsk, NKRF	7	Cylinder oil	---	"
(50)	Ulan Ude, NKRF	0.3	Spindle oil	---	"
(51)	Semipalatinsk, NKRF	0.5	Spindle oil	---	"
(52)	Ilijsk, NKRF	0.5	Viscosine	Alma Ata	"
(53)	Novosibirsk, NKRF	1.5	Viscosine	---	"
(54)	Ulan Ude, NKRF	5	Viscosine	---	"
(55)	Irkutsk, NKRF	6	Viscosine	---	"
(56)	Semipalatinsk, NKRF	6	Viscosine	---	"
(57)	Ilijsk, NKRF	0.2	Nigrol	Alma Ata	"
(58)	Novosibirsk, NKRF	0.3	Nigrol	---	"
(59)	Ulan Ude, NKRF	2	Nigrol	---	"
(60)	Irkutsk, NKRF	2	Nigrol	---	"
(61)	Semipalatinsk, NKRF	1	Nigrol	---	"
(62)	Ilijsk, NKRF	1.4	Avtol	Alma Ata	"
(63)	Novosibirsk, NKRF	3	Avtol	---	"
(64)	Ulan Ude, NKRF	12	Avtol	---	"
(65)	Irkutsk, NKRF	14	Avtol	---	"
(66)	Semipalatinsk, NKRF	10	Avtol	---	"
(67)	Ilijsk, NKRF	0.5	Solidol	---	"
(68)	Novosibirsk, NKRF	2	Solidol	---	"
(69)	Ulan Ude, NKRF	4.5	Solidol	---	"
(70)	Irkutsk, NKRF	9	Solidol	---	"
(71)	Semipalatinsk, NKRF	10	Solidol	---	"
		0.5	Transformer oil	---	"

II. Deliveries

A. Motor fuels

(72)	Magnitogorsk, Combine	17 tank cars	Mazut	Krasnovodsk, Oil Base	In July
(73)	Magnitogorsk, Construction Project	8	Mazut	"	In July
(74)	Magnitogorsk, Combine	5	Oil	"	In July
(75)	Krasnodar, NK for Procurement	57	Gasoline	---	Received in July for grain transport

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B. Lubricants

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(76)	Magnitogorsk, Combine	5 tank cars	Machine oil	Krasnovodsk, Oil Base	Received in July
	"	1	Spindle oil	"	"
	"	2	Viscosine	"	"
(77)	Magnitogorsk, Construction Procurement	2	Viscosine	"	"
		1	Cylinder oil	"	"
(78)	Magnitogorsk, Combine	2	Cylinder oil	"	"

3.) Textile Supply, Clothing, Shoes

(79) The Sovkhozes of the Rostov on Don Oblast' should deliver in the course of the third quarter 33 tons of wool.

(80) Plant "Tsentrolit"in Tiflis requires for the community dwellings:

1,000 pieces	sheets
1,000	pillow cases
500	winter covers
500	summer covers
500	mattress covers
500	towels

(81) Kujbyshev NKRF requires for repair purposes 1,200 meters of light sail cloth.

Identified authorizations and deliveries:

1.) Authorizations

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(82)	Pereslavl, NK for Fish Industry, "Krasnoe Ekho" works	500 tons	Cotton	---	In July
(83)	Kirov	1 car	Wool	---	For felt boots
(84)	Ilijsk, NKRF	10 tons	Flax fibre	Bijsk, Flax Trust	In 3rd quarter
(85)	Omsk, NKRF	80	"	---	"
(86)	Blagoveshchensk, NKRF	5	"	---	"
(87)	Irkutsk, NKRF	10	"	Novosibirsk, Flax Trust	"
(88)	Omsk, Water Transport Base	10	"	Omsk, Flax Trust	"
(89)	Semipalatinsk, NKRF	10	Oakum	Omsk	---
(90)	Stalingrad, NKRF	1 car	Cotton goods	Stalingrad, Textile Supply	For second quarter of 1943

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	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(91)	Erevan, Armenia NK for Light Industry	13,000 meters	Cotton goods	Erevan, Textile Supply	For second quarter of 1943
(92)	Tiflis, Georgian NK for Light Industry	50,000	Cotton goods	Tiflis, Textile Mill	For civlian tailors
	"	45,000	Cotton thread	"	Price 45,000 r.
		3,000	Lining material	"	---
(93)	Stalingrad, NKRF	1,500	Tarpaulin	---	Import goods
(94)	Novosibirsk, NKRF	10,000	Sail cloth	---	Import goods
(95)	Molotov, NKRF	800	"	---	---
(96)	Gorkij, NKRF	400	"	---	---
		250 pairs	Shoes	---	---
(97)	Molotov, NKRF	180	Shoes	---	---
(98)	Stalingrad, NKRF	50	Shoes	---	---
(99)	Astrakhan, NKRF	30	Shoes	---	---
(100)	Novosibirsk, NKRF	1,000	Shoes	---	---
(101)	Rostov/Don, NKRF	1,000	Shoes	---	---
(102)	Astrakhan, Fishing Economy	1,000	Rubber boots	Gorkij, River Fleet Supply	---
(103)	Astrakhan, "Volga Tanker"	1,200 pieces	Bed sheets	Moscow	----
		600	Cotton suits	Moscow	---
		150	Pillows	Moscow	---
		1,634 meters	Mattress goods	Moscow	---
		1,000 pieces	Pillow cases	Moscow	---
		200	Towels	Moscow	---
		500	Covers	Moscow	---
		3,000 meters	Wash goods	Moscow	---
		2,000 pairs	Gloves	Moscow	---

2.) Deliveries

(104)	Bronnitsy	300 tons	Wool	Batumi	---
(105)	Ordzhonikidze, Labor Reserve's Supply	2,100 pieces	Blouses	Baku, Labor Reserve's Supply	---
		1,050	Women's skirts	"	---
		1,050	Barettes	"	---
		1,600	Gymnast's clothes	"	---
		1,294	Caps	"	---
		3,200	Men's shirts & hose	"	---
		2,100	Ladies blouses	"	---
		1,000	Sheets	"	---
		2,000	Towels	"	---
		5,000	Handkerchiefs	"	---
		4,000	Pillow cases	"	---
		800	Mattress covers	"	---

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2,000 pieces	Women's shorts	Baku, Supply	Labor Reserve's ---
2,000 pairs	Women's stockings	"	---
1,800	Socks	"	---
2,650	Shoes	"	---
2,600 pieces	Bathing suits	"	---
40	Pack sacks	"	---

(106) Vladimirovka NKRF has a jute stock of 180 tons.

4.) Production and Construction Supplies

(107) In accordance with an order from Moscow, the leather works in Ordzhonikidze was to ship, from the second half of 1943, its entire production for requirements outside North Ossetia A.S.S.R. The oblast' Party office of North Ossetia draws attention to the fact that, because of this order, the plants of the Republic processing leather will shut down because of the lack of goods and requests for the third quarter the procurement of:

400,000 square meters	soft leather goods
200,000	half-hard leather goods
4 tons	hard leather goods for fulfilling the military and civil requirements of the scheduled plan.

(108) A message to Kujbyshev and Stalingrad NKRF stated that, from 1 to 10 August, a report is to be submitted daily on the number of small tow boats repaired for transporting bread grains.

(109) At Krasnoyarsk work is in progress for the erection of a wintering yard for the pontoons of the floating bridge at that place. For this purpose a dredge will be required to work 200 days. However, neither one of the two dredges used in dredging the waterway in the Enisej can be used for this work, since this would lead to an interruption of transport on the Enisej.

(110) The following reports concern shortages in shipbuilding yards and ship repair workshops:

In Ulan Ude the fulfillment of the plan for ship repair work is behind schedule.

In Khabarovsk, where only one 250 ton boat is under construction, the work is not progressing satisfactorily.

In Aralsk and Chardzhou preparations for ship repair work are completely snarled.

Numerous damages to ships and rafts are noted at the Kama Steamship Agency.

The repair of the damaged ships and the salvaging of the wood lost in passage are proceeding unsatisfactorily.

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The work on the dock of Morkovka (Novosibirsk Oblast') proceeds unsatisfactorily. In July according to the plan 19,240 tons of ships' space were to have been available at the dock but only 16,170 tons were uncovered.

The annual plan of the Baturino ship yard for ship construction work was fixed at 90,000 rubles.

Omsk NKRF received from Plant #340 (location unknown) a construction plan for a refrigerator ship of 1,000 tons.

The Saratov ship yard reported the condition of work on the completion of a tow boat to be 39% as of 1 August.

(111) The workshops of the Transport Procurement in Stavropol in the third quarter should complete the following auto repairs according to plan:

3 autos	"ZAS"
3	"ZIS"
4	middle-sized "ZAS"
2	middle-sized "ZIS"

(112) Stalingrad NKRF received from the beginning of August larger tonnage allotments for transporting clay bricks and tiles.

(113) In Chardzhou NKRF the construction of a house of four flats is estimated at a price of 160,000 rubles.

(114) Blagoveshchensk NKRF is to receive one car of refractory brick from the ceramics factory in Sukhoj Log in August.

(115) The Chief Directorate of Supply for Highway Administration in Erevan received 13 cars or 254 tons of cement in July.

(116) The Council of the Armenian People's Commissars in Erevan requires for its PKW 30 sets of tires of the "Vilyus" type, which should be delivered through the Iran-Soviet Transit in Dzhulfa.

(117) Following authorizations of machines, apparatus and material were identified:

18 electric motors for the West Siberian River Fleet
25 electric motors for the Krasnoyarsk NKRF
10 electric motors for the Upper Irtysh Steamship Agency
8 electric motors for the Lower Irtysh Steamship Agency

(118) Vladimirovka NKRF received from Gorkij two generators of 50 and 65 kw. Astrakhan "Volga Tanker" is to receive 6 electric welding apparatuses.

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(119) The Upper Volga Steamship Agency in Gorkij is to receive from Kotlas 213 tons of tar for repairing grain ships.

(120) The Manganese Trust in Chiaturi shipped 28 cars of graphite to Sverdlovsk from 1 to 5 August.

(121) Newly identified plants:

"Kavkazkaya Pobeda" in Stavropol
"Krasnyj Metallist" in Derbent
Plant "Krasnoe Ekho" in Pereslavl (Yaroslavl Oblast')
Starch factory in Bikbardinsk (Perm Oblast')
NKRF Plant "Yaroslavskij" (Irkutsk Oblast')
NKRF Shipyard in Morkovka (Novosibirsk Oblast')
Glass plant in Dzerzhinsk
Roofing paper plant in Murom
Plywood plant in Murom
Creamery in Kolpnyansk (unlocated)
Acetone plant in Dokshukino (23 kilometers east northeast of Nalchik)

5.) Civil Air Fleet

(122) According to three NKRF messages of 5 and 6 August, cooperative work between the Air Fleet and the NKRF was identified for the first time:

By the terms of the Government's decree of 29 July the Air Fleet placed as a substitute possibility the hydroplanes of type 3-2 with full technical equipment at the disposal of:

(1) Upper Volga Steamship Agency in Gorkij

(2) "Volga Tanker" in Astrakhan

(3) Kama Steamship Agency in Molotov

(123) Saratov, Stalingrad, Gorkij, Kazan, Rostov, Krasnodar, and all chiefs of air fields received from Moscow the order to submit daily to the Central Directorate for Supply in Gorkij exact reports on the stock and types of aviation gasoline.

(124) On 27 August a conference is being held in Moscow with the Chiefs of the Political Divisions of the Civil Air Fleet to discuss:

(1) Promotion of political work in the squadrons

(2) Situation of ideological work of the Communists and Komsomols among the enlisted men, problems of the political divisions and Party organizations.

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(125) On the basis of an order of the Chief of the Air Fleet, Tashkent informed an unknown unit of the order to furnish the Party assembly with full details on the preparations for the winter flying season.

(126) A plant in Aktyubinsk reported that it has no tools for the BMW motors (Bayer Motor Plants?) and that there was no authorization for the manufacture of such tools.

(The abbreviation BMW used in the Russian message can possibly be identified as the Bayer Motor Plants, which would justify the concept that the Russians are repairing or building BMW Motors. This supposition is therefore justified, because the Russians, as already reported many times, copied the aircraft of Type JU-52.)

(127) Cooperative work between the 4th Air Army (in the North Caucasus) and the Air Fleet was identified.

(128) Newly identified units of the Civil Air Fleet:

Unit	Locality	Remarks
Rogoshinskij Group	---	Flies over Chimkent (112 kilometers, north-northeast of Tashkent)
Tolgow Group	(?Tashkent ?)	It is possible that the above mentioned Group does not show the size of the previously identified Groups. Since the foregoing report appears to be a training report from the Tashkent training area, this group perhaps can only be the size of a squadron. Clarification is awaited.
4th Squadron	(Sochi ?)	Presumably not identical with the 4th Squadron, subordinate to the 4th Flight Regiment
LARM 32 (flying Aviation Repair Workshop)	---	Possibility that these LARM's are subordinate to the Lasuko Battalion in Baku. Clarification is awaited
LARM 33	---	Possibility that these LARM's are subordinate to the Lasuko Battalion in Baku. Clarification is awaited
ARM 24 (Aviation Repair Workshop)	Khabarovsk	---
Yakutsk Group	Yakutsk	---
"Strela" (Covername) Unit	Irkutsk	Commander possibly SUKHORUKOV. Type of unit still undetermined.

(129) PARM (Mobile Aviation Repair Workshop) of the 4th Flight Regiment (location Khvojnaya) reported to Moscow that in the first and second ten-day periods of July four aircraft motors arrived for repair and four were repaired. The Commander of the PARM is tentatively identified as MOSKVIN.

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(130) The 4th Flight Regiment received 500,000 rubles from Moscow on 9 August.

(131) The Irkutsk-Moscow air line was mentioned for the first time.

(132) Ashkhabad reported the following shipments of sulphur:

on 5 August	18,000 kilos
on 6 August	21,200 kilos
on 7 August	26,400 kilos

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ERRATUM

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In the [redacted] were inadvertently published under FOIAb3a 22/52/TOPSEC/CIA, D/Z. It is suggested that [redacted] be assigned 55/52/TOPSEC/-CIA, D/Z, in order to keep the record straight.

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report 3/8

Dated: 11 August 1943

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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SECURITY INFORMATION

PREFACE

During the Second World War the German Signal Intelligence Control Center of the Staff of the Chief of Army Signal Service (HNW, LNA) issued a series of reports to show the USSR military-economic situation as reflected in Russian internal plain language traffic. These reports appeared at short, irregular intervals, usually six per month, for the period October 1942-March 1943. Eighty-three of these reports have been translated and issued by [redacted] FOIAb3a

It is planned to issue a complete set of translations of the reports, beginning with the most recent and working backward, but omitting those already translated by [redacted] FOIAb3a
The numbering of the items was added by the translator [redacted] FOIAb3a the Germans did this only in the last eighteen reports, [redacted] FOIAb3a inclusive. Since the original material was in Russian, an effort has been made when translating the German to determine the original Russian term wherever possible. This is facilitated by the Russian fondness for abbreviations. In these translations into English the probable meaning of the abbreviation will be given in parenthesis the first time it occurs in each report.

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SECURITY INFORMATION
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11 August 1943

The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report 3/8

(Based on Domestic Radio Traffic)

Individual Messages

1. FOOD SITUATION

(1) From a message from Moscow to Kujbyshev-NKRF (People's Commissariat for the River Fleet): "In order to improve the feeding of children housed in kindergartens, have the food cards taken up from the parents of the children in question in the presence of the Director of Workshops in Alekseevka."

(2) In Kujbyshev-NKRF there is criticism that the offices of Timber Procurement have no system in supplying bread and that no mid-day meals and community feeding have been set up.

(3) Grain Procurement in Nalchik received a carload of imported haricot beans.

(4) Armavir is instructed to deliver at once 320 tons of grain to the state sale points. For this purpose a 20-hour working period for the threshing machines is to be guaranteed.

(5) According to a decree, the production of dried vegetables in Aktyubinsk Oblast' is to be considerably increased. The necessary labor force has already been instructed in courses.

(6) The NK for the Meat and Dairy Industry had mowed 612 hectares up to 20 June and had brought in 710 tons of hay.

(7) Ural'sk-NKRF has brought in 750 hectares of hay and has cut 45 hectares of wheat.

(8) The Canning Industry in Ordzhonikidze is disposing of the following agricultural machines:

5 grass-cutting machines for draft animals
2 grass-cutting machines for tractors
7 rakes
1 threshing machine

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(9) The North Osetian NK for Agriculture in Ordzhonikidze requires 3000 plowshares.

(10) The NK for the Food Industry in Ordzhonikidze is to produce 100 tons of macaroni products in August, according to plan. It is instructed to exceed the planned quantity as much as possible, because an increase of production is desired by the government.

(11) The Tobacco-Fermenting Plant in Sukhumi is to deliver 300 tons of export tobacco. It can deliver only 120 tons.

(12) 100 tons of yarn and 70 tons of thread are authorized to Tobacco Procurement in Tiflis for the tobacco harvest in Georgia.

Requisitions, authorizations, deliveries, and supplies noted:

I. REQUISITIONS

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(13)	Pyatigorsk, Power Combine	2000 liters	Wine	Pyatigorsk	For the 3rd quarter
		2000	Cider	Wine Factory	"
		1000	Schnaps		"
(14)	Ordzhonikidze, Canning Industry	5 tons	Rubber rings	----	For preserves

(15) The Bread Trust in Tiflis must produce 900 tons of zwieback monthly, according to plan, and requires the quantity of flour necessary for this.

II. AUTHORIZATIONS

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(16)	Kazan'-NKRF	1500 tons	Salt	Stalingrad-NKRF	---
(17)	Saratov-NKRF	1000	Salt	"	In July
(18)	Moscow-NKRF	1000	Salt	"	In July
(19)	Gorkij-NKRF	250	Salt	"	---
(20)	Lower Irtysh Steamship Agency	10,500	Salt	Pavlodar-NKRF	In July
(21)	Upper Irtysh Steamship Agency	4,100	Salt	"	In July
(22)	Kutaisi, Canning Factory	18	Salt	Tiflis, Chief Directorate for Salt	In August
(23)	Gori	36	Salt	"	"
(24)	Zestafoni, "Ferro"	5	Salt	"	"
(25)	Tiflis-NKVD	16	Salt	"	---
(26)	Pyatigorsk, Bread Sales	120	Salt	Pyatigorsk, Salt Sales	In 3rd quarter
(27)	Pyatigorsk-NKVD	2	Salt	Makhachkala, Salt Sales	---

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	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(28)	Tkvarcheli-Coal	10 tons	Feed grain	Tiflis, Grain Procurement	In August
(29)	Tkvibuli-Coal	14	Feed grain	"	In August
(30)	Georgian Mine Construction	7	Feed grain	"	In August
(31)	Georgian Coal Hauling	2.5	Feed grain	"	In August
(32)	Stavropol', NK for the Food Industry	15	Flour	Stavropol', Grain Procurement	In July
(33)	Military Warehouse No. 17, NKVD	10	Zwieback	Groznyj, Food Combine	---
(34)	Tiflis, Vegetable Fat Supply	3	Vegetable fat	Tiflis, C. D. for Oil Supply	In 3rd quarter
(35)	Labor Supply, Base Point No. 4	25	Vegetable fat	Tiflis, C.D. for Vegetable Fat and Oil	"
(36)	Dokshukino, Distillery	2.2	Vegetable fat	Nalchik, NK for Trade	"
		3.0	Butter	"	"
(37)	Kislovodsk, Central Sanatorium of the Navy	0.5	Butter	Pyatigorsk, Meat and Dairy Sales	In August
		1.0	Meat	"	In August
(38)	Tiflis-NKVD	10	Meat	Tiflis, Meat and Dairy Sales	In 3rd quarter
(39)	Dokshukino, Distillery	4.4	Meat	Nalchik, NK for Trade	In 3rd quarter
		8.7	Fish	"	In 3rd quarter
		0.9	Sugar	"	In 3rd quarter
		1.9	Candy	"	In 3rd quarter
(40)	Sukhumi, Naval Sutlery	2 carloads	Wine	Baku, Naval Sutlery	In 3rd quarter
(41)	Arkhangel'sk, Naval Sutlery	2	Wine	"	In 3rd quarter
(42)	Southern Front	11,000 liters	Alcohol	Pyatigorsk, Alcohol Trust	In 3rd quarter

III. DELIVERIES

(43)	Groznyj, Distillery	61 tons	Barley	Stavropol', Grain Procurement South	---
(44)	Ordzhonikidze, Distillery	86	Barley	"	---
(45)	Groznyj	2,557	Sunflowers	Stavropol', Grain Procurement South	In July
(46)	Nalchik	2,000	Sunflowers	"	In July
(47)	Saratov	310	Rhizinus (?)	"	In July
(48)	Kraj	18	Flaxseed	"	In July
		40	Mustard	"	In July
(49)	Troop Units	300	Potatoes	Nalchik, NK for Procurement	In July
		800	Vegetables	"	In July
(50)	Erevan, Oil Plant	1,069	Soybeans	Tiflis, Grain Procurement	To 1 August
(51)	Navtlug, Oil Plant	78	Soybeans	"	Additional to 1 August

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	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(52)	Amur, Naval Sutlery	5 tons	Tobacco	Erevan, NK for Tobacco	---
(53)	Vladivostok, Naval Sutlery	5	Tobacco	"	---

IV. SUPPLIES

(54) Tiflis, Grain Procurement, as of 1 August:

1166 tons of	flour
951	groats
254	rye
1859	wheat

(55) Tiflis, Flour Combine, as of 1 August:

981 tons of	flour
115	groats
6	rye
3160	wheat

(56) Tiflis, Bread Bakery and Store, as of 1 August:

115 tons of	flour
6	groats

(57) Ordzhonikidze, NK for Trade for North Osetia, as of 1 July:

203 tons of	salt

2. TIMBER SUPPLY

(58) Gorkij-NKRF is to receive 20,000 cubic meters of floated timber from the Sheksna Steamship Agency and is to furnish 80 workers for assembling the timber.

(59) Omsk-NKRF has to procure 40,000 cubic meters of firewood and to deliver it to the timber distribution exchanges.

(60) The Georgian Canning Trust in Tiflis is disposing of a supply of 10,000 cubic meters of thin packing boards.

(61) The Georgian Timber Supply in Tiflis shipped 14 tons of boxwood to the Timber Supply in Kujbyshev on 9 July.

The followin g timber authorizations were noted:

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	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(62)	Yaroslavl'-NKRF	2000 cb. met.	Timber	---	---
(63)	Stalingrad-NKRF	5000	Timber	Belyj Yar	---
(64)	Ufa-NKRF	6000	Timber	Bashkir	---
(65)	Gorkij, Plant "Teplokhod"	500	Shipbuilding timber	---	---
(66)	Astrakhan, "Volga Tanker"	9000	Shipbuilding timber	---	---
(67)	Stalingrad-NKRF	5035	Shipbuilding timber	Stalingrad, Timber Supply	---
(68)	Kujbyshev-NKRF	10,500	Shipbuilding timber	Molotov-NKRF	---
(69)	Novosibirsk-NKRF	20,000 cb. met.	Shipbuilding timber	---	Allotment during the shipping period
(70)	Krasnodar, Distillery	350	Logs	---	In 3rd quarter
(71)	Erevan, Armenian Electricity	15 carloads	Logs	Stalingrad, Plant for Transmission Poles	Impregnated
(72)	Stalingrad, Reconstruction Directorate, Don-Kuban	6235 cb.met.	Logs	Stalingrad, Timber Supply	---
(73)	Chkalovsk-NKRF	30	Logs	Kazan'-NKRF	In third quarter (oak)
(74)	Kalach-NKRF	1000	Planks	Stalingrad, Timber Supply	---
(75)	Chiaturi, Manganese Trust	50 carloads	Pit props	"	In August
(76)	Astrakhan-NKRF	11,580 cb.met.	Lumber for construction	Astrakhan, Timber Supply	---
(77)	Krasnodar, Distillery	150	Sawn timber	---	---
(78)	Novosibirsk-NKRF	105,000	Firewood	---	Allotment during the shipping period

3. CHEMICAL SUPPLY

(79) At the insistence of the State Defense Committee, Kujbyshev-NKRF has to guarantee the transport of 25,000 tons of chemical stone in the third quarter for the enterprises of the NK for Chemistry.

(80) A soda factory is shortly to be put in operation in Krasnoyarsk. From August on, the NKRF enterprises in Krasnoyarsk are to guarantee the transport of 1000 tons of mirabilit (?) monthly for the factory.

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(81) Saratov-NKRF is allowed the use of carbide only for the manufacture of acetylene gas.

(82) The plant "Sovpren" in Erevan has to undertake greater deliveries of caustic soda in August (for details see table). The transport is compared in urgency to deliveries of military importance.

The following requisitions, authorizations, and deliveries were noted:

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(83)	Kotovska (?) Plant "Boevik"	16 tons	Calcined soda	Kulunda, Sulphur Plant "Mikhajlov"	For August
(84)	Tiflis, C.D. for Textile Supply	1	Carbide	---	For 3rd quarter
(85)	Tiflis, Tannin Plant	5	Butanol	---	---

II. AUTHORIZATIONS

(86)	Chistopol'-NKRF	15 tons	Calcium Chloride	Bondyuzhskij, Chemical Plant (?)	---
(87)	Chistopol'-NKRF	10	Calcium Chloride	Kujbyshev	---
(88)	Tiflis, Meat and Dairy Industry	3	Hydrochloric Acid	Tiflis, C.D. for Chemical Sales	In 3rd quarter
		4	Sulphuric Acid		
(89)	Tkvarcheli-Coal	2	Sulphuric Acid	"	"
(90)	Tkvibuli-Coal	2	Sulphuric Acid	Tiflis, C.D. for Chemical Sales	In 3rd quarter
(91)	Ulan-Ude-NKRF	0.3	Sulphite Lye	Balakhninsk	---
(92)	Upper Volga Steamship Agency	4	Trinatrium Phosphate	Gorkij, River Fleet Supply	---
(93)	Irkutsk, Lena Steamship Agency	1 carload	"	"	In July
(94)	Groznyj, Electric Power	1	Super-phosphate	Voskresensk, Moscow-Chemical Combine	For August
(95)	Baku, Oil Supply	1 ton	Carbide	Erevan, Oil Supply	---
(96)	NK for Munitions, Plants 1, 15, 204	60	Carbide	Kirovakan, Chemical Plant	For August
(97)	Tiflis, C.D. for Oil Supply	4 carloads	Carbide	Erevan, Chemical Plant	---
(98)	Military Warehouse #404	1	Calcium Carbide	Kirovakan, Chemical Plant	---
(99)	Baku, NK for Oil	225 tons	Caustic soda	Erevan, "Sovpren"	In August

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	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(100)	Groznyj, Oil Supply	70 tons	Caustic soda	Erevan, "Sovpren"	In August
(101)	Batumi, Oil Supply	6	"	"	"
(102)	Krasnovodsk Oil Supply	6	"	"	"
(103)	Voroshilov-Railroad	12	"	"	"
(104)	Ordzhonikidze-Railroad	18	"	"	"
(105)	Transcaucasian Railroad	12	"	"	"
(106)	Moscow	8	"	Arakchino-NKRF	---
(107)	Novosibirsk-NKRF	1 carload	"	Mikhajlov, Soda Plant	In July
(108)	Stalingrad	1	Ammonia	Astrakhan	---
(109)	Stalinsk, Construction Industry	15 tons 5	Dry camouflage dye Red dye	Tiflis	---
(110)	Astrakhan, Lower Volga Steamship Agency	1.5	Varnish	Gorkij	---
(111)	Astrakhan, "Volga Tanker"	1	"	Gorkij	---
(112)	Chkalovsk-NKRF	1.3	"	Gorkij	In 3rd quarter
(113)	Molotov, Water Transport Base	2	"	Sverdlovsk	In 3 rd quarter
(114)	Ilijsk-NKRF	0.3	"	Alma-Ata	In 3rd quarter
(115)	Rybach'e-NKRF	0.2	"	Frunze	In 3rd quarter
(116)	Saratov-NKRF	1	"	---	In 3rd quarter
(117)	Kujbyshev-NKRF	0.6	"	---	In 3rd quarter
(118)	Bobrovka-NKRF	0.6	"	Novosibirsk	In 3rd quarter
(119)	Ulan-Ude NKRF	0.6	"	Irkutsk	In 3rd quarter
(120)	Stavropol', Agricultural Supply	6	Soap	---	In 3rd quarter
(121)	Tiflis, Georgian Textile Supply	5	Soap	Tiflis, C.D. for Perfume	In 3rd quarter
(122)	Tiflis-NKVD	1	Soap	"	---

III. DELIVERIES

(123)	---	2 carloads	Carbide	Kirovakan, Chemical Plant	---
(124)	Plant 538	1	Carbide	"	---
(125)	Baku	400 tons	Caustic soda	Erevan, Oil Supply	---
(126)	Groznyj	50	"	"	---

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4. TRANSPORT SITUATION

(127) From a message to all NKRF offices it appears that an extraordinarily unsatisfactory tempo of work has been noticed in all lines of the River Fleet in the course of the shipping period to date. This results in disorganization of the work of the landing places, unsatisfactory utilization of tonnage, and a block in the fulfillment of the transport plan.

(128) From another message to all NKRF offices:

In connection with the lowerin g of the water level, the maintenance of a normal depth of water is to be considered a decisive prerequisite for the fulfillment of the transport plan. It is a duty of the Waterways Directorate to guarantee by appropriate measures the requisite depths of water in the waterways.

The following individual messages are submitted concerning deficiencies in the River Fleet:

(129) The water is not deep enough in the limits of the Upper Kama, the Vytegra, and the Vyatka because of insufficient preparations.

(130) Many ships which have limited usefulness are employed for freight destined for Moscow, so that reloadin g into other ships is necessary on the way.

(131) Clay towboats remain longer than planned in Semipalatinsk. Unloading work takes an unsatisfactory amount of time. Only 10 freight cars were requested on 18 July for a 2,500 ton quantity of goods.

(132) In Omsk on account of bad organization of loading and unloadin g, ships remain in position over the norm. As of 22 July Omsk has only 30% fulfilled the task of providing cargo space for the transport of salt from Pavlodar.

(133) As of 20 July, Ust'-Usa has fulfilled only 61.2% of the transport plan.

(134) In Vladimirovka the tow boats from the Upper and Middle Volga, which were provided for loading with salt, are arriving in a dirty condition. They still partly hold the remains of the old load.

(135) Because of non-provision of the necessary tonnage in July, the Meat Combine in Engels could not receive the 1500 tons of salt due from Vladimirovka.

(136) In transporting cotton from Chardzhou to Aral'sk, the packing is in such bad condition that it must be renewed before unloading.

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(137) Kujbyshev could not receive any varnish in the second quarter because of non-provision of tank cars.

(138) For transport of the 1943 grain harvest there is in Kujbyshev a tonnage requisition by the Grain Procurement for only 3500 tons, although the following quantities of bread grain are ready for shipment.

in Belyj-Yar	700 tons
in Bektashka	600
in Dukhnovitska	500
and in various other landing places an additional	1200

(139) A supply of coke destined for Balakovo has been stored in Batraki for 15 days and cannot be transported because Kujbyshev does not provide the necessary cargo space.

(140) The chalk factory in Shilovo has discontinued delivery of chalk, because means of transport are lacking. For that reason Kujbyshev is not in a position to accomplish the planned transport of 500 tons of chalk and requires trucks.

Transport plan figures and transport carried out:

(141) According to the July plan, Semipalatinsk had to transport altogether 3,040 tons of millet from various landing places to the Urga railroad station for the NK for Procurement.

(142) Novosibirsk had to accomplish the following transport of millet in July, in order of urgency:

to Chelyabinsk	100 tons
to Syzran	500
to Volodarsk	300
to Shelabolikha	500
and to other destinations altogether	800

(143) The grain elevator in Kujbyshev has to shift 10,000 tons of grain from Chkalovsk Oblast' in August.

(144) Pavlodar had to guarantee in July the transportation of 15,000 tons of salt on towboats of the Upper Irtysh Steamship Agency. For this purpose Omsk-NKRF had to place 15,000 tons of cargo space at its disposal from the 20th to the 31st of July.

(145) Five freight cars were authorized to the Fish Sales in Erevan for the transport of fish on the Transcaucasian Railroad.

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(146) Gorkij delivered:

to Moscow	850 tons of salt
to Arkhangel'sk	950 tons of salt
to Cherepovets	200 tons of salt
to Vologda	230 tons of salt
to Rybinsk	750 tons of salt

(147) According to the July plan, the Upper Volga Steamship Agency in Gorkij has to transfer a towboat-tonnage of 7000 tons to the Lower Volga Steamship Agency in Stalingrad.

(148) In July Ufa has at its disposal 32,000 tons of cargo space for grain transport.

(149) The NK for Oil in Moscow requests the Chief of the Transcaucasian Railroad in Tiflis to guarantee the provision of freight cars accordin g to the July plan for cement transport from Kishly and Taus to the Oil Combine in Groznyj. The cement is needed for the reconstruction of boreholes.

(150) Kalach is directed to report 50 days in advance the required monthly quantity of railroad cars. For September Kalach has proposed 484 freight cars for timber transport.

(151) Georgian Mining, including the mines of Tkvarcheli-Coal and Tkvibuli-Coal, is usin g transport with harnessed vehicles.

(152) Saratov reports that the steamer "Pushkin" has fulfilled the transport plan by 163% an d has economized 58 tons of fuel.

(153) Stalingrad reports that the steamer "Udarnik-Pravdy" has fulfilled the July transport plan by 100% up to 22 July and has economized 9 tons of fuel. The steamers "Serp i Molot" and "Pyatiletka" will be transferred from the Kama Steamship Agency to the Lower Volga Steamship Agency for use in the Saratov-Kamust'e section.

(154) Stalingrad has delivered 300 cubic meters of timber to the Military Reconstruction Directorate of the Don-Kuban with its own tugs. Further deliveries will not be made for lack of cargo space.

(155) Newly noted plants:

A new industrial building in Stalinsk (Kemerovo Oblast')
Plants of the NK for Munitions, Plants 1 and 15, location unknown
Plant 538, location unknown
A chemical plant of the Moscow Combine in Voskresensk (90 kilometers south-east of Moscow)
A soda plant in Krasnoyarsk, to be put into operation shortly
Sulphur plant "Mikhajlov" in Kulunda (420 kilometers southeast of Omsk)
Plant "Boevik" in Kotovska (location unknown)
A sugar plant in Girej (Krasnodar Oblast')
A plant for telephone poles in Stalingrad

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report 2/8

Dated: 8 August 1943

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PREFACE

During the Second World War the German Signal Intelligence Control Center of the Staff of the Chief of Army Signal Service (HNW, LNA) issued a series of reports to show the USSR military-economic situation as reflected in Russian internal plain language traffic. These reports appeared at short, irregular intervals, usually six per month, for the period October 1942-March 1943. Eighty-three of these reports have been translated and issued by [redacted] FOIAb3b

It is planned to issue a complete set of translations of the reports, beginning with the most recent and working backward, but omitting those already translated by [redacted] The numbering of the items was added by the translator since the Germans did this only in the last eighteen reports, [redacted] inclusive. Since the original material was in Russian, an effort has been made when translating the German to determine the original Russian term wherever possible. This is facilitated by the Russian fondness for abbreviations. In these translations into English the probable meaning of the abbreviation will be given in parenthesis the first time it occurs in each report. FOIAb3a FOIAb3a

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8 August 1943

The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report 2/8

Individual Messages

1. Oil Supply

(1) According to an order to Rostov-NKRF the Chief Directorate of Oil Supply has been directed to increase by 100% fuel allotments to the Military Reconstruction Directorate of the Don/Kuban. However, fuel deliveries to the agricultural enterprises have been refused.

(2) By order of the NKRF the NKRF Oil Base in Krasnoyarsk receives 45 tank cars of motor oil from the Krasnovodsk Oil Supply Office.

(3) In June Stalingrad-NKRF consumed 10, 012 tons of mazut for shippin g on the Lower Volga. The consumption plan provided for 10, 551 tons.

1. Requirements

(4) The CD for Georgian Construction in Tbilisi requires the following for the fourth quarter:

509 tons	Mazut	1.5 tons	Cylinder oil
50 tons	Petroleum	7 tons	Compresser oil
23 tons	Gasoline	5 tons	Avtol
3 tons	Machine oil	0.5 tons	Solidol
58 tons	Motor oil	1 ton	Transformer oil

2. Authorizations

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(5)	Molotov-NKRF	6, 000 tons	Fuel	---	---
(6)	Kamuste-NKRF	5, 720	Mazut	---	---
(7)	Molotov-NKRF	2, 000	Mazut	Kamuste-NKRF	From the 5, 720 tons
(8)	Derbeshki-NKRF	500	Mazut	Kamuste-NKRF	"
(9)	Molotov, Water Transport Base	100	Mazut	---	For Tatar
(10)	Molotov, Water Transport Base	12	Oil	---	10 tons for Tatar and 2 tons for Bashkir
(11)	Erevan, NK for Water Regulation	120	Oil	---	For 3rd quarter
(12)	Nevinnomyssk, Wool Washin g Plant	12	Oil	---	For August

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	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(13)	Poti, Black Sea Fleet	14 tons	Oil	---	For August
(14)	Stavropol', Hay Procurement	4	Oil	---	For August
(15)	Poti, Black Sea Fleet	12	Diesel oil	---	For August
(16)	Poti, Black Sea Fleet	4	Petroleum	---	For August
(17)	Poti, Black Sea Fleet	2 tons	"	---	For August
(18)	Tbilisi, Railroad "Beriya"	40	"	---	For July
(19)	Erevan-NKVD	1	"	Erevan, Oil Supply	For August
(20)	Erevan, NK for Water Regulation	20	"	---	For 3rd quarter
(21)	Stavropol', Oil Supply	2	"	---	For August
(22)	Molotov, Water Transport Base	6	"	---	For Bashkir
(23)	Essentuki, Cattle Fattening Base	7	"	---	August/Sept.
(24)	Ordzhonikidze, Plant "Elektrot-sink"	5	"	Groznyj, Oil Supply	For August
(25)	"Sadonkombinat"	5	"	Groznyj, Oil Supply	For August
(26)	Ordzhonikidze Oblast', NK for Transportation	20	"	---	For August
(27)	Kislovodsk & Essentuki, NK for Health	13	"	---	For August
(28)	Kislovodsk & Essentuki, NK for Health	10	Gasoline	---	For August
(29)	Ordzhonikidze Oblast', NK for Transportation	3.5	"	---	For August
(30)	Erevan, NK for Water Regulation	20	"	---	For 3rd quarter
(31)	Erevan, NKVD	2	"	Erevan, Oil Supply	For August
(32)	Kabardino-Balkar Council of the NK	15	"	---	For bridge re-construction
(33)	Pyatigorsk-NKVD	128	"	---	For August
(34)	Ordzhonikidze, Plant "Elektrotsink"	5	"	Groznyj, Oil Supply	For August
(35)	"Sadonkombinat"	40	"	Groznyj, Oil Supply	For August
(36)	Essentuki, Cattle Fattening Base	5	"	---	For September
(37)	Stavropol', Fruit and Vegetable Trust	2	"	---	For September
(38)	Stavropol', Oil Supply	2.5	"	---	For August
(39)	Stavropol', Hay Procurement	1	"	---	For August

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	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(40)	Poti, Black Sea Fleet	3 tons	Gasoline	---	For August
(41)	Nal'chik, Road Directorate	1	Gasoline	---	For August
(42)	Kutais, Flying School	2	"	---	For August
(43)	Tbilisi, Railroad "Beriya"	8	"	---	For July
(44)	Nal'chik, Road Directorate	0.5	Ligroin	---	For August
(45)	Pyatigorsk, NKVD	5	Ligroin	---	For August
(46)	Stavropol', Oil Supply	1	Ligroin	---	For August
(47)	Erevan, NK for Water Regulation	9	Ligroin	---	For 3rd quarter
(48)	Ordzhonikidze Oblast', NK for Transportation	5	Ligroin	---	For August
(49)	Gorkij, Inland Shipping	5	Lubricants	Gorkij, Oil Supply	For August
(50)	Tbilisi, Fish Trust	1	Motor oil	Tbilisi, Oil Supply	For 3rd quarter
(51)	Stavropol', Oil Supply	10	Motor oil	---	For August
(52)	"Sadonkombinat"	200	Motor oil	Groznyj, Oil Supply	For August
(53)	Navtlug, Plant #31	14	Aviation oil	Baku	---

3. Deliveries and Stocks

(54) As of 1 August, the Sheep Breeding Directorate in Vinogradnoe has received the following:

17 tons Petroleum
1.5 tons Gasoline
1.5 tons Avtol,

and is disposing of a remainder of

1.3 tons Petroleum
0.2 tons Avtol.

(55) As of 1 July the Silk Industry in Tbilisi had a stock of the following:

11 tons Oil
5 tons Petroleum
5 tons Gasoline

2. Coal Supply

(56) The Mining Office in Tbilisi announces the following coal mining plan for the 3rd quarter:

East Mine: 400 tons, including 100 in August and 200 in September; Tkvarcheli, Shaft#2 1,400 tons, including 500 in August and 550 in September.

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(57) The Carbide Plant in Erevan has requested but not received 120 tons of coke for the 2nd quarter. The plant has ceased operations because of a lack of coke.

(58) According to a directive to Chardzhou-NKRF and other similar messages, the State Defense Committee ordered a survey of coal stocks as of 1 August, 1800 hours. In making this survey, state coal reserve stocks are not to be considered.

(59) The following stock reports have been noted sin ce 1 August:

Location and Office	Quantity
Erevan, Chief of the CD for Highways	20 tons Pit coal
Erevan, NK for the Food Industry	191 tons Pit coal
Krasnoarmejsk-NKRF (22km. south of Stalingrad)	500 tons Pit coal
Omsk-NKRF (as of 10 July)	3,110 tons Coal
Poti, Food Industry	38 tons Coal
Shamluga, Non-ferrous Metal Industry	49 tons Coal
Tbilisi, Georgian Trade (Office)	10 tons Coal
Tbilisi, Mill Combine	128 tons Coal

(60) The Chief Directorate of Coal Supply in Stalingrad is to deliver 300 tons of coal daily to the local Inland Shipping (Office).

(61) The Meat and Dairy Industry in Erevan requires 50 tons of coal for heating supplies during 1944.

(62) The CD of Georgian Construction in Tbilisi requires the following for the 4th quarter:

1,080 tons Tkvarcheli Coal
1,680 tons Tkvibuli Coal

(63) The Silk Industry in Tbilisi had 469 tons of coal stocks remaining on 1 July.

Authorizations Noted

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(64)	Zestafoni, Plant " Ferro"	1,500 tons	Pit coal	---	On July plan
(65)	Erevan, Armenian Light Industry	500	Pit coal	---	For August
(66)	Yakutsk-NKRF	4,000	Pit coal	Zangarsk	For August
(67)	Semipalatinsk	7,200	Pit coal	---	---
(68)	Molotov-NKRF	1,110	Pit coal	Levshino	Kuznets coal
(69)	Tbilisi, Sugar Plant	2,000	Pit coal	Tbilisi, CD of Coal Supply	For August
(70)	Tbilisi, Trade Union Hospitals	260	Pit coal	Tbilisi, CD of Coal Supply	For August
(71)	Tbilisi, Margarine Plant	200	Pit coal	---	July/August
(72)	Tbilisi, Silk Trust	340	Pit coal	Tkvibuli	August
(73)	Tbilisi, Tobacco Procurement Office	250	Pit coal	Tkvibuli	August

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	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(74)	Girej, Sugar Plant	800 tons	Pit coal	Donets Basin	August
(75)	Kirovakan, Chemical Industry	750	"	Tbilisi, Caucasus Coal Supply	August
(76)	Kutais, Paint Plant	900	"	"	August
(77)	Dzhulfa, Chemical Plant	50	"	"	August
(78)	Irkutsk-NKRF	3,200	"	Cheremkhovo	For July
(79)	Omsk-NKRF	3,600	"	Kuznetsk	For July
(80)	Omsk-NKRF	6,950	"	Kulomzino	For July
(81)	Kujbyshev-NKRF	230	"	Kemerovo	For July
(82)	Molotov-NKRF, Plant "Staryj-Burlak"	65	"	---	---
(83)	Chistopol	10	Coke	---	---
(84)	Erevan, Plant "Dzerzhinskij"	15	Coke	Metallurgical Combine Magnitogorsk	---

3. Production and Reconstruction

(85) As of 1 August Krasnodar announces that 895 km of telegraph and telephone lines had been reconstructed and placed in operation using 5,289 km of wire. There will be placed in operation 35 telephone centrals (corresponding to a plan fulfillment of 47%), 12 telegraph and telephone offices (fulfillment 59%) and 23 radio centrals (fulfillment 30.5%). Repair brigades are workin g at present on the reconstruction of 12 ob'ekts.

(86) The followin g lines have been placed in operation:

Lin e	Length of Line	Length of Wire
Krasnodar-Tikhoretsk	136 km	1,224 km
Krasnodar-Saratovskaya-Khadyshenskaya Tuapse	187	?
Tuapse-Sochi-Veseloe	135	667
Armavir-Labinskaya-Maikop-Belorechenskaya	138	448
Krasnodar toward Krymskaya	? ? ?	427
Kanevskaya-Staro-Bebinovskaya-Margaritovka	109	443
Tuapse-Dzhubga-Shabanovka	86	450
Krasnodar-Slavyanskaya	82	574
Slavyanskaya-Anastasievskaya toward Kozachushka	24	120
Main line Armavir-Krapotkin-Tikhoretsk (not yet in operation)	172	2,066
Main line Armavir-Belorechenskaya-Saratovskaya (being placed in operation at present)	167	664

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(87) 696 km of these lines (3,515 km of wire) lie within the Krasnodar Oblast'.

(88) The Military Reconstruction Directorate of the Don-Kuban Okrug in Stalingrad has received from the Inland Shipping Supply (Office) in Molotov 100 drop switch boards for each 20 sub-stations.

(89) Reconstruction work in Stalingrad is suffering setbacks because of lack of means of transportation. In some cases work has been forced to stop. The following communications concern shipbuilding activities in NKRF shipyards.

(90) During 1943 one tow-boat above plan will be produced at Cherdyn.

(91) Sokolskoe is to deliver to Gorkij a 1,700-ton grain tow-boat at a price of 250,000 rubles, a similar coal barge at a price of 195,000 rubles, and an additional tow-boat at a price of 276,000 rubles.

(92) According to an announcement from Stalingrad-NKRF the "Zhelyabov" Shipyard has fulfilled 42% of the building of three tow-boats.

(93) Construction of tow-boats in Molotov was forced to cease because of late delivery of nails and other construction material.

(94) Stalingrad has built 55 boats and 23 fish tanks and has delivered them on order to the fishing economy of the NKRF in Astrakhan.

(95) Cherdyn has not fulfilled the expected production plan for the first half year. Moreover, production has not improved in July. In June and July drastic interruptions in work have occurred.

(96) Repair plan figures are not being reached in Chkalovsk. The Middle Volga Steamship Agency has ceased shipbuilding work because of a lack of required auxiliary materials.

(97) In Zvenigovo-NKRF construction of a narrow-gauge railroad for transport of timber will be in itiated.

(98) The NKRF workshops in Pavlodar are to take over the local coal shafts and coking plants.

(99) Thru 1 October NKRF plants are to deliver axes for timber-felling operations as follows:

Krasnoyarsk	200 axes
Khabarovsk	200 axes
Krasnoarmejsk	100 axes
Ulan-Ude	50 axes

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(100) To settle repair work on the agricultural machines on hand Kujbyshev-NKRF requires an additional 200 scythes and 100 sickles.

(101) Accordin g to the plan, the Truck Repair Plant in Tbilisi is to repair 660 trucks and 71 motors during the third quarter. In June the Plant repaired

191 trucks "GAZ"
18 trucks "ZIS"
1 truck "M"

(102) Stalingrad-NKRF is to receive 100 tons of cement from Volsk for construction.

(103) The Cannery in Gorkij is to receive 12 tons of cement in August.

(104) The Railroad Car Repair Plant in Ordzhonikidze is to receive 3 railroad cars of cement in August.

(105) Stalingrad-NKRF receives 3 tow-boats of lime from Kamuste and Batraki.

(106) Astrakhan-NKRF receives 10 tons of chalk from Kujbyshev.

(107) The Ural Machine Plant in Sverdlovsk is to receive 4 tank cars of oil bitumen.

(108) Hospital No. 1621 in Ordzhonikidze requires 5,000 cm of glass from the Glass Plant in Dagestanskie-Ogni.

(109) Molotov-NKRF receives 1 railroad car of lamp glass from the Glass Plant in Zylva (Perm Oblast').

(110) The Water Transport Base in Stalingrad receives 12 tons of twine from Gorkij.

(111) Newly Noted Plants:

Plant 31 in Navtlug,
in Nevinnomyskaya (45 km south of Stavropol'), a wool washing plant,
in Zylva (Perm Oblast') a glass plant,
in Shamluga (not located), non-ferrous metal industry,
Plants 206 and 93, location unknown,
in Dagestanskie-Ogni, a glass plant
in Kazan', a plant of NK of the Aviation Industry, produces aircraft floats, 75 pairs monthly,
in Sverdlovsk (?), Plant 34
Aircraft Motor Plant "Stalin", location unknown.

Civil Air Fleet

(112) The Omsk District for Aircraft Training has been recently confirmed next to the formerly observed Tashkent District.

(113) Extensive expansion and renovations will be carried out at the Aktyubinsk Airport. Among other things, 30 special struts and 4,000 meters of bare copper wire will be needed.

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SECURITY INFORMATION

(114) The Chief of the Air Fleet, Major General Astakhov, has personally ordered the Commander of ARB 400, Elin, to equip the unit with gas detection apparatus.

(115) Planes of the Air Fleet will be assigned to combat "summer fires"in Mongolia.

(116) The Air Fleet of the Azerbajdzhan SSR receives 310 parachutes type "PF" or "PL" and 53 parachutes type "PN".

(117) Tashkent reports that on 1 August 10,175 kg of sulfur and on 2 August 6,890 kg of sulfur were transported. The purpose of this transport has not as yet been determined.

(118) In a message of 29 July the reorganization of party offices was mentioned: in party office leaders, in the youth clubs, squadrons and in the Air Centers.

(119) The First Secretary of the Swedish Embassy with his wife has stopped at Baku. He intends to fly to Kujbyshev.

(120) According to a message of 29 July "Liberator Bombers" which fly over Saratov toward Astrakhan are to land in Astrakhan.

New units of the Civil Air Fleet have been identified as follows:

	Unit	Station	Remarks
(121)	Prilepa Group	South Caucasus Area Tbilisi	Commander Prilepa
(122)	Pruidze Group	Tbilisi (?)	Confirmation awaited
(123)	Air Squadron	Samarkand	Commander Onishchenko (?)
(124)	31st Unit of the "Sokoly" ("Falcon")	---	---
(125)	899th BAO	---	---
(126)	Direction Finding Stations	Baku, Tbilisi and Ashkhabad	---
(127)	Molotov Air Unit	---	---
(128)	32 Kazan Air Unit	Kazan	---
(129)	Armenian Unit	Erevan (?)	At least 2 echelons (?) belong to this unit.
(130)	Lasuko Batallion	Baku	Commander Lasuko

The following units of the Civil Air Fleet have been newly confirmed:

(131)	Zolotov Group	Starobelsk	---
(132)	Klusson Group	---	Possibly transferred to Starobelsk
(133)	13th Air Regiment	---	---
(134)	Azerbajdzhan Air Group		

The following training units of the Civil Air Fleet have been identified:

(135)	Air School	Baku
(136)	2nd Air Technical School	Tbilisi (?)

(137) Regrouped transport units will be assembled in Tashkent for Moscow.
(138) ALB 400 newly identified at Vnukovo.
(139) Aeroflot workers in Novosibirsk are to receive bonuses for having overfulfilled the plan for the first quarter and for having greatly lowered manufacturing costs.

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SECURITY INFORMATION

(140) Competitions are taking place at all repair shops of the Aeroflot. In Tashkent, Ashkhabad and Stalinabad competitionsduring July took place at all shops repairing aircraft, aircraft motors, and spare parts.

(141) In July the Communications Center at Aktyubinsk completely fulfilled the subscription and total of the 2nd State Loan by the set date.

(142) Ashkhabad has received an order from Moscow to repair all tractors by 15 September.

(143) Tashkent and Astrakhan report a lack of gasoline and oil.

(144) Reports on Timber Procurement for the Winter:

Kazan: In June and July 728 cubic meters of timber were prepared, 335 cubic meters of which were moved out by horses.

(145) Yanaul (?) has prepared 1,000 cubic meters of timber at the Timber Base, of which 390 cubic meters have been moved out. According to an order from Moscow, a total of 2,000 cubic meters are to be prepared.

(146) Ashkhabad transported 130 cubic meters of timber in the third ten-day period of July.

(147) Aktyubinsk requires 15 railroad cars for timber transport in September. Up thru 1 August 100 cubic meters of timber were prepared; 500 cubic meters are to be moved out in September.

(148) The Sverdlovsk Airport is to receive 10 railroad cars of timber each month in September, October, November and December.

(149) Sverdlovsk, E revan and Baku have received permission from the NKO (NK for Defense) to exempt potential conscripts. To release Aeroflot personnel for the Army, however, the Guard Service and NKVD have undertaken to furnish guards. In Ashkhabad the guard units will be strengthened by 100%; a strengthening is likewise expected in Kazan.

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report 1/8

Dated: 5 August 1943

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PREFACE

During the Second World War the German Signal Intelligence Control Center of the Staff of the Chief of Army Signal Service (HNW, LNA) issued a series of reports to show the USSR military-economic situation as reflected in Russian internal plain language traffic. These reports appeared at short, irregular intervals, usually six per month, for the period October 1942-March 1945. Eighty-three of these reports have been translated and issued by [redacted]

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It is planned to issue a complete set of translations of the reports, beginning with the most recent and working backward, but omitting those already translated by [redacted] The numbering of the items was added by the translator since the Germans did this only in the last eighteen reports, [redacted] inclusive. Since the original material was in Russian, an effort has been made when translating the German to determine the original Russian term wherever possible. This is facilitated by the Russian fondness for abbreviations. In these translations into English the probable meaning of the abbreviation will be given in parenthesis the first time it occurs in each report.

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5 August 1943

The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report 1/8

(Based on domestic radio traffic)

Individual Messages

1.) Personnel Situation

(1) According to the decree of the Council of NK, draft exemptions, which were authorized up to 1 August, for the following installations were extended up to 1 September:

Truck and Tractor Sales in Erevan

"Utilsoyuz"

Plant "Lenin" (subordinate to the Mortar Industry) in Georgievsk (Ordzhonikidze Oblast').

(2) The Military Authority in Astrakhan intends to take over the area of the technical school for the River Fleet for other purposes. The NKRF Office in Astrakhan raised an objection against it.

(3) Despite all decrees, which assure the permanency of the labor force of the River Fleet, the local Party office in Kujbyshev conscripted 20 persons of the River Fleet for work in other organizations. After serious objection this measure was rescinded.

(4) In Sverdlovsk students who completed the first half-semester were drafted into NKRF offices for timber service procurement.

(5) All members of the trade schools at NKRF plants in Cherdyn, Gorodets, Raznezhe, Voskressensk, and Vetluga are scheduled for the NKRF and may not be released for the time being.

(6) NKRF offices are lacking their own bureau personnel so that several offices are behind with the monthly accounts.

(7) The attempts mentioned several times in Military-Economic Reports concerning cultural guidance of personnel are being stressed once again by NKRF offices. The NKRF office in Yakutsk requires a corresponding trained force for the followin g landing places: Yakutsk, Vitim, Kirensk, Osetrovo, Zhigalovo. The problem concerns landing places, where as a rule the greater assemblage of ships results and a corresponding number of transport workers is present.

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(8) The following offices received bonuses in June for good competitive performance:

Bonus (Rubles)	Installation	Remarks
15,000	NKRF Plant "Molotov" in Gorkij	---
25,000	Ust-Usa NKRF	---
40,000	Chardzhou NKRF	Will be divided among 5 persons
115,000	Novosibirsk NKRF	River bank and administrative personnel
80,000	Omsk NKRF	---
15,000	Semipalatinsk	

2.) Food Situation

(9) On 18 July 1943 a decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the Soviet Union was announced on the collection of the harvest and the procurement of agricultural products in 1943. It was particularly stressed that securing the food situation of the Front and Home was of the greatest importance. The State and Party organs were urgently warned against repeating the mistakes which occurred in the harvest of the previous year. The text of the decree reads:

I. Harvest work

1. Planning anticipated harvest work and the delivery of the harvest are to be worked out at once.

2. Repairs on agricultural machinery must be completed immediately.

3. During the harvest work qualified workers (locksmiths, smiths, etc.) from the industrial plants must be made available to machine and tractor stations.

4. The machine and tractor stations are to be supplied on time with sufficient motor fuel.

5. The division of the necessary agricultural machines shall be undertaken at once.

6. The total working population of the cities and also of the villages must be drafted for the harvest work. The city population must furnish about 45 to 50 days work in the sovkhozes, and about 50 to 60 days of work in the kolkhozes. Students and minors will be taken into the work 15 to 20 and 20 to 30 days respectively.

7. The preparations for the harvest work are to be controlled by the State and Party organizations.

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II. Harvest of Grain and Oil Fruits

1. The machines may be used not less than 16 hours daily during the harvest time.

2. The cut grain shall not be allowed to remain in the fields.

3. The threshing shall begin not later than 6 days after the beginning of the cutting. The threshing machines must be in operation no less than 20 hours daily.

4. Particular attention is to be devoted to the harvest of millet. The harvest is to be completed in the minimum time.

5. Areas for seed grain are designated as follows: For winter grains and rye, 12%; for oats and barley, 13%; for summer buckwheat, 16%; for flax, 16%; for rice, 5%; for maize (?).

6. In case an excess of seed grain should be present, the kolkhozes must first supply the needs of the State and may then use this grain for other purposes.

7. Corn should not lie over ten days on the threshing floor.

8. The kolkhoz farmers can receive the following advance: 16%, grain; 10%, rice; 5%, sunflowers; and 15%, potatoes. The advance will be made up at the end of the year. The kolkhoz farmers, who have not fulfilled the minimum number of work days, will receive no advance. The advance can be calculated at up to 1 1/2 kilos of corn and up to 5 kilos of potatoes per work day.

9. Whoever takes corn wrongfully will be punished most severely.

III. Procurement of Grain and Oil Fruits

1. The plan must be fulfilled in the time prescribed by the Government under all circumstances. The attention of the individual kolkhoz must be immediately directed to this.

2. The transport of grain should take place no later than 7 days after the threshing work. All kolkhozes must organize special transport brigades.

3. Before the harvest and the deliveries are completed, neither the labor force nor the transport equipment can be used for other purposes.

4. The Peoples' Commissariat of Sovkhozes has to make available grain elevators with a total storage capacity of 500,000 tons.

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5. The sovkhozes and the auxiliary enterprises furnish for each seeded hectare the half of the norm established for the kolkhozes. The sovkhozes and the auxiliary enterprises in the vicinity of the city have to deliver wheat and rye with the exception of seed rye, and this cultivation may not be applied otherwise.

6. Kolkhozes, which in 1943 raise no oil fruits, but have to deliver such products, can compensate for this by delivery of grain in the same quantity. The kolkhozes must count in the cost the price differential arising thereby.

7. The Kraj and the Oblast' Executive Committees and the Executive Committees of the Republics are given the legal right, to transport the grain, to commandeer up to 50% of the reserves of the truck parks of the civil enterprises and 30% of the truck parks of the war industry.

IV. Procurement of Potatoes and Vegetables

1. The potato and vegetable harvest is to be completed before the onset of the autumnal frosts. Fifteen percent of the potato digging will be used for seed potatoes. In the followin g oblasti 18% of the potato diggings may be used as seed potatoes, since the future area grown to potatoes is being increased: Kujbyshev, Saratov, Stalingrad, Chkalov, Penza, Tambov, Voronezh, Rostov, Voroshilovgrad, Krasnodar, Stavropol, Tatar A.S.S.R., Kalmyk A.S.S.R., Georgia S.S.R., Armenia, Azerbajdzhan, Turkmen, Uzbek, Tadzhik, Kirgiz, Dzhambul, South Kazakhstan, Aktyubinsk, West Kazakhstan, Kustanai, Karaganda, A.S.S.R. Kazakhstan.

V. Procurement of Industrial Plants

A. Sugar Beets

1. The sugar beet digging begins for the Uzbek S.S.R. 15 to 20 August, for the S.S.R. Kirgiz and Kazakhstan (irrigated regions) 15 August, for the other regions 1 to 10 September. Close of the digging in the S.S.R. oblasti of Uzbek, Kazakhstan and Kirgiz is 15 November, the end of the transport is 15 December. For the S.S.R. Georgia and Armenia and for the Oblast' of Krasnodar the conclusion of the sugar beet digging is 15 November, the end of the transport is 25 November; for the Oblasti Altai, Krasnoyarsk, Khabarovsk, Kemerovo, Novosibirsk, and of the A.S.S.R. Buryat-Mongolia (the digging season begins) 10 October and the transport end 10 November; in the other regions the

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completion of the digging is 20 October and the end of the transport is 20 November.

2. In order to accelerate the digging of sugar beets, the kolkhozes can give to their members for each centner of sugar beets dug 40 grams of sugar. The final calculation of the sugar will be computed by the mills after the completion of all sugar beet deliveries.

3. Half grown sugar beets must be sorted out by the kolkhozes before the delivery.

4. For each delivered centner of sugar beets, the drivers, chauffeurs and transport workers will receive the following quantities of sugar on the account of the kolkhoz:

	Drivers	Chauffeurs	Transport Workers
Up to 6 kilometers	10 grams	2 grams	2 grams
6-15 kilometers	25	5	3
Over 15 kilometers	40	8	4

(note: The drivers receive the higher allotment, because they take care of the loading and unloading of the sugar beets themselves.)

B.) Flocks, Flax, and Hemp

1. During the picking of flocks, the quality sorts must be harvested separately.

2. The cotton delivery of the old harvests has to be carried out by 1 September at the latest. On account of the lack of storage sheds, the temporary roofs must be built as well as using other free space.

3. The picking of cotton is to be completed by 20 November.

4. The threshing of flax and of hemp is to be begun before the completion of the entire harvest. The threshing is to be completed at the latest 10 days after the close of the harvest work.

C. Tobacco and Makhorka

1. Only ripe tobacco and makhorka may be harvested. Over-ripe kinds should not be delivered.

2. The following dates will be established for the tobacco harvest: (a) For the tobacco in Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and Kirgiz S.S.R., in the Tadzhik and Turkmen S.S.R., in the Altai and Khabarovsk, Stalingrad, and Voronezh Oblasti, and in the Kalmyk A.S.S.R. no later than 20 September; in the Armenian A.S.S.R. and in the Krasnodar Oblast' no later than 10 October.

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3. For makhorka in the Altai, Krasnoyarsk, Khabarovsk, Omsk, Kurgan, Kemerovo, Vologda, Novosibirsk, Irkutsk, Sverdlovsk, and Molotov Oblasti, in the Udmurt and Buryat-Mongolia A.S.S.R. no later than 1 September; in the Stavropol Oblast' and Dagestan A.S.S.R. no later than 1 October; in the other regions no later than 20 September.

D. Kok-saghyz

1. The harvest of the two-year old kok-saghyz is to be completed in a two week period. The harvest for the one-year kok-saghyz is to be completed as of 5 October with the exception of the following oblasti; in the Kemerovo, Kurgan, Novosibirsk, Omsk, North Kazakhstan, Kustanai, and Molotov oblasti the harvest is to be completed by 25 September.

2. The People's Commissariat of the Rubber Industry has to provide the necessary storage bases as of 20 July.

E. Clover and lucerne

1. Clover and lucerne are to be harvested within five days.

2. The hulling has to follow within 20 days. This order is to be made known to all Party and Komsomol assemblies as well as to all kolkhozes, sovkhozes and machine tractor conferences.

(10) According to a radio conversation between Alma Ata and Kustanai, the late sowing in the northern part of Kustanai Oblast' proceeds particularly well. The early sowing on the contrary is greatly overgrown with weeds, so that mowing is not possible. Consequently, the southern part of Kustanai Oblast' is not harvested. The continued rainy weather does not permit a harvest in both parts of the oblast'.

(11) In the following oblasti the following quantities of bread grain were harvested:

Semipalatinsk	17%
Akmolinsk	52%
Karaganda	64%

(12) In the vicinity of Raznezhe meadows for the raising of hay, are to be procured, since the increased horse transports are arriving from Yakutiya.

(13) From Uralsk NKRF very poor catches of fish were reported. The yearly plan for Uralsk amounted to 1,000 double centners of fish. However, up to 1 July, the results of the catch amounted to only 83 double centners. This situation is mainly the result of the

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order forbidding the catching of fish in certain areas.

(14) Kujbyshev NKRF had a fish catch of 150 double centners in the second quarter. Since the beginning of the year the fish catch has run up to 202 double centners.

(15) The care of the base and the youth organizations in Ust Usa Rajon has been turned over to the Local Executive Authorities by the Central Committee of the Union.

(16) The Wine Trust in Erevan is obligated to send 10 cars of wine to the Food Supply of the Leningrad Front in Leningrad. The Wine Trust can only carry out the transport, if the payment of the freight in the amount of 15,000 rubles per car is received.

(17) Authorized requirements and deliveries at the responsible People's Commissariats:

Requirements

	Consignee	Quantity	Food and Drink	Consignor	Remarks
(18)	Sokolki, NKRF	10,000 liters	Schnaps	---	To supply workers engaged in loading salt
(19)	Rostov, NKRF	2,000	Spirits	---	For the preparation of fruit syrup and brandy mash

Deliveries

(20)	Kujbyshev, NKRF	10 tons	Grain Middlings	Kujbyshev, Grain Procurement	For feeding young cattle
(21)	Chkalov, NKRF	0.5	Grain fodder	---	In July 1943
(22)	Molotov, NKRF	0.5	Grain fodder	---	In July 1943
(23)	Pyatigorsk, NKVD	7	Macaroni products	Groznyj, Macaroni Factory	In August 1943
(24)	Krasnodar, Oil Factory	1,020	Castor oil	Saratov	---
(25)	Krasnodar, Oil Factory	2,752	Sunflower seeds	Saratov	---
(26)	Kirov, Chief Directorate for Fish Sales	831	Fish	Kujbyshev, NKRF ?	---
(27)	Zestafoni, Iron Foundry	10	Fish products	Baku, Fish Sales	---

3.) Metal Supply

(28) For the securing of the manganese supply, Stalin issued a decree on 23 July which, among other things, discloses the following: For the preparation of manganese-iron, the People's Commissariat for Transportation, the People's Commissariat of Merchant Shipping, the Chief of the Transcaucasus Railway and the Chief of the Caspian Merchant Fleet were ordered to speed up the transport of manganese from Chiaturi to the metallurgical combines in

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Magnitogorsk and Kuznetsk.

In view of the importance of this transport, it was ordered put immediately behind operative transports, in second place.

On the direct railway routes are to be shipped 145,000 tons, includin g:

in July	10,000 tons
in August	45,000
in September	45,000
in October	45,000

On the water-railway route, with transfers in Baku-Krasnovodsk 125,000 tons are to be shipped, including:

in July	15,000 tons
in August	35,000
in September	45,000
in October	30,000

The aforementioned decree will also apply to the following railways:

Ordzhonikidze Railway
Ryazano-Ural Railway
Ashkhabad Railway
Tashkent Railway
Orenburg Railway
South Ural Railway
Turkestan-Siberian Railway
Tomsk Railway

Of the 80,000 tons of manganese ore to be delivered in August, 45,000 tons will be shipped direct by rail and 35,000 tons by transfer in Baku-Krasnovodsk. They are to be delivered to the following places:

Magnitogorsk Metal Combine	69,000 tons
Kuznetsk Metal Combine	5,500
Zestafoni Metal Combine	2,630
Bandyushsk Metal Combine	600
Factory in Klyuchevskaya	500
Aktyubinsk	400
Plant #754 and #389, each 200 tons	400
Plant #587, #220, #594, each 150 tons	450
Plant A	120
Plant Elektrozink	100
Plant AB	50
Plant #237	50

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(29) Identified planned figures for scrap iron deliveries in the third quarter:

Quantity	Place of Delivery
500 tons	Molotov NKRF
100	Omsk NKRF
60	Blagoveshchensk NKRF
50	Tiflis, People's Commissariat for Meat and Dairy Industry
30	Ufa NKRF
20	Chardzhou NKRF
10	Ilijsk NKRF

(30) Ufa NKRF is to receive 20 tons of scrap in the third quarter and use it, so far as applicable, for ship repair work, since high-grade material is not available.

The following authorizations of raw material, semi-finished goods, and finished products were identified:

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(31)	Omsk, NKRF	10 tons	Iron	Sverdlovsk, CD for Metal Sales	In July-August
(32)	Kujbyshev, NKRF	6	Ferro-silicon	Kujbyshev, CD for Metal Sales	In July
(33)	Astrakhan, NKRF	13.6	Tool steel	---	For 3rd quarter
		150	Pipe	Pervouralsk, Pipe Mill	---
(34)	Omsk, NKRF	300 meters	Pipe	Plant #705	---
		40 tons	Sheet iron	From various suppliers	---
(35)	Molotov, Plant "Staryj-Burlak"	147	Sheet	---	---
36)	Gorkij, Steamship Agency Supply	10	Roofing sheets	Chermos, NKRF Plant	---
37)	Chistopol, NKRF	5	Roofin g sheets	Gorkij	---
38)	Stalingrad, NKRF	31.5	Wire	Beloretsk	---
39)	Chkalov, NKRF	1.5	Nails	Gorkij	Supplemental, in the 3rd quarter
40)	Gorkij, NKRF	25	Steel cable	Astrakhan	Imported product
41)	Astrakhan, Lower Volga Steamship Agency	40 pieces	Hatchets	Sverdlovsk	---

42) Astrakhan received 40 tons of steel cable from Baku and must transfer it to the Navy.

4.) Production and Construction

(43) The State Committee for Defense ordered the reconstruction of the Oil Industry in Groznyj carried out in the shortest time. The work is hampered, since there are no transport rucks. In order to overcome this adversity, the truck repair garage in Tiflis is instructed to epair immediately 56 trucks belonging to the Oil Combine in Groznyj.

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(44) A series of NKRF bases received for July additional work orders, and an additional labor force and money were authorized to complete the orders:

Organization	Laborers	Supplemental Fund Rubles	Purpose
Gorodets, NKRF	65	21,000	For peat digging
Zvenigovo, NKRF	40	8,500	For timber procurement
Gorkij, NKRF	60	20,000	"
	125	43,000	"
Gorkij, Plant "Teplokhod"	80	28,000	"

(45) The following NKRF shipyards report their present situation on ship construction:

Alekseevka	has 4 flat boats	40 tons each	71% constructed
Kryushi	has 2 flat boats	40 tons each	72% constructed
Plant "Kujbyshev" in Kujbyshev	has 8 flat boats	40 tons each	58% constructed

(46) The Baturino Shipyard completed three barges in July.

(47) A new shipyard is planned for construction in Omsk. In the Raznezh'e shipyard three barges of 250 tons each were to be built in the fourth quarter by members of trade schools. The plan is b eing altered to the end, that a grain barge of 1,700 tons is to be built by September.

(48) In Salekhard (925 kilometers west of Tobolsk on the Ob) the expansion of the base for the transfer of goods is foreseen.

(49) For a series of auxiliary plants for various NKRF bases, the personnel situation and compensatory funds for the third quarter have been identified as set forth in the following table:

	Uralsk NKRF		Stalingrad NKRF		Kujbyshev NKRF	
	For Personnel	Compensation Fund Rubles	For Personnel	Compensation Fund Rubles	For Personnel	Compensation Fund Rubles
Auxiliary plants not belonging to base	--	--	50	45,000	60	45,000
Operational repairs	--	--	40	32,000	60	66,000
Warehouses	9	11,500	80	80,000	80	78,500
Other	--	--	350	253,000	280	196,000
Auto and truck transport	4	4,500	60	48,000	60	48,000
Printing plants	13	14,000	17	18,000	30	34,500
Timber procurement	12	11,000	120	80,000	113	101,200

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Plant "Kujbyshev" in Kujbyshev	has 8 flat boats	40 tons each	58% constructed

(46) The Baturino Shipyard completed three barges in July.

(47) A new shipyard is planned for construction in Omsk. In the Raznezh'e shipyard three barges of 250 tons each were to be built in the fourth quarter by members of trade schools. The plan is b eing altered to the end, that a grain barge of 1,700 tons is to be built by September.

(48) In Salekhard (925 kilometers west of Tobolsk on the Ob) the expansion of the base for the transfer of goods is foreseen.

(49) For a series of auxiliary plants for various NKRF bases, the personnel situation and compensatory funds for the third quarter have been identified as set forth in the following table:

	Uralsk NKRF		Stalingrad NKRF		Kujbyshev NKRF	
	For Personnel	Compensation Fund Rubles	For Personnel	Compensation Fund Rubles	For Personnel	Compensation Fund Rubles
Auxiliary plants not belonging to base	--	--	50	45,000	60	45,000
Operational repairs	--	--	40	32,000	60	66,000
Warehouses	9	11,500	80	80,000	80	78,500
Other	--	--	350	253,000	280	196,000
Auto and truck transport	4	4,500	60	48,000	60	48,000
Printing plants	13	14,000	17	18,000	30	34,500
Timber procurement	12	11,000	120	80,000	113	101,200

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(50) The following sums were authorized for NKRF enterprises in Stalingrad according to the July plan:

For general overhaul work	300,000 rubles
For operational repairs	580,000
For other work	280,000
Extra	120,000

(51) According to a Government decree, r epair work required for the winter must be carried out on dwellings in Novosibirsk and half of the fuel required for the winter must be assured.

(52) In Uralsk NKRF the fabrication plan for single parts is proceeding badly.

(53) For construction work the Kaspi cement plant (located 40 kilometers northwest of Tiflis) is to carry out the following deliveries of cement in August:

To Plant "Elektrozink" in Ordzhonikidze	2 cars
To the Zadonsk Combine	3 cars
To the Plant in Alaverdy	1 car

(54) Newly identified plants:

NKRF Plant in Chermos (85 kilometers north of Perm)
Plant #734 in Sverdlovsk

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report 6/7

Dated: 30 July 1943

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PREFACE

During the Second World War the German Signal Intelligence Control Center of the Staff of the Chief of Army Signal Service (HNW,LNA) issued a series of reports to show the USSR military-economic situation as reflected in Russian internal plain language traffic. These reports appeared at short, irregular intervals, usually six per month, for the period October 1942-March 1943. Eighty-three of these reports have been translated and issued by [redacted] FOIAb3a

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30 July 1943

The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report 6/7

(Based on domestic radio traffic)

Individual Messages

1) Personnel Situation

(1) Astrakhan-NKRF announces that only 367 persons were included in specialist training instead of the anticipated 650.

The following training plans have been established for the third quarter for individual NKRF offices:

	Beginning Courses	Continuation Courses
Zvenigovo	50 persons	80 persons
Gorkij, Plant "Teplokhod"	80 persons	90 persons
Gorkij, Plant "Molotov"	70 persons	60 persons

(2) Astrakhan-NKRF reported to Moscow, Chief Directorate of the NK of the River Fleet, the following crew list for ships to be built:

	Monthly Wages		Monthly Wages
Captain	1,050 rubles	Chief Engineer	825 rubles
Chief Mate	675 "	First Assistant Engineer	550 "
Second Mate	550 "	Second Assistant Engineer	450 "
Third Mate	475 "	Senior member of the machine-technical personnel	340 "
First Steersman	330 "	2 men of machine-technical personnel, each	320 "
2 Steersman, each	310 "		
3 Able-bodied seamen, each	230 "	2 Stokers, each	410 "
2 Ordinary seamen, each	210 "	Cook	275 "

(3) Crews of tow barges include:

Barge Captain	455 rubles
3 Sailors, each	216 rubles

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(4) Erevan received an order from Moscow to mobilize 300 men from the able-bodied population for a plant of the NK for the Mortar Industry.

(5) The NKRF Offices in Issyk-Kul and Rybache are to submit a report to the Central Committee of the Union on the state of health of the children in the sanatoriums and summer youth camps.

2) Oil Supply

(6) According to messages of 15 July, shipping in Gorkij and Molotov is threatened with cessation because of a lack of fuel and lubrication material. Dock work in Molotov is threatened with cessation because of the same reasons.

(7) It is not clear whether these difficulties are the result of transportation problems or perhaps a lack of suitable fuel, since, for example, one message indicates that gasoline is being shipped. Kujbyshev-NKRF, namely, received three tons of "imported" gasoline.

(8) The July petroleum allotment for Ust-Usa consisted of one ton instead of the proposed tank car. Kujbyshev-NKRF received no July allotment for Saratov Oblast'.

(9) Stalingrad Oil Sales requires the signature of the Chief Directorate of Oil Supply as second confirmation of the July allotment and otherwise refuses shipment. This procedure is presumably to be considered as evidence of tightened controls.

(10) The Azerbajdzhan Oil Combine at Baku is to ship to Groznyj 90,000 tons of oil which may be mixed with water up to 6%. From August on the water mixture is not to exceed 4%. The following fuel and lubricant requirements, authorizations and allotments respectively thru subordinate NK's have been identified:

1. Requirements

Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(11) Kujbyshev-NKRF	8 tons	Petroleum	-	for threshing work
(12) Gorkij	5	"	-	"
(13) Kineshma	3	"	-	"
(14) Kazan	3	"	-	"
(15) Erivan, NK for Procurement	21	Gasoline	-	for transport of harvest in August

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2. Authorizations

(16)	Kevsalinsk, Sovkhoz	1 ton	Oil	-	for August
(17)	Kujbyshev, Waterways Directorate	1000 tons	Mazut	Kujbyshev-NKRF	for July
(18)	Saratov, Waterways Directorate	500 "	"	"	"
(19)	West Kazakhstan, Waterways Directorate	50 "	"	Uralsk-NKRF	"
(20)	Moscow, Steamship Agency	1450 "	"	Gorkij-NKRF	-
(21)	Kalach-NKRF	10 "	Diesel oil	Stalingrad	for July
(22)	Kevsalinsk, Sovkhoz	11 "	"	-	for August
(23)	"	7 "	Petroleum	-	"
(24)	Kalach-NKRF	2.5"	"	Stalingrad	for July
(25)	Stalingrad-NKRF	2 "	"	-	"
(26)	Kevsalinsk, Sovkhoz	3 "	Ligroin	Stalingrad	in July
		2 "	Gasoline		
(27)	Kalach-NKRF	1.5"	"	"	"
(28)	Kujbyshev	5 "	"	-	"
(29)	Turkmen, Water Transport Base Chardzhou	50 "	Mazut	-	July allotments
		6 "	Petroleum		
		0.1ton	Gasoline		
(30)	Uzbekistan, Water Transport Base Chardzhou	5 "	Petroleum	-	"
		0.1ton	Gasoline		
(31)	Ilijsk-NKRF	5 "	Avtol	-	3rd quarter allotments
		1 ton	Machine Oil		
		1 "	Instrument Oil		
		1 "	Cylinder Oil		
		1 "	Viscosin		
		1 "	Solidol		

3) Timber Supply

(32) The firewood allotment for the second quarter for Kujbyshev Oblast' was cancelled. No allotment was mentioned for the third quarter. An allotment for Gorkij, Ivanovo and Chkalovsk Oblasti was refused.

(33) The allotment of 2000 cubic meters of firewood authorized for Uralsk-NKRF is not being carried out by the appropriate places, presumably for the same reasons as the cancellations mentioned above.

(34) In the second half of the year a forest area was made available to the Directorate of Military Supply of the NKVD in Stavropol for procuring 10,000 cubic meters of timber.

Planned figures for quantities of firewood and timber to be procured, transported and distributed to various NKRF offices for the third quarter:

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	NKRF Office	Planned Figure		Remarks
(35)	Zvenigovo	5000 cbm.	Firewood	to be procured
		3700 "	"	to be transported
(36)	Kujbyshev	1000 "	"	"
(37)	Yakutsk	30000 "	"	for distribution in own area
(38)	Ulan Ude	10000 "	"	"
(39)	Irkutsk, Water Transport Base	4000 "	"	to be procured
		600 "	"	to be transported
(40)	Irkutsk	3000 "	Timber	to be procured
		2000 "	"	to be transported
		3000 "	Firewood	to be procured
		900 "	"	to be transported
(41)	Novosibirsk, Water Transport Base	2000 "	"	"
(42)	Uralsk	2000 "	"	to be procured
(43)	Ust Usa, Water Transport Base	1000 "	"	"
(44)	Ust Usa	2000 "	"	"

The following timber authorizations were identified:

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(45)	Novosibirsk, NK for Meat Products	3500 cbm.	Timber	Novosibirsk-NKRF	July plan
(46)	Chkalovsk-NKRF	4000	"	-	-
(47)	Gorkij, Sail Factory #5	2000	"	-	-
(48)	Chistopol, Ship Repair Yard	171	Sawn Timber	Sawmill in Chistopol	-
(49)	Omsk-NKRF	60000	Firewood	Chief Directorate for Timber Supply Omsk	-
(50)	Waterways Directorate of the Irtysh Steamship Agency	5000	"	-	-
(51)	Ufa-NKRF	10000	"	-	for 1943 navigation period
(52)	Astrakhan-NKRF	5000	Building timber	Gorkij	-
(53)	Kostroma, Shipyard	3000	"	Vytegra	-
(54)	Molotov-NKRF	11000	Shipbuilding timber	-	-
(55)	Gorkij-NKRF	9400	"	-	-
(56)	Astrakhan-NKRF	9000	"	Kama Steamship Agency	-
	"	2000	"	Middle Volga Steamship Agency	-
(57)	Saratov, Ship Repair Yard	2500	"	-	-
(58)	Middle Volga Steamship Agency	2960	"	-	-
(59)	Stalingrad, Lower Volga Steamship Agency	960	"	Chief Directorate for Timber Supply Stalingrad	-
	"	1270	"	Kamyshin	-

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(60) Astrakhan "Volgatanker"	3380 cbm.	Shipbuilding timber	Chief Directorate for Timber Supply Astrakhan	-
(61) Gurev, Ural Steamship Agency	1000	"	"	-
(62) Groznyj, Oil Supply	15 cars	Round timber	Chief Directorate for Timber Supply in Arkhangelsk	additional in July
(63) Chardzhou, Amu Darya Steamship Agency	10	"	Chief Directorate for Timber Supply Krasnoyarsk	for August
(64) Gorkij, Upper Volga Steamship Agency	1	Plywood	Chief Directorate for Timber Supply Kirov	-
(65) Chkalovsk-NKRF	4 cbm.	"	Chief Directorate for Timber Supply Gorkij	-
(66) Ufa, Ship Repair Yard "October Revolution"	5	"	Chief Directorate for Timber Supply Ufa	-
(67) Gorkij, Ship Repair Yard "25 October"	7 cars	Sawdust packing	Chief Directorate for Timber Supply Gorkij	for August
(68) Mokhovye Gory, Ship Repair Yard "Teploknod"	4	"	"	"
(69) Bor, Plant "Makarev"	400 cbm.	"	"	-
(70) Bobrovsk, Ship Repair Yard	10 cars	"	Krasnoyarsk	for August
(71) Semipalatinsk, Ship Repair Yard	3	"	"	"

4) Production and Construction

(72) New production competitions have now been announced for the second half year which have the object of fulfilling the total year's plan by 5 December. The "Dinamo" Plant in Moscow will be set up as an example. NKRF enterprises in Gorkij and the shipyard in Baturino shall emulate this example. Special production for the front will be the goal beginning in August.

(73) From a message to Stalingrad-NKRF it has been determined that Admiral Galler has been assigned to more extensive clearance work at the Stalingrad River Port.

(74) According to plan, Irkutsk-NKRF is to build 50 self-propelled ships and three tow-barges for the NK of the Fish Industry. The deadline for delivery has been postponed to 1 July 1944. 20 of the 50 motorships are to receive wooden hulls.

(75) At the shipyards in Astrakhan construction work on the wooden ships is to be undertaken next and the work on the motorships will be postponed until August and September.

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(76) In order to protect the wooden flatboats during the winter, earthworks consisting of 170,000 cubic meters will be erected at the Krasnoyarsk River Port.

(77) Credits authorized for the third quarter give information on the size and construction activity at the following NKRF enterprises:

	For Procurement of Material	For Procurement of Fuel	For Procurement of Parts
Gorkij-NKRF	2.20 million rubles	1.05 million rubles	1.20 million rubles
Molotov-NKRF	1.85 " "	0.65 " "	1.00 " "
Ufa-NKRF	0.35 " "	---	0.18 " "
Kirov-NKRF	0.30 " "	---	0.12 " "

(78) Equipment from the evacuated oil enterprises are located in Khodzheli, on which the NKRF workshops have extensive repair work to perform.

(79) Ufa and Kujbyshev NKRF have received an order to assure fulfillment of the established plan figures by 1 August.

(80) Moreover, in order to tighten control of the production of parts at Kujbyshev-NKRF, at all enterprises a daily accounting will be made of hourly production. At Chardzhou-NKRF 11 motorships are removed from service daily due to boiler cleaning operations and repair work. This figure is many times over the norm. Administrative personnel and engineers at the shipyards are directed to inject themselves personally into practical work in order to speed up the tempo of work.

(81) The NKRF Plant "Dzerzhinskij" in Molotov received a rail connection. Identified authorizations and allotments for machines and construction material:

(82) The ship repair plants in Krasnoyarsk and Novosibirsk each received 5 gasoline motors from the River Fleet Supply Office in Molotov.

(83) The Construction Materials Sales Office in Ararat is to deliver according to plan 83 carloads of cement to organizations of the NK for Transportation.

(84) Vladimirovka-NKRF received 30 tons of tar from Gorkij.

(85) The Water Transport Base in Gorkij received 1.5 tons of chalk from the local River Fleet Supply Office.

(86) Astrakhan, "Volgatanker" received from Gorkij 1 ton of tin plate and 1 ton of nails. Chistopol-NKRF received 0.6 ton of nails.

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(87) For superior production in June the industrial enterprises of the NKRF in Molotov received a State bonus of 15,000 rubles.

(88) Newly identified plants:

Plant #26 of the NK for the Aviation Industry, location unknown;

Sail Plant #5 of the NK for Light Industry in Gorkij;

Plant "Teplokhod" in Mokhovye Gory (21 km NW or N of Gorkij), possibly identical to Plant "Teplokhod" in Gorkij;

Plant "Makarev" in Bor (10 km NE of Gorkij);

Plant #11, probably in Gorkij Oblast';

Plant #154, probably in Andizhan (260 km ESE of Tashkent);

Plant "Kaganovich" in Klyuchevskaya (135 km W of Sverdlovsk);

Plants # 112, 237, 389, 394, 587, 754 and Plants A and AB, locations unknown.

5) Transport Situation

(89) According to the plan, Semipalatinsk-NKRF should complete a turnover of 2,000 tons every 24 hours, but on the following dates turned over only the tonnages indicated:

11	July	700 tons	
12	"	800 "	
13	"	500 "	
14	"	900 "	(?)
15	"	800 "	

(90) In order to assure fulfillment of the July transport plan Stalingrad-NKRF must also achieve an especially high turnover during the third quarter of July as follows:

Salt	70,000 tons
Fish	5,000 "
Coal	5,000 "
Metals	30,000 "
Freight	17,000 "

(91) According to a message of 22 July from Moscow, the rapid development of industry and agriculture in Omsk Oblast' resulted in a significant growth of transport. NKRF authorities in Semipalatinsk have, therefore, been directed to expedite completion of all shipping under repair.

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(92) Large piles of freight have also accumulated along the "Moscow-Volga-Canal", a result of poor preparation and dispatch of ships in Gorkij and Rybinsk.

(93) More offices of the NK for the River Fleet have complained about the poor condition of incoming floating timber. Responsible offices must be directed to remedy the situation immediately - otherwise, large quantities of timber will be lost en route.

(94) The following transport plan has been established for Ulan-Ude in August:

Salt	1,300 tons	(0.5 million ton-kilometers)
Shipborne timber	1,400 tons	(0.6 million ton-kilometers)
Coal	400 tons	(0.1 million ton-kilometers)
Fish	400 tons	(0.2 million ton-kilometers)
Live beef	6,500 tons	(1.? million ton-kilometers)
Other freight	4,200 tons	(1.1 million ton-kilometers)

6) Miscellaneous

(95) A message of 22 July established for the first time that there is a military deputy at Plant "Teplokhod" in Gorkij.

(96) A message to Ust-Usa NKRF mentions an expedition "Goldstein" which must be supplied with provisions and all necessities. The expedition's point of departure is evidently Ust-Usa.

7) Civil Air Fleet

(97) The Chief of the Civil Air Fleet, Asarov, mentioned in Military-Economic Report 3/7, holds the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

(98) New units of the Civil Air Fleet identified:

Unit	Location	Remarks
Sigun Group	Baku (?)	---
"Raketa" (Cover name)	Yakutsk	The 1st deputy of the Chief of the Department of Operations is Major Maidenko.

(99) The following units of the Civil Air Fleet have been newly confirmed:

Pantelli Group	Tashkent	
Trutaev Regiment	Astrakhan - up to present	The possibility exists that the entire Regiment has been transferred from Astrakhan to Troekurovo near Lebedyan (57 km NE of Elets). Confirmation of this transfer is yet to be made.

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Zolotov Group	Starobelsk	
Sulimov Group	Kazan (?) - up to present	Proposed transfer.

(100) The following training units of the Civil Air Fleet have been identified:

Unit	Location	Remarks
Flying schcol	Issyk-Kul	
School (probably a flying school)	Kupino	(Kupino 250 km ESE of Omsk)
Flying School	Pushkino	(Pushkino 30 km NNE of Moscow) Received aircraft types UT II and UT I for training purposes.
Training squadron	Novosibirsk	

(101) The number of students in the training squadrons at Baku has increased. Radio operators are being trained in Tashkent for replacement on the front.

(102) The following workshops and aircraft repair bases have been mentioned for the first time:

Aircraft Repair Base ARB 0645
" Workshop ARM 15 in Aktyubinsk
" " " 26
" " " 602
Repair Workshops in Krasnodar.

(103) Recently confirmed:

Aircraft Repair Base 406, formerly in Aktyubinsk, possibly transferred.
" " Workshop ARM 33.

(104) There have been many messages referring to shortages of fuel in the Civil Air Fleet. The Klusson Group cannot carry out assigned tasks because of a lack of fuel. Aircraft cannot be supplied with fuel at the airfields at Kutaisi, Sukhumi, Mineralnye Vody, Krasnodar and Aktyubinsk. It is to be noted that most of these communications originate from airfields in the Caucasus where the supply of fuel must be guaranteed earlier than anywhere else.

(105) The airfield at Teheran reports that many passengers there with special freight cannot be accommodated on the normal flight plan. Teheran has requested Moscow to schedule extra craft. The Civil Air Fleet Directorate in Ashkhabad complains that the local Ore Directorate in Ashkhabad is not forwarding their cargos to the

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Darvaz airfield (250 km N of Ashkhabad), and as a result the transport of these cargos has dropped 50% in the last three days.

(106) Aircraft flying between Baku and Moscow proposed an intermediate stop in Makhach Kala. Air transport service from Saratov will be established to Voronezh, Zimovniki (205 km E of Rostov) and Rostov-on-Don. In the first ten-day period of July 218, 112 kilograms of sulfur were transported from Ashkhabad to unspecified destinations. Planes of the Civil Air Fleet are carrying the cover designation "Kremlin" for special purposes (dispatch of certain persons and freight).

(107) A large flight of aircraft departed for the USA on 19 and 20 July. On 10 July Oreshkin, Kozhevnikov and Kozmin left for Fairbanks, Alaska. According to our files, Kozmin belongs to the High Command of the Civil Air Fleet.

(108) A message of 21 July inquires about the number of aircraft type C-47 which had been flown from Nome (Alaska) to Yakutsk up thru 20 July.

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Translated from the German Report 5/7

Dated: 25 July 1943

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25 July 1943

The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report 5/7

(Based on domestic radio traffic)

Individual Messages

1) Personnel Situation

(1) According to a report from Aktyubinsk, bureau assistants are being called up irrespective of age. Complaints are being rejected with the statement that their return is possible only after special approval from the military authorities, and in particular, only for technical and management personnel.

(2) The authorities for the Civil Reserve ("Mobilization Directorate") in Moscow proposed to the military chiefs of the Tatar SSR to prevent to the utmost the calling up of employees of the River Fleet by all local military authorities.

(3) Technical personnel are needed for ship repair. A few NKRF offices were ordered to make available the required technical people from among their management personnel.

(4) The following preliminary plans of individual NKRF offices were noted with regard to the personnel situation and wage fund for the third quarter (wage fund in thousand rubles):

I management personnel
II landing place personnel
III technical communications personnel
IV steamship agency management personnel

	I		II		III		IV	
Office	Number	Wages	Number	Wages	Number	Wages	Number	Wages
Kujbyshev	3150	5713	1040	1351	260	234	135	260
Stalingrad	4431	6973	1500	1818	165	140	132	265
Molotov	4752	7305	850	1163	175	152	138	278
Gorkij	6644	9646	2000	2500	440	418	185	374
Kirov	2140	1667	270	344	34	33	49	108
Uralsk	547	811	65	92	23	23	36	82

Possible bonuses must be paid from the wage fund.

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2) Food Situation

(5) On 21 July the following order (extract of original message) was sent to all NKRF offices with respect to the approaching harvest of 1943:

"As a basis for the competition in the coming harvest, employees of the River Fleet (see reports of February 1943) must fulfill their duty to Comrade Stalin. To carry out the harvest work, the entire rural population capable of work who belong to sovkhozes of the River Fleet as well as family members of employees of the River Fleet are to be called upon. The required number of mechanics, tractor drivers and other technical personnel is to be made available to the agricultural enterprises for the entire period of the harvest. The labor force needed for the harvest pool is to be mobilized from the city population. For the time being, the smooth course of the harvest work is the most important military-economic problem."

(6) The additional food allotments cannot be undertaken by individual NKRF offices because of insufficient supply. For example, Kamuste cannot supply ship's personnel of passing ships with additional food rations. The Ural Steamship Agency cannot supply the workers of their ship repair shops with the increased bread allotment of 800 grams. They are receiving 600 grams of bread daily as before.

(7) Uralsk-NKRF cannot receive any allotment of sugar for canning purposes. As a result, the canning of fruit is to be carried on without sugar.

(8) The results of the plan for agricultural work in Kustanai for the first six months have not been satisfactory. Above all, poor results were noted in the dairy economy and poultry slaughter. In addition, Kustanai cannot yet begin with the harvest, since the fields are so completely soaked from the last rain that the threshing machines cannot operate.

(9) The following authorizations of feed grain for NKRF offices were noted:

Consignee	Quantity	Consignor	Remarks
Gorodets	1 ton	Gorkij, Grain Procurement	In July for timber procurement work
Semipalatinsk	1	---	In July for timber procurement work
Molotov	3	---	In July for ship repairs
Gorkij	2	---	" "
Yaroslavl	1	---	" "
Kazan	1	---	" "
Cheboksary	1	---	" "
Stalingrad	2	---	" "
Saratov	1	---	" "
Kirov	1	---	" "
Ufa	4	---	For Bashkir Oblast'

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3) Metal Supply

(10) Intercepted messages during the report period were few in number. In addition to a few reports on scrap procurement not carried out or poorly carried out and similar insufficiencies, there are two messages which show that the Soviet Union is importing sheet metal also. Tiflis received 553 tons of imported sheet metal from Baku and Astrakhan-NKRF delivered 8 tons of imported sheet metal from its stocks to Plant "Pamyat Kirova" in Arkul. The type of sheet metal cannot be further identified.

(11) In the first half of July the Transcaucasian Railway shipped 771 carloads with 16539 tons of manganese ore, presumably from Chiaturi. Simultaneously the railway stated that its daily performance of transporting manganese to Magnitogorsk on 13 July was 35 carloads, i.e. 720 tons.

(12) Kujbyshev-NKRF reports a serious shortage of cast iron, coke and ferrosilicon. The foundry which must fulfill important orders is in danger of shutting down.

(13) Omsk-NKRF urgently requires axes, which are not being delivered, for timber procurement work. Attempts are to be made to manufacture axes and saws at one's own enterprise. Likewise old files are to be rebuilt.

(14) In arrears with scrap iron collections are Astrakhan-NKRF with 300 tons and Omsk-NKRF . As of 19 July Groznyj has procured 294 tons of scrap iron and 6 tons of non-ferrous metal scrap. 110 tons were brought in and 134 tons shipped.

Authorizations, requirements and deliveries noted:

1. Authorizations

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(15)	Gorkij, NKRF	20 tons	Scrap iron	Chief Directorate of Metal Sales, Gorkij	---
(16)	Chistopol, Ship Repair Yard	80	Cast iron	Kujbyshev, NKRF	----
(17)	Kirovakan, Chemical Plant	30	Iron	Chelekensk, Chemical Plant	---

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(18)	Astrakhan, "Volgatanker"	12 tons	Steel	Gorkij	---
(19)	Blagoveshchensk NKRF, Plant "Lenin"	1	Section iron	Chief Directorate of Metal Sales, Khabarovsk	In July
(20)	"	2	Sheet iron	"	In July
(21)	Gorkij, River Fleet Supply	5	Roofing sheet	Stalingrad	---
(22)	Moscow, River Fleet	1	Roofing sheet	Gorkij-NKRF	---
(23)	Chistopol-NKRF	5	Roofing sheet	Gorkij-NKRF	---
(24)	Omsk-NKRF	1!	Steel hawser	Sverdlovsk	---
(25)	Saratov-NKRF	0.4	Bolts	---	---
(26)	Saratov-NKRF	0.5	Brass	---	--
(27)	Arkul-Vyatka Steamship Agency, Plant "Pamyat Kirova"	0.25	Lead	Kirov	---

2. Requirements

(28)	Semipalatinsk-NKRF	3	Sheet iron	---	To manufacture spades
(29)	Saratov-NKRF	0.5	White metal	---	---

3. Deliveries

(30)	Kujbyshev-NKRF	200	Cast iron	Volsk	In July

4) Chemical Supply

Noted Authorizations

(31)	Chistopol-NKRF	10 tons	Calcium chloride	Kujbyshev	---
(32)	Gorkij, NKRF-Plant 'Teplokhod"	50	Potassic salt	---	---
(33)	Gorkij, NKRF-Plant "Molotov"	80	Potassic salt	---	---
(34)	Svenigovo, NKRF-Plant 'Butyakov"	50	Potassic salt	---	---
(35)	Nakhichevan, Oblast' Executive Committee Rostov/Don	1 carload	Calcium carbide	Don-Basin of the Chief Directorate for Chemical Sales, Tiflis	On 1 July
(36)	Astrakhan-NKRF	23 tons	Caustic soda	---	---

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	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(37)	Astrakhan-NKRF	16 tons	Calcinated soda	---	---
(38)	Astrakhan-NKRF	25	Trisodium phosphate	---	---
(39)	Stalingrad-NKRF	23	Varnish	Saratov	---
(40)	Stalingrad-NKRF	3	Varnish	---	---
(41)	Molotov, Water Transport Base	4	Varnish	Sverdlovsk	---
(42)	Gorkij, River Fleet Supply	52	Paint	Chief Directorate of Chemical Sales Gorkij	In third quarter
(43)	Gorkij River Fleet Supply	20	Paint	Yaroslavl	---
(44)	Gorkij River Fleet Supply	15	Lacquer	Yaroslavl	---
(45)	Kemerovo, "Kemerovo Coal"	60	Paraffin	Groznyj, CD for Oil Supply	---
(46)	Rostov/Don, Oblast' Construction	50	Sunflower grains	Grain Procurement Rostov/Don	In July, for manufacture of varnish

(47) Rostov/Don delivered 118 tons of castor beans to Saratov.

5.) Production

(48) It is noted from a government decree to all NKRF offices that the volume of preparatory work for carrying out ship repairs for the year 1943/44 must not be smaller than the previous year's work. During the winter period, ships which have been damaged and for that reason are only partially usable must be satisfactorily repaired. In the course of the summer all ships are to be provided with the necessary exchangeable spare parts. Furthermore, it is forbidden to send management specialists to ship repair oblasti for other work between navigation periods.

(49) In a longer message from Kujbyshev to the editors of the magazine "Vodnyj Transport" in Moscow it is noted, among other things, that over 30 half-sunk and dried up tugboats are located at various enterprises in the area. The actual technical condition of these vessels is not exactly known. In this way the most important measures, which are to assure the fulfillment of the State Plan, are being neglected in the Middle Volga. Management personnel are being reproached for a lack of far-sightedness and flexibility and also an ignorance in relation to the technical condition of the River Fleet. It is further noted that repair work

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cannot begin because of a lack of personnel.

(50) Various NKRF offices are disposing of larger amounts of idle tonnage, which is to be repaired in August and turned over to transportation. The following idle tonnage is to be repaired according to plan:

Gorkij NKRF	30000 tons
Stalingrad NKRF	20000 tons
Kujbyshev NKRF	3000 tons

(51) The petroleum line Groznyj-Armavir has a daily performance of 2200 tons at the present time. This includes 1000 tons to be pumped from 11 July after the completion of the assembly of the diesel tank at the Makhachkala terminal from here to Groznyj; 1200 tons will come from Groznyj from production. The assembly of a second diesel tank can be completed after an additional 15 days.

(52) Kalach NKRF reports the arrival of 28 flat boats, 8 of which came from Sokolskoe and 9 were turned over to transportation in the first ten days of July. Moreover, Kalach reports the completion of two ships in the third ten days of June. The NKRF shipyard in Khodzheli repaired three tugs according to plan by 18 July. On the other hand, Gorkij NKRF is considerably behind in the manufacture of spare parts.

The following allotments of current were noted:

(53) In July Gorkij NKRF receives for its offices and plants an allotment of 1, 300, 000 kwh, Kazan NKRF 50, 000 kwh.

The following individual messages concern the activity of various NKRF enterprises:

(54) Kujbyshev NKRF was ordered to manufacture 50 hydraulic lifting plants.

(55) At the beginning of July 34 diving pumps and 10 ship's lifting windlasses were delivered. The Pump Factory in Katajsk delivered 7 pumps to River Fleet Supply in the second quarter.

(56) Astrakhan NKRF is to receive 60 carloads of cement from the Cement Factory in Tauz.

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(57) Ulyanovsk is to deliver 40 ton s of tar to Vladimirovka NKRF.

(58) The shipyard in Krasnoyarsk requests approval for the construction of three barges in its own rajon and Igarka rajon for timber transport.

(59) Newly Noted Plants

In Khodzheli a shipyard (520 km north of Ashkhabad at Nukus)
In Kudinovo a brick works (formerly identified as ceramics factory)
In Saratov a plant #15
In Chelekensk a chemical plant (unidentified)
In Katajsk a pump factory (130 km west of Chelyabinsk at Zlatoust)
In Tikhoretsk a locomotive repair plant.

6) Transport Situation

(60) The strain on the NK for the River Fleet appears to have reached a high point. Many NKRF offices can not carry out their transport programs because of trouble. Stalingrad has not been able to carry out the prescribed norms for coal transport, Ilijsk NKRF the general transport plan of the first ten days of July, Krasnoyarsk NKRF the transport plans for grain, wood and coal. The Upper Irtysh Steamship Agency remains constant under the established norm for grain and clay transport.

(61) Individual landing places in Omsk NKRF could not carry out the shipping plans. Because of this, raw materials important for armaments were damaged from being stored too long.

(62) The following two items give an approximate picture of the quantity of goods handled at Saratov Harbor:

On 14 July 223 transport workers handled 592 tons of freight;
On 16 July 216 dock workers handled 440 tons of freight.

(63) According to plan Kujbyshev-NKRF is to procure 26 ships with a total tonnage of 50000 tons for greater grain transport on the Volga.

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(64) Transport plans for various NKRF offices for the third quarter:

		Tons	Million Ton Kilometers
Gorkij NKRF			
	Cement	30000	5
	Minerals	200000	50
	Coal	25000	13.2
	Metals	60000	36
	Wood	300000	72
	Chemical products	32000	16.6
	Other goods	792000	9
	Floated timber	1100000	161
Kujbyshev-NKRF			
	Grain	180000	101
	Cement	45000	23
	Minerals	100000	20
	Coal	10000	0.6
	Metals	30000	18
	Wood	100000	33.4
	Chemical products	22000	9.2
	Other goods	200000	92
	Floated timber	900000	660
Stalingrad NKRF			
	Grain	50000	17.5
	Salt	440000	450
	Minerals	30000	4.5
	Coal	30000	21
	Metals	25000	15
	Wood	40000	33
	Chemical products	12000	6
	Other goods	125000	87.4
	Floated timber	none	---
Ust-Ussa NKRF			
	Grain	11000	3.6
	Salt	1000	0.3
	Minerals	3000	1.2
	Coal	42000	24.8
	Metals	1000	0.4
	Wood	15000	5
	Other goods	15500	6.4
	Oil	500	0.4
	Floated timber	200000	49

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Molotov NKRF

Grain	18000	62
Salt	85000	66.7
Ce ment	20000	15
Minerals	30000	9
Coal	45000	16.5
Metals	120000	62
Wood	45000	13.5
Chemical products	45000	34.6
Other goods	200000	86
Floated timber	2600000	?

Uralsk NKRF

Grain	15000	3.8
Salt	2000	0.6
Minerals	3000	0.8
Wood	16000	4.4
Chemical products	9000	2.7
Other freight	8000	2.7
Oil	2000	1.3
Floated timber	4000	0.7

Ufa NKRF

Grain	62000	16.8
Salt	6000	1.3
Cement	5000	1.4
Minerals	40000	5.6
Coal	2000	0.6
Metals	8000	?.8
Wood	60000	10.8
Other goods	45000	18
Floated timber	150000	27

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report 4/7

Dated: 20 July 1943

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PREFACE

During the Second World War the German Signal Intelligence Control Center of the Staff of the Chief of Army Signal Service (HNW, LNA) issued a series of reports to show the USSR military-economic situation as reflected in Russian internal plain language traffic. These reports appeared at short, irregular intervals, usually six per month, for the period October 1942-March 1945. Eighty-three of these reports have been translated and issued by [redacted] FOIAb3a

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20 July 1943

The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report 4/7

(Based on domestic radio traffic)

Individual Messages

1) Personnel Situation

(1) To the critical situations reported in regard to the recruitment and care of personnel, such as nonfulfillment of the conscription plans, lack of satisfactory quarters for the conscripts and irregular or insufficient supply of food to personnel, have recently been joined further important difficulties in the payment of wages. The NKRF office in Kujbyshev reports that the fund set up for pay and allowances was overdrawn by 157,000 rubles in the period from January to June, 1943. Of this amount only 67,000 rubles have been covered up to now by the NKRF Directorate in Moscow. Including a debt from the preceding year, the NKRF office in Kujbyshev has a liability account of over 130,000 rubles. The local branch of the Gosbank refuses any further payment and the office is no longer in a position to pay out wages and allowances.

(2) Larger bonuses are being noted at various plants and offices of the NKRF. Every method is being tried to prevent the output of work from falling.

The Lower Volga Steamship Agency	received	100,000	rubles
Stalingrad, an NKRF office	"	35,000	"
Astrakhan, River Fleet Harbor	"	25,000	"
Khabarovsk, River Fleet Steamship Agency	"	45,000	"

(3) According to a government decree, transport workers in the Stalingrad and Astrakhan rajons are receiving additional allotments of bread, tobacco, rice, canned meat, and dried fruit for output exceeding the norm (in shipping export goods and fuel). Allotments per person are not known. In all 13.5 tons of bread and 1.4 tons of tobacco were placed at the disposal of the Port of Astrakhan for this purpose. Further allocations are to follow.

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(4) The NKRF plant in Kujbyshev had to discontinue welding, because only two welders were left after personnel were transferred to other departments.

(5) Depots for firewood and construction timber are being organized in Ural'sk and in Ural'sk Oblast'. Because of lack of personnel, this work is to be carried out by prisoners and convalescent Red Army men.

2) Food Situation

(6) The cultivation of potatoes, grain, and vegetables planted by the NKRF offices is taking an unsatisfactory course in many places, mainly because of the lack of labor.

(7) The Water Transport Base in Krasnoyarsk reports that as of 20 June the sowing plan is only 41% fulfilled. Kujbyshev NKRF requires an additional 860 tons of potatoes and 300 tons of vegetables, since the 278 hectares provided cannot cover its own yearly needs.

(8) Because of drought 65 hectares of barley and 95 hectares of millet have not come up in Rostov/Don Oblast'. The delivery of seed grain for the spring of 1944 is in question. Cattle feed is scarce, so that deliveries cannot be carried out.

(9) There are several messages about difficulties in supplying personnel of various NKRF offices with additional food. Kujbyshev requested additional food but received a negative reply and instructions to take care of the workers from its own supplies. Kalach, NKRF, did not receive additional food in the second quarter for the personnel of the Reconstruction Directorate, although the food was requisitioned and is being requisitioned again for the third quarter. Likewise Kamust'e (65 kilometers south of Kazan') has not received additional food since the beginning of the shipping season.

These irregularities are apparently based less on a general scarcity of food, for which there are no indications, than on transport difficulties. In this regard Kujbyshev NKRF reports that two barges, one with 1027 tons of grain and one with 1900 tons of oats, are waiting for the goods to be unloaded onto the railroad, which cannot take place for lack of proper arrangements. Therefore the barges must stand idle for a long time. Since 28 June, 204 tons of hay, destined for the Military Directorate of the

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Voronezh Front, have been held in Saratov, NKRF. Omsk, NKRF, did not fulfill the salt transport program in the 1st ten-day period of July.

(10) In the future in Kustanaj, fishing is to be pursued more strongly. Perch and other small fish are to be canned. Salted fish are to be delivered to the army commissary departments in Astrakhan and Saratov.

(11) There are striking messages concerning grain deliveries from Rostov/Don Oblast'. The army stud farms of this oblast' are to deliver 2,000 tons of oats and barley to the state collection points, while the Grain Procurement in Rostov/Don must undertake greater deliveries to the Southern Front. See table for details.

(12) On 25 June the Trust "Gigant" in Rostov/Don delivered 1029 tons of bread grain to the state collection points instead of the planned 800 tons.

(13) The ship repair yard in Saratov requires 2 tons of fodder grain for July.

Authorizations

Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(14) Southern Front	2,000 tons	Bread grain	Grain Procurement, Rostov/Don	--
(15) Kujbyshev, NKRF	5 "	Fodder grain	--	in July for ship repairs
(16) Stalingrad, NKRF	2 "	"	--	"
(17) Ural'sk, NKRF	0.5 "	"	--	"
(18) Southern Front	1,000 "	Groats	Grain Procurement, Rostov/Don	--
	3,000 "	Corn fodder		
(19) South-West Front	10 "	Corn fodder	"	in July
(20) Southern Front	3 "	"	"	"
(21) Stalingrad, NKRF	350 tubs	Butter	Konstantinovo	--
(22) NKRF Institute in Gor'kij	2 tons	Live cattle	Gor'kij, NKRF	--
	4 tons	Fish		
	100 head	Sheep		

3) Oil Supply

(23) Norms for the use of fuel in navigation could be taken from a message to Khabarovsk, NKRF:

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For one unit of work (a power-day, equaling 24 horsepower-hours) the following quantities of fuel are planned for the third quarter in steam navigation:

	Use during the voyage	Use during stop-overs
Mixed fuels	33.5 kgs.	4.8 kgs.
Mazut	25.5 "	2.8 "

8.3 kgs. of motor fuel are planned for motor ships.

(24) Stalingrad, NKRF, reports that "Volgatanker" has discontinued the delivery of fuel from barges. Oil Supply distributes fuel from its depot only according to the fixed allotment.

(25) The Chief Oil Supply in Ural'sk has refused delivery of fuel and lubricants for agriculture.

(26) The winter allotments of fuel could be noted for various shipping directorates. The fuel in question is to be used for ship repair work and may not be touched before 1 November. There are the following receipts from Kamust'e:

Kujbyshev, NKRF	400 tons of oil
Ufa, NKRF	150 " " "
Molotov, NKRF	800 " " "

The 800 tons delivered to Molotov are divided as follows:

Plant "Staryj Burlak" in Molotov	350 tons of oil
for Zaozer'e	150 " " "
for Chistopol'	300 " " "

(27) Astrakhan, NKRF, allotted a total of 13,170 tons of oil mixture in May.

Authorizations

Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(28) Gor'kij, NKRF	10 tons	Mazut	--	--
(29) Omsk, NKRF	720 "	Oil	Kujbyshev and Saratov	in July
(30) Astrakhan, NKRF	480 "	"	"	"
(31) Rostov/Don, NKRF	25 tons	Petroleum	--	in July (in place of diesel fuel)
(32) Stalingrad, NKRF	2 "	"	--	in July
	2 "	Gasoline		

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(33) Astrakhan, NKRF	1400 tons	Motor Oil	--	in July

Requisitions

(34) Rostov/Don, NKRF	2 tons	Gasoline	--	additional
(35) Pyatigorsk	5 "	"	--	in July,
	5 "	Petroleum		additional
(36) Rostov/Don	54 "	Diesel Oil	--	for shoe factory
(37) Rostov/Don	3 "	Ligroin	--	additional
(38) Semipalatinsk, NKRF	6 "	Cylinder Oil	--	for the 3rd
	5 "	Lubricating Oil (constant heat)		quarter

(39) Krasnoyarsk, oil turnover for the second quarter:

	Receipts	Used	On Hand
Solidol	2.8 tons	5.5 tons	0.6 tons
Nigrol	6.0 "	1.7 "	5.5 "
Machine Oil	27.0 "	30.0 "	
Transformer Oil	0.3 "		
Motor Oil	15.0 "	19.5 "	0.4 "
Spindle Oil	3.0 "	5.7 "	2.3 "
Viscosin		0.4 "	
Avtol		39.0 "	
Constant Heat Lubricating Oil		11.0 "	
Turbine Oil			2.7 "
Lubricating Mazut			0.2 "

(40) Fuel turnover for June:

Ural'sk

Mazut	394 tons	87 tons
Gasoline	1781 "	0.7"
	2219 "	3.7"

Gur'ev

Mazut	160 "	--
Petroleum	0.5"	--
Motor Fuel	0.8"	--

4) Coal Supply

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Requisitions

Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(41) Shoe Factory in Rostov/Don	173 tons	Pit Coal	--	for July(?)
(42) Plant for Waterworks Projects in Moscow	100 "	Anthracite	Shakhty	for July
(43) Fat Combine "Kirov" in Gor'kij	180 "	"	"	"
(44) Pencil Factory "Krasin" in Moscow	100 "	"	"	"
(45) Pencil Factory "Sacco Vanzetti" in Moscow	100 "	"	"	"
(46) Ural'sk, NKRF	1 carload (some 20-30 tons)	Coke	--	no coke has been received for a quarter
(47) Gur'ev, NKRF	1 carload	Coke	--	--
(48) Foundry (?) in Novocherkassk	1 carload	Coke	"Krasnyj Sulin" (Rostov/Don Rajon)	for July

Authorizations

(49) Rostov/Don, NKRF	2960 tons	Pit Coal	--	for July, for Reconstruction Directorate
(50) Pharmaceutical Chemical Plant in Voroshilovgrad	400 "	"	Mine "Krasnyj Oktyabr'", Rostov/Don	for July (?)
(51) Upper Irtysh Steamship Agency, Semipalatinsk	1200 "	"	--	--
(52) Tyumen', NKRF	1800 "	"	--	--
(53) Ural, Steamship Agency	100 "	"	--	--

Deliveries

(54) Tyumen', NKRF	2500 tons	Pit Coal	--	in June
(55) Kulomzino, NKRF	6100 "	"	--	"
(56) NK for Transportation (location not given)	2220 "	"	Shakhty	on 3 July

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(57) NK for Transportation	2710 tons	Pit Coal	Shakhty	on 4 July
(58) Voroshilovgrad	6234 "	"	"	for NK for Transportation and other enterprises
(59) --	6550 "	"	"	on 3 and 4 July

5) Production and Construction

Reports concerning the status of work in NKRF shipyards:

(60) In Kujbyshev as of 10 July, 56 ships have been examined by the inspection authorities. The same office has requisitioned planks for building wooden flat-boats. The requisition was refused, with instructions that driftwood is to be used for this purpose.

(61) Chistopol', NKRF, is to receive new dock installations from Krasnoarmejsk.

(62) New shipyards are in construction in Cherdyn, NKRF.

(63) In Kalach, NKRF, 80 flatboats were repaired and released to traffic in the second 10-day period of June. The shipyard is also repairing motor ships and barges.

(64) An NKRF plant in the neighborhood of Kujbyshev has fulfilled its production plan by 106%, for which a bonus of 15,600 rubles has been proposed. Another plant has fulfilled the plan by 105%.

(65) Preparations for ship repair work and the procurement of fuel and the necessary wagons are encountering the greatest difficulties in certain NKRF enterprises, among which are Gor'kij, Molotov, Kirov, Kujbyshev, and Ural'sk.

(66) The oven of the cement plant in Voroshilovgrad was fired up on 23 June.

(67) The cement plant "Bol'shevik" in Kujbyshev has to deliver 2000 tons of cement to the motor vehicle plant in Gor'kij. The shipment is running into difficulties for lack of sacks.

(68) Kujbyshev must undertake extraordinary deliveries of chalk. The following deliveries are provided for:

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210 tons to the Upper Volga Steamship Agency in Gor'kij
50 tons to Stalingrad
40 tons to Astrakhan
50 tons to NKRF offices in Moscow
16 tons to the Enisej Steamship Agency in Krasnoyarsk.

(69) In June the clay pit in Belkinsk, Chelyabinsk Oblast', delivered 1 carload of ceramic clay to Chkalovsk, NKRF. Ural'sk, NKRF, urgently requires 17 tons of fireproof tile, which is to come from Gor'kij.

(70) Various factories are being evacuated from Leningrad to the Urals, including the plant "Voroshilov" and a dye factory. Still other plants are probably being evacuated.

(71) Newly noted plants:

Cement plant in Voroshilovgrad
Fat Combine "Kirov" in Gor'kij
Pencil Factory "Krasin" in Moscow
Pencil Factory "Sacco Vanzetti"
Plant (probably a foundry) in Novocherkassk
Pharmaceutical chemical plant in Voroshilovgrad
Mine "Krasnyj Oktyabr'" near Rostov/Don
Plant 631 in Novosibirsk Rajon
Plant 689 in Kujbyshev Rajon

6) Transport Situation

(72) The transport situation in the River Fleet is to be regarded as unsatisfactory for the future. The Middle Volga Steamship Agency in Saratov reports that the docks are overloaded with goods for transshipment, whereby delays of longer duration are being caused in the clearance of newly arrived ships. According to this report, the Upper and Lower Volga are "plugged up" with caravans of ships. The following cases were cited in this report as especially noteworthy: that in the period from 21 June to 5 July only 13 barges were unloaded in Saratov, and they were compelled to lie partly idle up to 5 days; and that in the period from 20 June to 8 July salt transports lay idle for 8 days for lack of tugs.

(73) The NKRF office in Saratov requests from the Chief Directorate in Moscow, in order to meet the situation, full powers to mobilize the population and to draw in the local military units.

(74) It is reported from Krasnoyarsk, NKRF, that no timber floatings are to be expected from the Arctic oblasti in the second 10-day period of June. This

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places fulfillment of the projected towing plans in jeopardy.

(75) The following were to arrive in Kujbyshev Rajon for transshipment:

Cargo	Place of Reloading	Period	Amount
Coke	Batraki	in May	800 tons
"	"	" June	1400 "
Metal	Kujbyshev	" April	2110 "
"	"	" May (?)	4700 "
"	"	" June (?)	2860 "
Cotton	"	" May/June	5900 "
"	Uvek	" June	9300 "
"	Batraki	" "	3800 "

(76) Further transshipment plans were noted for:

Stalingrad	15000	tons of	coal
Semipalatinsk	13000	" "	"
"	20	" "	matches
"	20	" "	textiles
Omsk	11700	" "	coal

(77) Motor ships which have arrived for use in the Don-Kuban Steamship Agency are to be converted from wood-burning to coal-burning in forestless areas, since the wood supply is very questionable.

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report 3/7

Dated: 15 July 1943

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PREFACE

During the Second World War the German Signal Intelligence Control Center of the Staff of the Chief of Army Signal Service (HNW, LNA) issued a series of reports to show the USSR military-economic situation as reflected in Russian internal plain language traffic. These reports appeared at short, irregular intervals, usually six per month, for the period October 1942-March 1943 Eighty-three of these reports have been translated and issued by [redacted] FOIAb3a

It is planned to issue a complete set of translations of the reports beginning with the most recent and working backward, but omitting those already translated by [redacted] FOIAb3a The numbering of the items was added by the translator since the Germans did this only in the last eighteen reports, [redacted] FOIAb3a FOIAb3a inclusive. Since the original material was in Russian, an effort has been made when translating the German to determine the original Russian term wherever possible. This is facilitated by the Russian fondness for abbreviations. In these translations into English the probable meaning of the abbreviation will be given in parenthesis the first time it occurs in each report.

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15 July 1943

The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report 3/7

(Based on domestic radio traffic)

Individual Messages

1) Personnel Situation

(1) Very soon some 15,000 workers are to be newly recruited for ship repair work in the Middle and Lower Volga Steamship Agencies.

(2) Conscription of labor is not proceeding satisfactorily. The following personnel could not be made available for the following offices:

Office	Workers for Ship Construction Projects	Ship's Personnel	Transport Workers
Molotov, NKRF	413	238	371
Kujbyshev, NKRF	82	61	34
Gor'kij, NKRF	24	232	67

(3) An extract of a message from the Chief Directorate of the NKRF in Moscow to the office in Gor'kij reads:

> "There is only one explanation for the fact that you have not received enough personnel. You don't have enough obstinacy nor sufficient connections with the local organizations. I leave it to you to place yourself in communication with the oblast' organizations and I make you personally responsible for carrying out the conscriptions by the end of July."

(4) Encroachments of the local army authorities are being reported again and again by certain NKRF offices. In Yakutsk employees of the Lena Steamship Agency were enlisted for military service despite valid regulations; in Kirensk 50% of the workers of an NKRF plant and of the local landing-places were again unlawfully conscripted for labor on the kolkhozes.

(5) In Ural'sk employees of the River Fleet of classes 1891 to ? (number garbled) were called up to the front for labor service.

(6) As of 25 June the following personnel were being trained in Kujbyshev, NKRF:

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128 ship's carpenters
156 painters
218 fitters
77 helmsmen
207 sailors
2 pilots
74 technical personnel
197 stokers
88 other workers

2) Metal Supply

(7) The NKRF offices have received instructions to carry out a general inventory of the supplies of scrap iron as of 1 July. This measure is probably to be traced back to the faulty delivery of scrap. Thus according to plan Gor'kij, NKRF, was to deliver 860 tons of scrap iron in the first half-year, but delivered only 166 tons. According to plan, Kirov was to deliver 60 tons of scrap, but has delivered only 45 tons so far. Ufa too has not fulfilled the scrap delivery plan. On the other hand, as of 10 July Kujbyshev collected 374 tons of scrap iron, delivered 525 tons, and had a remainder of 102 tons at its disposal. Moreover, 10.8 tons of non-ferrous scrap were collected and delivered.

(8) The rolling mill of the NK for the Heavy Machine Industry in Irkutsk has shut down, because it is not being supplied with ingots. It requires 4,000 tons of ingots immediately with a maximum weight of 280 kilograms each.

Authorizations

Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(9) Krasnoyarsk, Ship-Repair Plant	17 tons	Steel	Samus'e	--
(10) Stalingrad, NKRF	1 ton	Lead	Saratov	--
(11) Gor'kj, River Fleet Harbor	3 tons	Lead	Kujbyshev	--
(12) Krasnoyarsk, Ship-Repair Plant	3 tons	Pickled Tin	Samus'e	--
(13) Ilijsk, NKRF	20 "	Section Iron	Magnitogorsk	--
	20 "	Section Iron	Molotov	--
'14) Gor'kj, Plant "Teplokhod"	150 meters	Gas Pipe	Rybinsk	--

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(15) Omsk, NKRF	1	ton	Pipe	Sverdlovsk, CD for Metal Sales	in July
(16) Blagoveshchensk, NKRF	1.5	"	Cold-Rolled Pipe	Plant 703 in Pervoural'sk	"
(17) Balkhash, NKRF	3	"	Steel Cable	Chardzhou	—
(18) Amur Steamship Agency	18	tons	Steel Cable	Khabarvosk, NKRF	from own supply
(19) Sheksna Steamship Agency	15	"	"	"	"
(20) North Pechora Steamship Agency	15	"	"	"	"
(21) Omsk, NKRF	34	"	"	--	--
(22) Semipalatinsk	13.5	"	"	--	--
(23) Chistopol', NKRF	15	"	Connecting Parts	Kujbyshev	for ship's cranes

(24) Kujbyshev, NKRF, needs an allocation of 10 tons of ferro-silicon in the 3rd quarter. The copper combine in Kafan has received 100 tons of imported sheet iron from "Iransovtrans".

3) Timber Supply

(25) From a message to Astrakhan, NKRF, it appears that the demand for building timber for reconstruction work in 1943 can be fully satisfied.

(26) The following items could be noted on the yearly timber allocations: Ust'-Usa of the Pechora Steamship Agency will receive for 1943:

1500 cubic meters of shipbuilding wood
1400 " " " building wood
7000 " " " firewood

(27) According to plan, Gor'kij, NKRF, was to receive 19500 cubic meters of beams and planks in the 2nd quarter. The wood has not yet been delivered. In the 1st quarter Gor'kij, NKRF, had procured 73,300 cubic meters of timber. Ural'sk, NKRF, had procured 188 cubic meters of timber in the period 1-20 June and had transported 139 cubic meters of timber.

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The following messages concern faultily executed procurements of timber:

(28) As of 20 June Yakutsk has only 20% fulfilled the timber procurement plan in the 2nd quarter; Kirensk, NKRF, only 47%. The timber felling plan was only 42% fulfilled by Kirensk.

(29) Kujbyshev, NKRF, has no more firewood for burning on ships of the River Fleet. Hence 26 tons of oats and 6 tons of gasoline are required for procurement of wood from the forest.

(30) In June Kirov, NKRF, did not carry out the transportation of 2000 tons of sawn timber.

(31) A northern, polar timber directorate is named in a message to Krasnoyarsk.

(32) The authorizations of different kinds of timber noted exhibit considerable quantities of shipbuilding material, which indicate a lively shipbuilding activity.

Authorizations

Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(33)				
Ulyanovsk, NKRF	150 cu. meters	Firewood	--	--
(34)				
Ural'sk, NKRF	7000 "	"	--	--
	2000 "	"	Alma-Ata	--
(35)				
Gor'kij, Water Transport Base	6000 "	"	--	--
(36)				
Molotov, Water Transport Base	1500 "	"	Kirov	--
	8000 "	"	Molotov Oblast'	--
	5000 "	"	Bashkir	
(37)				
Krasnoyarsk, Water Transport Base	9000 "	"	Krasnoyarsk, Chief Directorate of Timber Supply	--
(38)				
Moscow	500000(?) "	Timber	Raznezh'e, NKRF	--
	1500 "	Building Timber		
(39)				
Kujbyshev, NKRF	10500 "	Shipbuilding Timber	Kama Timber Industry	to be delivered during the 1943 navigation season.
	700 "	"	Middle Volga Timber Industry	
(40)				
Omsk, Water Transport Base	1000 "	"	Omsk, Chief Directorate of Timber Supply	--

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(41) Gor'kij, NKRF Plant "Karl Marx"	1500	cubic meters	Shipbuilding Timber	Yaroslavl', Chief Directorate of Timber Supply	--
(42) Gor'kij, NKRF Plant "25 October"	300	"	"	"	--
(43) Yaroslavl', NKRF Workshops	300	"	"	"	--
(44) Krasnoyarsk, Water Transport Base	1000	"	"	Krasnoyarsk, Chief Directorate of Timber Supply	--
(45) Ural'sk, NKRF	1000	"	"	Astrakhan	--
(46) Astrakhan, NKRF	8000	"	Logs	Belyj-Yar	--
				Kama Steamship Agency	--
(47) Shipyard Gorodets	2500	"	Plywood	Gor'kij, NKRF	--
(48) Kujbyshev, Ship Repair Yard	750	"	Sawn Timber	--	for packing
(49) Kujbyshev, NKRF	1000	"	Building Timber	Middle Volga Timber Industry	--

(50) Astrakhan, NKRF, will receive from Belyj-Yar (120 kilometers northwest of Kujbyshev on the Volga) 6500 cubic meters of logs, of which it will deliver 3500 cubic meters to "Volgatanker" for reconstruction work and 300 cubic meters to the workshops of the Lower Volga Steamship Agency in Vladimirovka.

(51) Novosibirsk, NKRF, has 14,400 cubic meters of ready to-float timber at its disposal.

4) Production

(52) In the course of reconstruction work Stalingrad has received instructions to carry out electrotechnical and drainage work in the inland harbor. There is still a lack of steel cable and hand winches, so that repair work on towboats is being hindered and the labor force at hand is not being fully used.

(53) At the time of the normal water level, the Water-Transport Base in Kujbyshev is to make certain of the necessary depths of water at hazardous places, in order to guarantee smooth movement of shipping traffic.

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(54) The following particulars could be confirmed about shipbuilding activity: The NKRF shipyard in Borovaya is to finish the construction of two coal barges in the 3rd quarter. In September the yard is to complete the sixth above-plan 1700-ton ship. Finally it is to be converted to the construction of 2500-ton ships.

(55) Ural'sk, NKRF, has provided 65,000 rubles in July for new ship construction. The shipyard in Raznezh'e must repair three towboats with a total tonnage of 2400 tons by the 1st of August. Kujbyshev, NKRF, has provided 356,000 rubles for renovation work for 1944.

(56) The NKRF plants in Kujbyshev are receiving instructions to begin the fabrication of spare parts for special ships. The work plan for the shipyard in Rybach'e for the third quarter reads as follows:

new construction	100,000	rubles
general overhaul	100,000	"
current repairs	35,000	"
other work	35,000	"

(57) Saratov, NKRF, reports 34% fulfillment of new construction work on a towboat as of 1 July.

(58) Ilijsk, NKRF, is also behind in the current year with preparations for the coming ship repairs. In Yakutsk, NKRF, there are still ships under repair which were damaged by the break-up of the ice in the spring and cannot yet be put into service.

(59) In Kujbyshev and Ulyanovsk NKRF the plan of audit inspection of the River Fleet by the Control Board has been only 20% fulfilled.

(60) For transport of fish from Astrakhan, Kujbyshev needs 5 towboats, which, however, can be furnished only if Kujbyshev makes the requisite labor available for tug repair. Omsk, NKRF, reports that the goods turnover plan was 111.2% fulfilled and the manufacturing plan of the incoming goods was 108% fulfilled. Ship layover time could be reduced by 30% in relation to the previous year.

(61) The plant "Staryj Burlak" in Molotov recently had to carry out armament orders for the State Defense Committee. The lack of labor is still so great that the order cannot be carried out according to instructions and other orders cannot be accepted.

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(62) It is to be established whether there is a possibility of building towboats in Igarka.

(63) 31 flatboats have arrived in Kalach, NKRF.

(64) A foundry in Lutugino in Voroshilovgrad Oblast' is being evacaated.

Authorizations noted:

(65) The Construction Materials Sales in Tiflis is to deliver 28 carloads of cement for the Drainage Directorate in North- and Trans-Caucasus; the cement plant in Sulin is to deliver 7 carloads of cement to the metal plant in Lesogorsk in Tula Rajon.

(66) The plant "Krasnyj Oktyabr" in Stalingrad is to receive 1000 tons of cement immediately from Vol'sk.

(67) Newly noted plants:

Plant 191 in Tashkent (production of electric light bulbs)
Plant 835, location unknown
Plant 34, probably in Sverdlovsk Oblast'
Plant "Ognetushitel'" in Chelyabinsk
Plant 19 in Molotov (airplane-motor repairs)
Ball-bearing plant in Saratov
Airplane repair plant in Baku

5) Transport Situation

(67) In Millerovo there have been greater delays lately in transporting fuel which was destined for the front.

The following transport plans for individual steamship agencies could be noted:

(68) In July Chardzhou, NKRF, has to ship in all 48,200 tons, including:

2300	tons	of	grain
300	"	"	fish
1150	"	"	timber
1000	"	"	chemical products
8900	"	"	fibrin
3000	"	"	raw materials
6900	"	"	seeds
5000	"	"	imported goods
5150	"	"	other freight
5800	"	"	oil
8700	"	"	special goods
48200	"		

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The unloading-plan for the same month is set at 46,200 tons.

(69) In July Aral'sk, NKRF, has to ship in all 22,000 tons, including:

2000	tons	of	grain
1200	"	"	fish
1000	"	"	chemical products
8200	"	"	fibrin
2100	"	"	seeds
3000	"	"	imported goods
4000	"	"	special freight
500	"	"	other goods
22000			

(70) In July Krasnoyarsk, NKRF, is to carry 5000 passengers between Norilstroj and Krasnoyarsk.

(71) In order to keep up with the traffic between Saratov and Astrakhan, the NKRF for this line had to put 9 more steamers in service.

(72) Saratov, NKRF, and Ulan-Ude, NKRF, report good results in carrying out the June transport plan: Saratov has fulfilled the June plan by 176%, and Ulan-Ude fulfilled the June transport plan by 104.8% in 27 days.

(73) Conditions at the Kama Steamship Agency do not permit the accomplishment of the transport plans. The towboats are in an extremely dirty condition; the motors of the tugs are not repaired satisfactorily and work erratically.

6) Civil Air Fleet

(74) On 1 July the Chief Directorate of the Civil Air Fleet in Moscow sent the following instructions by radiogram to various offices:

"Totals concerning air traffic are to be considered 'secret'. Offices must send these reports to Moscow either over land-lines or encoded by radio."

(75) The Civil Air Fleet in Edrovo instructed its subordinate units to carry out exercises for defense against gas; also to set up "gas-defense plans."

(76) As already reported, the dissolving or disbanding of the Party offices in the NKRF and in the NK for Agriculture has taken place; recently disbanding of the Party in the offices of the Civil Air Fleet has been carried out.

Identifications of Units of the Civil Air Fleet

(77) Newly identified were:

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Group Tishchenko, named for the first time, location Baku (?), awaiting confirmation.

Armenian independent division

(78) Confirmed were:

1st Flight Transport Division, location Vnukovo

7th Flight Regiment

13th Flight Regiment (the 13th Flight Regiment has changed location; new location unknown)

62nd Guards Flight Regiment

12th Flight Group

Group Zolotov, has probably changed location, new location possibly Starobel'sk

Flight Group Enisej, location Krasnoyarsk

(79) New airplane repair shops were identified:

ARM 28, location unknown
ARM 33, " "
Airplane repair shops in Kujbyshev (repairing the Junkers 52)

(80) Confirmed were:

Airplane Repair Base ARB 400, with new location Vnukovo (earlier Novosibirsk)
ARB 404 in Sverdlovsk
ARB 406 in Aktyubinsk

(81) Further identifications:

Azarov is Chief of Staff of the Civil Air Fleet.

The Trutaev Regiment's supply dump, which has been up to now in Andizhan (260 kilometers east-south-east of Tashkent), is to be removed to Morshansk.

A glider school in Gagry (130 kilometers southeast of Tuapse), identified for the first time.

At Tashkent, parachutes are being given practical tests.

(82) New airlines:

Airline Krasnoyarsk

Airline from Chelyabinsk to Sal'sk, Stavropol', and Krasnodar

Airline Baku - Alma-Ata for special sanitary purposes

Airline Kujbyshev - Kursk

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(83) Unknown units in Ashkhabad are requesting a greater allotment of fuel for June, because they must carry out a greater transport of sulphur. In connection with this, the unit's supply of airplanes is being enlarged.

(84) Offices of the Civil Air Fleet are in Outer Mongolia, in Kizil-Kum.

(85) The message in Military-Economic Report 5/6 about the use of American machines in the units of the Civil Air Fleet is confirmed anew.

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report 2/7

Dated: 10 July 1943

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Office of Research and Reports

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PREFACE

During the Second World War the German Signal Intelligence Control Center of the Staff of the Chief of Army Signal Service (HNW, LNA) issued a series of reports to show the USSR military-economic situation as reflected in Russian internal plain language traffic. These reports appeared at short, irregular intervals, usually six per month, for the period October 1942-March 1943. Eighty-three of these reports have been translated and issued by [redacted]

It is planned to issue a complete set of translations of the reports, beginning with the most recent and working backward, but omitting those already translated by [redacted] The numbering of the items was added by the translator since the originals [redacted] only in the last eighteen reports, [redacted] inclusive. Since the original material was in Russian, an effort has been made when translating the German to determine the original Russian term wherever possible. This is facilitated by the Russian fondness for abbreviations. In these translations into English the probable meaning of the abbreviation will be given in parenthesis the first time it occurs in each report.

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10 July 1943

The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report 2/7

(Based on Domestic Radio Traffic)

INDIVIDUAL MESSAGES

1. PERSONNEL SITUATION

(1) Draft exemptions up to 1 August have been announced in different sectors of the economy, e.g., in agriculture and in the NK for Oil.

(2) Although employees of the River Fleet are no longer subject to compulsory service for other organizations after declaration of a state of war, nevertheless they are assigned to other organizations by the local military authorities. This state of affairs, of inexact delimitation of the powers of different authorities, has already been reported many times.

(3) For lack of a sufficient labor force, offices of the NKRF proposed using stokers under 18 years on the ships.

(4) In spite of the overwhelming lack of labor, the training of technical students has not been curtailed. The technical schools in Molotov received strict instructions to allow no premature release of technical students.

(5) Further openings of work-schools could be identified, e.g. in Semipalatinsk and Krasnoyarsk.

(6) As of 15 June the following ship's personnel were being trained in the technical schools of the NKRF in Gorkij:

243	sailors
66	helmsmen
169	stokers
114	technical personnel
23	other workers

(7) The followin g are being trained as travelling repair workers:

113	ship's carpenters
140	painters
147	fitters

(8) 366 persons in all are being trained for the non-travellin g staff.

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(9) Compulsory service and mobilizations are being carried out in greater volume. Thus in the Kharkov and Voroshilovgrad Oblasti 1,000 persons are being mobilized in July and 2,000 persons in August for the pool for the NK for Construction in the reconstruction of Stalingrad. New mobilized workers are always arriving in other reconstruction areas also. 200 men arrived in Rostov/Don on 1 July, and they were divided up as follows:

Kamensk	80 men
Konstantinovka	70 men
Shakhty	50 men

(10) 400 additional men are being mobilized in Armavir Rajon for the same undertakings. 700 men were drafted for the plant of the NK for the Heavy Machine Industry in Orsk. Further mobilizations for the plant are to be undertaken.

(11) Recently the city population has also been introduced to agriculture work, for example, in the Aktyubinsk, Karaganda, Akmolinsk, and Alma-Ata Oblasti for haying.

2. FOOD SITUATION

(12) In the wake of the reconstruction activity in the Rostov/Don oblasti and on the Donets, the food industry is also being vigorously promoted, as appears from numerous messages about the activity of such enterprises in the named oblasti. Among others, Kupyansk (100 kilometers east-south-east of Khar'kov), a place near the front line, has been named.

(13) The Milk Combine in Rostov/Don reports a considerable overfulfillment of the June plan, namely:

for milk procurement	182%
for the production of milk products in cluding butter	138%

(14) The production of milk products is 70% higher than in May because of a 13% increase in the number of workers. 174 workers were employed.

(15) The results in the food section of the NKRF enterprises are less favorable. The reason is to be sought in the scantiness of labor. Thus as of 20 June Gorkij has fulfilled in all 78% of the grain sowing plan and has cultivated only 60% of the number of potatoes planned. Also Molotov NKRF has fulfilled only 78% of the grain sowing plan up to 5 June.

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(16) An NKRF plant in Gorkij has according to plan 120 hectares of grass to mow and 150 tons of hay to bring in therefrom.

(17) Women, children, and groups of Young Communists are being mobilized for the harvest in Aktyubinsk Oblast'. 34% of the kolkhozes have received state aid for the coming harvest work. 317 tractors have been procured. For the millet harvest 249 unworked threshing plots are ready.

(18) Aktyubinsk had sent tractors and tractor-drivers, both men and women, to the liberated oblasti for agricultural work. Machines and personnel are now being brought back to Aktyubinsk for harvest work.

(19) On 11 July there will be a conference in Alma-Ata about rearrangement of industry and a solution of the question of feeding the large towns of the theater of war. To appear are the directors of the industrial combines, the managers of the Wood-Working Industry, the representatives of the rajon committees, the secretaries of the control offices of the republics, and all the managers of the grain, milk, and meat supply offices.

The authorizations and requisitions noted are given as follows:

I. AUTHORIZATIONS

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(20)	Rostov/Don Oblast', Distillery	700 tons	Grain	Rostov/Don, Grain Procurement	In July, spoiled grain
(21)	Rostov/Don, Canning Plant	26	Vegetable oil	Krasnodar, Vegetable Oil Sales	For July
(22)	"Rostov-Coal"	1	Tea	Tiflis, Tea Sales	---
(23)	"Voroshilovgrad Coal"	1 70	Tea Fodder grain	" ---	--- ---
(24)	Rostov/Don, Fishery and Consumers Coop.	2 carloads	Champagne	Georgian Champagne Combine	---
(25)	Plant in Nikolaevskaya by Kamyshin	300 tons	Mustard	Stalin grad, NKRF	---

II. REQUISITIONS

(26)	Kupyansk, Live Cattle Procurement	1 carload	Salt	---	For 3rd quarter
(27)	Rostov/Don, Canning Industry	25 tons	Salt	---	---
(28)	Rostov/Don, NK for Procurement	133	Flour	---	For July

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3. METAL SUPPLY

(29) The yield of scrap metal seems to have become productive; however, there are long delays in delivery because of the unfavorable transport situation. Rostov/Don (City Directorate ?) had procured, for example, 1291 tons of scrap iron up to 20 June, but can only ship 49 tons. For non-ferrous scrap, 158 tons were procured, 41 tons shipped.

(30) The vegetable-fat industry in Rostov/Don was able to deliver 1.5 tons in June according to plan. Stalingrad is to ship 200,000 tons of scrap iron in the third quarter. This large amount is well explained as the result of the ruin caused by war in this place.

(31) The Tank Industry Supply in Chkalovsk has shipped 2 tons of 34-millimetre cable to Rostov for the Agricultural Machine Industry.

Authorizations noted were as follows:

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(32)	---	200,000 tons	Scrap metal	Stalingrad	3rd quarter
(33)	Chistopol', NKRF	100	"	Kazan'	As an advance
(34)	Gorkij, NKRF Plant	5	Iron	---	---
(35)	Baku, Caspian Tanker Supply	70	Cast iron	Voroshilovgrad, C.D. for Metal Sales	---
(36)	Khabarovsk, Water Transport Base	0.1	Steel	---	In July
(37)	Moscow, Novo-Proletarskaya Station, Metal Warehouse of the C.D. for Metal Sales	200	Pipe	Krasnyj Sulin (Rostov Oblast')	The pipes have a diameter of 273 mm.
(38)	Chistopol', NKRF	160 meters	Pipe	Gorkij, NKRF Supply	---

4. OIL SUPPLY

(39) At the beginnin g of July the allotment limits for fuel and lubricants for the current month had not yet been submitted. Since they had been announced before the beginning of the month, it must be assumed that uncertainties over the possibility of supply still exist. Until the confirmation of the July limits, the River Fleet will receive fuel advances in excess of 15% of the June allotments and lubricants in excess of 30% of the second quarter supply.

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(40) Supply is insufficient - the Caucasus being an exception. For lack of diesel fuel, for example, the motor ships in Kujbyshev must stand idle. Urgently needed lubricants are to be sent from Makhachkala to the combines "Rostov-Coal"and "Voroshilovgrad-Coal".

(41) As before, pains are being taken to conserve fuel. Thus a list is to be submitted of those ships of the Molotov NKRF where there is an over-consumption of fuel. Probably, these ships are to undergo modifications.

(42) The Mortar Industry in Rostov/Don requisitions for July:

petroleum	3 tons
gasoline	2
machine oil	1
motor oil	1
transformer oil	2

AUTHORIZATIONS

I. FUEL

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(43)	Chkalovsk, NKRF	80 tons	Mazut	---	---
(44)	Vasilsursk, NKRF	3	Mazut	---	---
(45)	Rostov/Don, Combine "Rostov-Coal"	20 35	Gasoline Petroleum	Rostov/Don, Oil Supply (?)	For July
(46)	Rostov/Don, Oblast' Trade Department	1.5	Gasoline	"	For July, for vegetable transport

II. LUBRICANTS

(47)	Station Grushevskij Anthracite, Combine "Rostov-Coal"	50	Lubricating Mazut	Makhachkala, Oil Supply	To be shipped within 2 days
(48)	Station Vosemnadtsatyj Kilometr, Combine "Rostov-Coal"	50	"	"	"
(49)	Station Dolzhanskaya, Combine "Voroshilovgrad-Coal"	100	"	"	"
(50)	Station Verkhnaya-Duvannaya, Combine "Voroshilovgrad-Coal"	50	"	"	"
(51)	Gorkij, NKRF	3	Machine oil	---	For 3rd quarter
(52)	Gorkij Oblast', NKRF	4	"	---	For 3rd quarter

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	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(53)	Ivanov Oblast' NKRF	1 ton	Machine oil	---	For 3rd quarter
(54)	Yaroslavl' Oblast', NKRF	2	"	---	"
(55)	Molotov Oblast' NKRF	3	"	---	"
(56)	Station Dolzhanskaya, Combine "Voroshilovgrad-Coal"	100	"	Makhachkala, Oil Supply	To be shipped within 2 days
(57)	Station Shakhtnaya, Combine "Rostov-Coal"	50	"	"	"
(58)	Station Verkhne-Duvannaya, Combine "Voroshilovgrad-Coal"	50	"	"	"
(59)	Tatar Oblast' NKRF	1	"	---	For 3rd quarter
(60)	Ufa, NKRF	1	"	---	As an advance for 3rd quarter
(61)	Chkalovsk, NKRF	15	Motor oil	Gorkij, Oil Sales	Additional
(62)	Gorkij, NKRF	6	Viscosin	---	For 3rd quarter
(63)	Gorkij Oblast' NKRF	8	"	---	"
(64)	Ivanov-Oblast' NKRF	1	"	---	"
(65)	Yaroslavl' Oblast', NKRF	4	"	---	"
(66)	Molotov Oblast' NKRF	4	"	---	"
(67)	Tatar Oblast' NKRF	2	"	---	"
(68)	Ufa, NKRF	2	"	---	As an advance for 3rd quarter
(69)	Station Dolzhanskaya	25	Avtol	Makhachkala, Oil Supply	To be shipped within 2 days
(70)	Gorkij, NKRF	8	Avtol	---	For 3rd quarter
(71)	Gorkij Oblast', NKRF	8	Avtol	---	"
(72)	Yaroslavl' Oblast', NKRF	4	Avtol	---	"
(73)	Molotov Oblast' NKRF	3	Avtol	---	"
(74)	Murom, Water Transport Base	0.3	Avtol	Gorkij, Oil Sales	As an advance for 3rd quarter
(75)	Station Shakhtnaya, Combine "Rostov-Coal"	50	Avtol	Makhachkala, Oil Supply	To be shipped within 2 days
(76)	Tatar Oblast' NKRF	3	Avtol	---	For 3rd quarter
(77)	Chistopol', NKRF	3	Avtol	Kazan', Oil Sales	---
(78)	Ufa, NKRF	10	Avtol	---	As an advance for 3rd quarter

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5. PRODUCTION

(79) The following messages indicate the continuous build-up of industry in the Donets Basin: The combine "Voroshilovgrad-Coal" received 10 narrow-gauge locomotives in June. 500,000 rubles are authorized for the plant "October Revolution" in Voroshilovgrad for the mobilization of labor. In addition Voroshilovgrad requests expedited authorization of the coal supply, b ecause steam cranes, the electric power plant, and the locomotive plant are idle. In the same message is mentioned the shipment of a 100-ton crane, to take place in the second ten-day period of July.

(80) The ship-repair work in various NKRF enterprises is takin g an unsatisfactory course. Messages in this vein about limited repair work on towboats are coming from Kazan', Molotov, and Ufa. In Ufa not a single towboat was repaired in June. On the other hand, Borovaya reports the fulfillment of the ship-construction plan in the first half-year plan before expiration of the planned period.

(81) New docks are under construction in Gorkij and in Kujbyshev, NKRF.

(82) Saratov, NKRF, delivered 15 finished boats to "Volga-Tanker", presumably to Astrakhan.

(83) The NKRF shipyards Sokol'skoe and Raznezh'e delivered 30 wooden flatboats, origin ally destined for the Don Steamship Agency, to Stalingrad.

(84) Kujbyshev, NKRF, intends to convert its mechanical installations from firewood to liquid fuel, since replenishing the wood supply raises great difficulties.

(85) Ural'sk, NKRF, requires 175,000 rubles for July, to be used as follows:

for ship-construction work	30,000 rubles
for general overhauling	15,000
for current repairs	65,000
for other work	55,000
for orders	10,000

(86) Plant 775 in Leningrad is being evacuated to the East. A shipyard "Zhelyabov" in Takherepovets is named for the first time.

6. TRANSPORT SITUATION

(87) Coal shipments in Likhaya (Rostov/Don Oblast') had to be suspended for lack of freight cars. The South-East Railroad is not in a position to furnish the necessary cars. There is need of 300 cars for June.

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(88) From 28 June the daily supply of freight cars in Shakhty has fallen off sharply; for instance, on 29 June 100 cars were still supplied, on 30 June only 16 cars, on 1 July 15 cars, and on 2 July none at all, and there is to be no prospect of receiving more cars for the following days as well.

(89) In Rostov and Krasnodar Oblasti greater numbers of freight cars loaded with raw leather and wool are standing on the tracks. At the moment there is no possibility of unloading these cars. The number of cars at Simovniki Station (Rostov/Don Oblast') amounts to 56; there are 100 cars between Remontnaya and Mechetin skaya, and 36 cars at Krasnodar.

(90) Very great arrears of work are to be noted in the River Fleet. For example, Omsk, NKRF, must transport 18,000 tons of grain, 5,000 tons of salt, and a greater quantity of timber in the first ten-day period of July in order to eliminate these work-arrears.

(91) In order to catch up with its arrears, Khabarovsk NKRF must likewise in the first ten-day period of July accomplish transport of

1000 tons of salt
58000 tons of oil (from Sakhalin)
10000 tons of imported goods
4000 tons of oil of the NKRF
as well as wood.

(92) There are very great delays in the transport of salt. For example, since 15 June there have been 6 towboats with 9,966 tons of salt in Sokolki (Kirov Oblast'). The boats are urgently needed for fulfillment of other transport plans, but they cannot be unloaded for lack of transport workers. In 18 days only 1440 tons of salt were unloaded. Towboats which are in need of repairs and therefore are not usable for transport of salt are arriving in Vladimirovka.

(93) Since there is also a lack of tugs, the NK for the Fish Industry has transferred 5 steam-tugs to the Lower Volga Steamship Agency in order to receive the salt necessary for preserving fish.

(94) In the West Siberian Inland Waterways likewise, the lack of tugs operates very disadvantageously.

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report 1/7

Dated: 5 July 1943

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5 July 1943

The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report 1/7

(Based on Domestic Radio Traffic)

Individual Messages

1. FOOD SITUATION

(1) The unsatisfactory state of sowing activities has caused the local agricultural authorities in various oblasti and rajons to set special daily norms. If these rates are not fulfilled, the persons responsible will be handed over to the prosecuting authorities. In connection with this, two messages are quoted in extract:

I. "To the Director of Plant "Armalit" in Armavir:

For the struggle against weeds and for avoidance of a bad harvest, you must devote special attention to the organization of hoeing work. To guarantee the timely accomplishment of the work, you have full power to draw on all employees of subsidiary enterprises and their families and likewise (insofar as this is possible without hindrance to the proper production program of the plant) on all workers, employees, and their families for hoeing work. Students of summer camps are also to be included.

Hoeing must take place from sunrise to sunset. Only short rest periods for breakfast, dinner, and supper are to be granted. Along with the hoeing, carry out an engagement in the struggle against vermin. Report the outcome.

Suloev, representative of the NK for the Mortar Industry."

II. "To Vasil'ev of the Canning Trust in Starobel'sk:

I oblige you to organize in great volume the work for the bringing in of the hay harvest in all state farm enterprises of the Canning Trust, and for fulfillment of the haying plan to draw immediately into this work the entire population which is able to work. Within 24 hours you must communicate to the oblast' organizations the amount of the necessary additional labor force. Cause the persons liable for service to be sent to the state farms from the city and rajon centers. You are directed to procure not less than 2300 tons of hay daily. I make you responsible for holding those guilty of any delay in the haying to the strictest accountability. Moreover, I oblige you to telephone exact information on hay procurement to the NK every 5 days.

Lobanov."

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(2) Even in oblasti close to the front, like Leningrad and its environs, each inch of ground is ostensibly to be cultivated with vegetables and potatoes. "Each family is to have a little bit of land with cabbage, potatoes, and other vegetables."

(3) In the Middle-Asian oblasti the hay harvest turned out decidedly poorly because of drought. For example it is reported from Aktyubinsk that in spite of the relatively good yield of the manured grass (compare Military-Economic Report 4/6), the hay harvest is unsatisfactory.

(4) According to a further report, the cattle-raising farms in the same oblast' require a considerably greater grazing area than was allotted to them. Against an allotment of 1/2 million hectares stands the need of 1-1/2 million hectares.

(5) Against the planned sowings could be confirmed:

in Aktyubinsk Oblast', 70,600 hectares of winter wheat, and
10,000 hectares of millet;

in Ural'sk Oblast', 10,000 hectares of millet.

(6) There are contradictory messages about tobacco cultivation in Middle-Asia. For example, Alma-Ata can report good results from its rajon; 50,000 tobacco plants above plan were planted on an area of 538 hectares. It is reported from Kustanaj Rajon, however, that only 79% of the plan for tobacco cultivation could be fulfilled.

(7) Allotments of the NK for Trade for July:

Ordzhonikidze	1200 tons of flour
	15 tons of groats and rice
	16 tons of macaroni
Groznyj	2000 tons of flour
	40 tons of groats and rice
	65 tons of macaroni
Nalchik	700 tons of flour
	35 tons of groats
	5 tons of macaroni

(8) In addition an allotment in excess of 50% of the basic amount of groats and macaroni is to be handed out for the most important industrial enterprises to improve the maintenance of workers.

(9) The local offices of the NK for Trade are receiving instructions in the allotment of the above-mentioned quantities to first take care of all leading industrial enterprises and establishments of the NK for Transportation; then to support as far as possible all measures for the child-strengthening campaign.

(10) In Rostov/Don working people are receiving 400 grams of groats per month.

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(11) Bread is to be given out in the following daily rations:

Worker of the 1st category	800 grams
" " " 2nd "	600 "
Employee	400 "
Family dependent	300 "

(12) The Armenian Republic has to fulfill the following procurement plan for dried fruit from the yield of this year's fruit harvest:

600 tons of fruits with pips
470 " " " " stones
2300 " " raisins

(13) For the Central Supply of the Leningrad Front, 4400 tons of sunflower seeds will be transported from Rostov/Don to Volkhovstroj.

2. OIL SUPPLY

(14) Oil supply outside of the Caucasus region is as usual very strained, apparently from transport difficulties.

(15) The oil supply of the Moscow-Oka, Kama, and Volga Steamship Agencies is catastrophic. They are threatened with a shut-down. These steamship agencies need 20,000 tons of mazut and 3,000 tons of motor oil, which "Volga Tanker" is to ship absolutely immediately.

(16) In Ural'sk and Saratov, industry lacks gasoline.

(17) Because of these difficulties, renewed measures of economy were ordered. Thus Kujbyshev and Molotov received instructions to allow all passenger ships to travel down the Volga with only one boiler, in order to conserve mazut. The Reconstruction Directorate of the NKRF in Rostov/Don and the organizations subordinate to it received for July only 30% of the amount of fuel of the previous month. Many airports of the Civil Air Fleet have likewise to report a lack of fuel and lubricants (See Military-Economic Report 5/6).

(18) Gor'kij NKRF had an excess consumption of 1280 tons over the established norm to report in May.

REQUISITIONS

Fuel

Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(19) for Moscow-Oka, Kama, and Volga Steamship Agencies	20,000 tons	Mazut	Astrakhan	Urgent needs

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Fuel

Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(20) Erevan, Timber Sales (?)	12 tons	Gasoline or Ligroin	-	for June for timber transport

AUTHORIZATIONS

(21) Majkop, Oil Base	3 tons	Gasoline	-	for harvest work
(22) Rostov, Reconstruction Directorate	300 tons	Gasoline	Groznyj	for reconstruction work
(23) Combine Rostov-Coal	100 tons	Gasoline	Groznyj	-
(24) Voroshilovgrad-Coal	100 tons	Gasoline	Groznyj	-

Lubricants

(25) Baku, Oil Procurement	40 tons	Oil	Baku, Oil Supply	-
(26) Railroad Station Shakhtnaya, Combine Rostov-Coal	25 tons	Cylinder Oil	-	for reconstruction of the Donbas pits. To be shipped within two days.
(27) Railroad Station Koksovaya, Combine Rostov-Coal	25 tons	Turbine	Baku, Oil	"

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Other Oil

Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(28) Railroad Station Dolshanskaya, Combine Voroshilovgrad-Coal	50 tons	Transformer Oil	-	for reconstruction of the Donbas pits. To be shipped within two days.
(29) Railroad Station Verkhneduvannaya	25 tons	Transformer Oil	-	"
(30) Railroad Station Vlasovskie, Kopi, Combine Rostov-Coal	50 tons	Transformer Oil	-	"

DELIVERIES

(31) Belovod, MTS	25 tons	Petroleum	-	-
(32) Shakhtnaya Combine Rostov-Coal	100 tons	Gasoline	Groznyj	in June

3) Coal Supply

(33) The coal supply is quite insufficient for the future, apparently likewise from transport difficulties.

(34) The mine "Krasnyj Don" fulfilled 89% of the second quarter production plan by 26 June.

(35) In June the metal plant in Sulin (Rostov Oblast') received only 648 tons of coal instead of 4,000 tons, as a result of which the thermo-ovens in Sulin must be extinguished. The ceramics plants received only 5,097 tons instead of 8,320 tons.

(36) From 1 January to 1 June the Armenian NK for Agriculture in Erevan received only 190 tons of coal from Tkvibuli instead of 320 and only 168 tons from Tkvarcheli instead of 260. For 1943 the Armenian NK was to receive from Tkvibuli 6,848 tons in all, of which 6,107 tons were for geranium hothouses (in which something else indeed is cultivated today)

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and 741 tons for MTS schools. From Tkvarcheli it was to receive 5,246 tons of coal, which were destined for forges of the MTS and collective farms. In June coal for repairs of harvesting machines of the MTS especially was not allocated. Therefore 200 additional tons of Tkvarcheli coal are requisitioned.

(37) The Upper Irtysh Steamship Agency likewise lacks coal. At the end of May and the beginning of June 2,063 tons of coal were shipped for the Agency from Novosibirsk to Semipalatinsk. The transports have not yet arrived; they are now to be traced.

REQUISITIONS

Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(38)				
Erevan, Armenian NK for Agriculture	6,848 tons 5,246 " 200 "	Coal " "	Tkvibuli Tkvarcheli "	for 1943 " additional
(39)				
Middle and Upper Volga Steamship Agency	6,000 tons	Coal	Stalingrad	-

AUTHORIZATIONS

(40)				
Tkvarcheli	3,700 tons	Coal	Tkvarcheli	for June, for own needs
(41)				
Yakutsk, State Lena Steamship Agency	5,000 tons	Coal	Sangarsk	for June
(42)				
Voronezh, Bread Factory No. 1	200 tons	Coal	Shakhty (Rostov Oblast')	in June
(43)				
Tiflis, Hydraulic Projects	100 tons	Coal	-	-
(44)				
Zestafoni, "Ferro-Plant"	500 tons	Anthracite	Donets-Anthracite	in June

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DELIVERIES

Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(45)				
Erevan, Armenian NK for Agriculture	190 tons	Coal	Tkvibuli	delivered from 1 Jan. to 1 June 43
	168 "	"	Tkvarcheli	-
(46)				
Saratov	387 tons	Coal	Shakhty, (Rostov Oblast')	in June
(47)				
Semipalatinsk, Upper Irtysh Steamship Agency	113 tons	Coal	Novosibirsk	delivered on 29 May
	1,114 tons	"	"	delivered on 6 June
	836 "	"	"	delivered on 9 June, not yet arrived.

4) Textile and Leather Supply

(48) The hospitals of the Georgian SSR lack linen for 33,160 beds. The total supply on 20 May was as follows:

138,308 sheets
86,762 shirts
84,026 drawers
83,896 towels
30,138 mattress covers and mattresses
99,887 pillows
34,087 warm quilts
21,889 summer coverlets
24,621 meters of cotton cloth

(49) On the other hand, the Georgian C.D. for the Textile Industry in Tiflis has a sufficient supply at its disposal, as appears from a turnover report:

	Used in April	On Hand 1 May
cotton, type 3	22 tons	416 tons
" " 4	69 "	209 "
" " 5	24 "	58 "
cotton yarn, type 1	21 "	116 "
" " " 2	11 "	54 "
wool, type 1	19 "	152 "

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	Used in May	On Hand 1 June
cotton, type 3	23 tons	393 tons
" " 4	60 "	150 "
" " 5	39 "	35 "
cotton yarn, type 1	22 "	94 "
" " " 2	28 "	24 "
wool, type 1	20 "	133 "

The following table shows the authorizations noted for textiles:

Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
Raw Materials				
(50) Gor'kij, NKRF	20 tons	Flax fibres	Gor'kij, Flax Trust	in third quarter
(51) Molotov, NKRF	20 tons	Flax fibres	Izhevek (?) Flax Trust	in third quarter
Cloth				
(52) Baku, Azerbajdzhan Worker Reserve	206,000 meters	Cotton Cloth	-	-
(53) Kirovakan, Chemical Plant	1,450 meters	Cotton Cloth	Moscow	-
	100 "	Woolen "	"	-
	200 "	Linen	"	-
Clothes				
(54) Kirovakan, Chemical Plant	146 pieces	Clothing	"	-
Bed Linen				
(55) Kirovakan, Chemical Plant	60	Pillows	"	-

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Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
Bed Linen				
(56) Kalach, NKRF	600	Pillows	-	-
(57) Ust'-Usa, NKRF	540	Pillows	-	-
(58) Kirovakan, Chemical Plant	30	Sheets	Moscow	-
(59) Kalach, NKRF	800	Sheets	-	-
(60) Ust'-Usa, NKRF	540 245	Sheets Covers	- -	- -
Other				
(61) Kirovakan, Chemical Plant	30	Paillasses	Moscow	-
(62) Kalach, NKRF	300	Paillasse Covers	-	-

(63) Grain Procurement in Makhachkala received 293,000 imported bags.

(64) The C.D. for Oil Supply in Tiflis received 10 tons of felt for boots for the second quarter.

(65) Worker Supply in Baku is requesting 5,000 pairs of leather shoes in addition to the 5,000 pairs of cloth shoes authorized. The following authorizations were noted:

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Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
Kirovakan, Chemical Plant	10 pairs	Boots	Moscow	-
Kirovakan, Chemical Plant	30 pairs	Galoshes	Moscow	-
Kineshma, Water Transport Base	100 pairs	Boots	Kostroma	-
Stalingrad, NKRF	40 pairs	Boots	Kostroma	-
Stalingrad, NKRF	60 pairs	Shoes	Kostroma	-

(66) The message that the NK for Transportation in Erevan is to receive 500 pairs of rejected leather shoes speaks for the lack of footwear.

5) Chemicals

Authorizations, requisitions, deliveries, and supplies:

I. Authorizations

Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(67) Mizur, Chemical Combine	36 tons	White Vitriol	-	on 18 June
(68) Novosibirsk	220 tons	Calcium Soda	Soda Plant in Mikhajlovsk (Sverdlovsk Oblast')	-
(69) Astrakhan, "Volga Tanker"	3 tons	Soda Crystal	Gor'kij	-
(70) NK for Oil	141 tons	Caustic Soda	"Sovpren" in Erevan	in the 3rd ten-day period of June

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Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(71) NK for Transportation	24 tons	Caustic Soda	"Sovpren" in Erevan	in the 3rd ten-day period of June
(72) NK for Defense of the Land	6 tons	Caustic Soda	"Sovpren" in Erevan	in the 3rd ten-day period of June
(73) NK for Munitions	6 tons	Caustic Soda	"Sovpren" in Erevan	in the 3rd ten-day period of June
(74) NK for the Chemical Industry	6 tons	Caustic Soda	"Sovpren" in Erevan	in the 3rd ten-day period of June
(75) Erevan, Armenian Industrial Supply	1 carload	Bertholet Salt	-	-
(76) Tkvarcheli Coal	22 tons	Explosives	Plant in Shurab	-
(77) Tkvibuli Coal	11 tons	Explosives	Plant in Shurab	-
(78) Ilijsk NKRF	2 tons 0.3 tons	Varnish "	-	in 1st quarter in 2nd quarter
(79) Stalingrad, Tractor Plant	50 tons	Naphtha Bitumen	Baku, oil Supply	-
(80) Georgia, NK for Light Industry	16 tons	India Rubber	Erevan, "Sovpren"	in June, type 630-730

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Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(81) Erevan, Chemical Sales	20 tons	India Rubber	Erevan, "Sovpren"	up to 20 June
(82) Erevan, NK for Health	200 liters	Tri-Vaccine	-	for June/July
		II. Requisitions		
(83) Pyatigorsk, Cold-Storage Building	1.5 tons	Ammonia	Groznyj	-
(84) Tiflis, "Generator"	3 tons	Soap	-	additional for the 2nd quarter
	8 tons	Soap		for 3rd quarter
		III. Deliveries and Supplies		
(85) Plant 96	10 carloads	Carbide	Erevan, "Sovpren"	on 9 June
(86) Kirgiz, Sugar-Beet Trust	1 carload	Carbide	Tiflis, Chemical Plant	on 20 June
(87) Baku	200 tons	Caustic Soda	Erevan, Chemical Sales	in the 2nd ten-day period of June
(88) Groznyj	50 tons	Caustic Soda	Erevan, Chemical Sales	-
(89) Kantemirovka, Ukrainian NK for Local Industry	15 tons	Caustic Soda	-	on 18 June

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Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(90) Gor'kij, NKRF	2 tons	Lacquer	Moscow	-

(91) At the Azerbajdzhan Textile Supply in Baku, 150 tons of starch are stored, and there are 150 tons of starch at the Hardware Wholesale as well. An additional 100 tons of starch are divided up among other smaller places.

6) Miscellaneous

(92) According to a radio conversation between Moscow and Leningrad, vaccines against contagious diseases are urgently needed in Leningrad.

(93) The military prosecuting authority reports from Batumi that 50% of the deserters have been captured.

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report 5/6

Dated: 30 June 1943

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Office of Research and Reports

Strategic Division

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PREFACE

During the Second World War the German Signal Intelligence Control Center of the Staff of the Chief of Army Signal Service (HNW, LNA) issued a series of reports to show the USSR military-economic situation as reflected in Russian internal plain language traffic. These reports appeared at short, irregular intervals, usually six per month, for the period October 1942-March 1945. Eighty-three of these reports have been translated and issued by [redacted] FOIAb3a

It is planned to issue a complete set of translations of the reports, beginning with the most recent and working backward, but omitting those already translated by [redacted] The numbering of the items was added by the translator [redacted] FOIAb3a FOIAb3a FOIAb3a The Germans did this only in the last eighteen reports, [redacted] inclusive. Since the original material was in Russian, an effort has been made when translating the German to determine the original Russian term wherever possible. This is facilitated by the Russian fondness for abbreviations. In these translations into English the probable meaning of the abbreviation will be given in parenthesis the first time it occurs in each report.

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30 June 1943

The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report 5/6

(Based on domestic radio traffic)

Individual Messages

1. PERSONNEL SITUATION

(1) According to a decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Council (Military-Economic Report 1/6), special personnel of the River Fleet were exempt from military conscription. According to a decree of 2 June this also applies to all workers of the transport divisions of the NK for the River Fleet and sovkhozes for special personnel.

(2) 120 workers must be assigned to the shipbuilding and repair yard "Karl Marx" in Gorkij and 3000 persons to the Steamship Agency in Astrakhan for repair work. The last report dated 18 June originated shortly after the first attack by German battle planes on Astrakhan.

2) METAL SUPPLY

(3) Moscow had to reprimand numerous plants for not fulfilling their delivery obligation of scrap metal. The following had to be delivered among others:

Blagoveshchensk	89 tons
Krasnoyarsk	242
Kujbyshev	180
Omsk	240
Semipalatinsk	50

The amounts to be delivered did not move for six months. In Omsk and Semipalatinsk it is a question of the six month delivery delay, in Kujbyshev it is a question of a backlog. Krasnoyarsk may fall behind in its deliveries because of transport difficulties, since the above amount was already procured.

(4) The copper rolling mill in Tiflis, which employs 36 persons, produced 26 tons of copper products in the first ten days of June. On 10 June there were 156 tons of products which were not yet transported.

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The following requirements and authorizations were to be established:

IRON AND STEEL

I. Raw Material Requirements

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(5)	Scrap Collection Point	89 tons	Scrap	Blagoveshchensk	Procured and to be delivered by 25 June
(6)	---	2 tons	Scrap	Erivan	In July according to plan
(7)	Scrap Collection Point	242 tons	Scrap	Krasnoyarsk	Procured and to be delivered by 25 June
(8)	---	180 tons	Scrap	Kujbyshev	To be delivered by 25 June
(9)	---	240 tons	Scrap	Omsk	Half-year delivery according to plan to be fulfilled by 25 June
(10)	---	50 tons	Scrap	Semipalatinsk	Half-year delivery according to plan to be fulfilled by 25 June
(11)	Tiflis, NK for Local Industry	7 tons	Steel	Moscow, Storehouse of the NK for Metal Sales	---
(12)	Tiflis, Storehouse of the NK for Metal Sales	11.5 tons	Steel	---	---

II. Half-finished Goods Authorizations

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(13)	Erivan "Sovpren"	18 tons	Sheet metal	---	To be received in first ten days of July
(14)	Molotov	20 tons	Sheet metal	Ilijsk	---
(15)	Kirovakan, Chemical Plant	60 tons	Roofing sheet	Krasnovodsk	---
(16)	Tiflis, NK for Local Industry	8 tons	Sheet metal	Moscow, Storehouse of NK for Metal Sales	---
(17)	Tiflis, NK for Local Industry	5 tons	Hoop iron	---	----
(18)	Tiflis, NK for Metal Sales	6.5 tons	Sheet metal	---	---
(19)	Transcaucasian Railway Line	18 tons	Roofing sheet	---	Stored in Krasnovodsk Harbor

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3.)TIMBER SUPPLY

(20) The NKRF Offices in Surazhevka, Krasnoyarsk, Khabarovsk, Yakutsk, Blagoveshchensk, Ulan Ude and Kirensk are reminded to carry out under all conditions the transport of timber in accordance with the plan established for June.

(21) The following is established for timber procurement offices:

Office	Amount to be procured		Amount to be transported		Remarks
	Lumber	Firewood	Lumber	Firewood	
	(Board meters)				
Gorodets	10000	9000	10000	9000	For 1943 according to plan
Raznezhe	25000	10000	25000	10000	"
Svenigovo	4000	1000	2000	5000	"
Orel (Moscow Oblast')	24000	10000	20000	10000	"
Ufa	2000	36000	5000	28000	"
Kujbyshev	1000	22000	1000	33000	"
Krasnoyarsk	17000	70000	25000	85000	"

The following authorizations were noted:

	Enterprise	Quantity	Type of Wood	Consignor	Remarks
(22)	Lower Irtysh Steamship Agency	75000 cbm	Floated wood	Chief Directorate of Timber Supply, Omsk	For 2nd quarter
(23)	Oblast' Waterways Directorate, Irtysh	25000	Floated wood	"	"
(24)	West Siberian Steamship Agency	6000	Floated wood	Chief Directorate of Timber Supply, Barnaul	For shipbuilding
(25)	"	102000	Floated wood	Chief Directorate of Timber Supply, Novosibirsk	For 2nd quarter
(26)	Oblast' Directorate of Ob Waterways	4000	Floated wood	"	"
(27)	Shipyard in Tavda	28000	Floated wood	Chief Directorate of Timber Supply, Sverdlovsk	"
(28)	Baikal-Selenga Steamship Agency	6000	Firewood	---	In 2nd quarter
(29)	Khabarovsk	5000	Firewood	---	"
(30)	Ship Repair Yard, Saratov	1000	Sawn timber	---	---
(31)	Lower Volga Steamship Agency	400 216	Round timber Sawn timber	---	For the Reconstruction Directorate

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	Enterprise	Quantity	Type of Wood	Consignor	Remarks
(32)	Armenia	10000 cbm	Floated wood	---	Turnover in Astrakhan
Georgia, Tiflis Mining					
(33)	Tkvibuli	16 carloads	Mine long timber	Kujbyshev Mine Timber Georgian CD for Timber Supply	
(34)	Kvesani	16	"		
(35)	Borshoni	5	"	"	
(36)	Tiflis	3	"	"	

4) TRANSPORT SITUATION

(37) The transport situation in the Caucasus seems to be comparatively satisfactory.

(38) The Transcaucasian Railway Line "Beriya" reports the shipment of 2783 carloads of imported goods in May as opposed to 1050 carloads in April.

(39) In May 149 cars were authorized and made available for the Iron Industry in Tiflis. However, only 127 cars have been used.

(40) Greater tobacco shipments are being carried out from and in Georgia. The CD for Tobacco in Tiflis requires 140 cars for transport in July. The remainder of tobacco for the north amounted to 1400 tons on 1 June. According to the July plan 220 cars have been established for the north. In addition, 300 cars are scheduled for military deliveries.

(41) The transport situation in the River Fleet is rather strained. The transport plans of the individual steamship agencies were not completely fulfilled in May and the first half of June. The fulfillment of the June plan is required by the end of June.

(42) In Omsk the Steamship Agency likewise only fulfilled in part the technical plan in May:

shipments	57%
unloadings	93
tow service	77
use of tractive power	85
tonnage-use	88

The result is still unfavorable in June. Severe punishments are threatened in the event the June plan is not fulfilled.

(43) 200 cars with coal arrived in Stalingrad. The coal is to be transported further

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by ship. However, there are no ships on hand. The storage places are already overfilled. Additional shipments are arriving uninterruptedly.

(44) The following collection of ships was expected in Astrakhan:

To arrive 26 June	Akademik Pavlov
	Sheksna
	Vizantiya
	Zyrdarya
	Argentina
	Zosh
	Stepan Razin
	Shilka
	Akataj
	Anadyr
	Sundavik
	Rashila
To arrive 27 June	Aviostroj
	Viktoriya
	Kura
	Plant 20
To arrive 29 June	Krasnyj Shakhter
	Ves Maya (?)
	Ladoga
	Larin
	Laran

The captains are ordered to arrive in Astrakhan on time.

5) IDENTITY OF PLANTS

(45)

Plant	Location	Remarks
Plant #520	Novosibirsk	
Motor Plant	Tyumen	
Plant "Krasnyj Don"	Rostov/Don	
Plant #34	Chelyabinsk	
Plant #112	---	Under NK for Tank Industry
Plant #84	Tashkent	Reported several times without location
Plant #245	Chkalov	
Plant "Avtosis"	Ulyanovsk	
Plant "Avtosis"	Shadrinsk	
Cloth Factory	Erivan	Located in Baku

6) CIVIL AIR FLEET

(46) The decree mentioned in Military-Economic Report 5/5 concerning reporting on members of the Civil Air Fleet who are linguists is repeated in a message of 17 May. This

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notice in connection with the appearance of "an international line" can, as already pointed out in Military-Economic Report 1/6, ensure greater cooperation with foreign organizations (Anglo-American). This supposition is probable in view of the fact that more and more frequent deliveries of foreign goods have been noted. For example, we observed 20 cases of cyclone-motors (USA ?) ready for shipment to the "Central Flight Camp of the Civil Air Fleet" (Kazan?) in Murmansk.

(47) The Civil Air Fleet participated very vigorously in the Second War Loan. There were subscriptions of 8 months' wages. One office subscribed 244.5% of its monthly wages. In many other places a full month's salary was subscribed. Very great value is attached to a speedy execution of the subscriptions.

(48) Units of the Civil Air Fleet are apparently suffering from a shortage of personnel. During the last period more and more messages were signed by women. For example, in Tashkent by Ragulina (30 May), in Baku by Moiseevka (31 May), in Stalingrad by Peskina (30 May).

(49) Very significant is the message concerning the placing of women training personnel with the 9th Flight Regiment and the 43rd Flight Squadron.

(50) At times a serious shortage of fuel is noticeable in the Civil Air Fleet. This can presumably be traced to difficulties in transportation or organization.

(51) The following units were recently identified:

Southwestern Group	first time mentioned	
Group Stukan	first time mentioned	
Enisej Flight Group	first time mentioned	Krasnoyarsk
Special Flight Division of the Z.L.	first time mentioned	
46th Flight Group	first time mentioned	Zabolotnaya (not located)
15th Squadron	first time mentioned	Petropavlovsk
43rd Squadron	first time mentioned	Women are being assigned as instructors
A Reserve Regiment	first time mentioned	

(52) Recently Confirmed

Group Pantelli in Tashkent
Special Western Flight Group
2nd Flight Regiment
Group Chankotadze address Field Post #10301.

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(53) The following training units were identified:

17th Training Squadron mentioned for the first time
"Uto" Training Division (?) in Sverdlovsk
Training squadrons in Baku mentioned for the first time. Awaiting confirmation.

(54) The following workshops and aviation repair bases were confirmed:

ARM 35
ARB 405 in Alma Ata

Additional Identifications

(55) Chief of the Health Directorate of the Civil Air Fleet in Moscow is Kolarov.

It consists of a separate line, Tashkent-Turkestan-Dzhusaly-Chelkar-Aktyubinsk, which is subordinate to the Uzbek Directorate.

(56) The sending of passengers from Novosibirsk to Moscow via Sverdlovsk is to be discontinued, since a great deal of freight which must be urgently transported has piled up.

(57) The medicine urgently needed for the Volkhov Front is to be sent to Tikhvin by plane.

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report 4/6

Dated: 20 June 1943

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Office of Research and Reports

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PREFACE

During the Second World War the German Signal Intelligence Control Center of the Staff of the Chief of Army Signal Service (HNW, LNA) issued a series of reports to show the USSR military-economic situation as reflected in Russian internal plain language traffic. These reports appeared at short, irregular intervals, usually six per month, for the period October 1942-March 1945. Eighty-three of these reports have been translated and issued by [redacted] FOIAb3a

It is planned to issue a complete set of translations of the reports, beginning with the most recent and working backward, but omitting those already translated by [redacted] FOIAb3a. The numbering of the items was added by the translator [redacted] FOIAb3a FOIAb3a Germans did this only in the last eighteen reports, [redacted] inclusive. Since the original material was in Russian, an effort has been made when translating the German to determine the original Russian term wherever possible. This is facilitated by the Russian fondness for abbreviations. In these translations into English the probable meaning of the abbreviation will be given in parenthesis the first time it occurs in each report.

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20 June 1943

The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report 4/6

(Based on domestic radio traffic)

General

(1) The draft call mentioned in the latest Military-Economic Report might be finally completed according to more recent messages.

(2) Larger mobilizations were being carried out for the Don Basin. Mineral'nye Vody requires 50 cars from the Ordzhonikidze Railroad Line for transportation of those mobilized.

(3) As has already been reported earlier, the government reckoned on bad weather this year. Accordingly, an unsatisfactory harvest is to be expected.

(4) The intensification of fishing for alleviation of the strained food situation has repeatedly not succeeded.

(5) The oil supply situation, especially in the Transcaucasus Oblast', shows signs of easing up.

(6) From 12 June supplying the troops of the Transcaucasian Front with oil and mazut is to take place without limit according to need. This loosening of control is to be noted in the civilian sector as well. Since the middle of June, the Armenian People's Commissariat for Agriculture has been able to receive mazut in unlimited quantities.

(7) The easing up is to be related above all to the reconstruction of the transportation net in the petroleum district. On 30 May work was begun on filling up the oil conduit from Groznyj to Tigretsk (not located). 600 tons were drawn off. In this connection, a lightening of the burden on the railroads might result.

(8) The importance for the economy of a sufficient supply of oil is expressed by a decree according to which fuel transport is equated with military transport.

(9) Political departments have been dissolved in some corporations. The dissolution of the political departments of other organizations might follow.

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Individual Messages

1.) Personnel Situation

(10) In the Georgian Republic, juveniles are being used in increasing numbers in enterprises important to the war effort. The following list comprises the requirements in 16-year old youths who have finished the railroad and trade schools:

Plant No. 31 of the NK for the Aviation Industry	663
Plant No. 712	57
Plant No. 228 of the NK for the Machine Tool Industry	175
Automobile Repair Plant of the NK for Automobile Transport in Tiflis	93
NK for Georgian Local Industry	183
Locomotive Repair Plant of the NK for Transportation	301
Plant "Krasnyj Molot" of the NK for Transportation	43
Directorate of the Transcaucasian Railroad	565
Total	2080

The following trades were required:

Fitters, winchmen, boilermakers, freight car inspectors, assistant locomotive engineers, smiths, and carpenters.

(11) In spite of all the NKRF's efforts to better the strained personnel situation, new difficulties are always arising. The plant in Krasnoyarsk lacks management personnel and qualified workers. The Kama Steamship Agency is to send back in the proper time the evacuated workers of Krasnoarmejsk Port.

2.) Food Situation

(12) The food situation, as before, is strained. The sowing of summer grain has often been considerably delayed. The backlog of cultivation work was often ascribable to insufficient fuel for the tractors. Faulty supply of seed grain also played a role. Thus 50 tons of wheat (seed grain) lay idle in Stavropol'. The following NKRF offices were behind in cultivating:

Irkutsk	Baturino	Krasnoyarsk
Borovaya	Cherdyn	Ilijsk
Rybach'e	Omsk	Semipalatinsk

(13) It is emphasized by proper authorities that the obligation of an extensive self-supply of vegetable foods assumed by the employees of the River Fleet can be fulfilled only if everything is done to assure a good harvest. However, the sowing of summer grain has been considerably delayed. Unfavorable weather conditions are also to be reckoned with.

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(14) According to a report on agricultural conditions in Aktyubinsk Oblast', unmanured grass will furnish hardly any yield. Manured grass brings a probable two-to-fourfold yield of hay. Bread grain, to be sure, allows hopes of a satisfactory crop, but on the other hand oats and fodder grain remain poor. Millet, buckwheat, and sunflowers are also weak. The untimely drought and the present rainy weather are seen as reasons for the generally unsatisfactory situation.

(15) In Ordzhonikidze Rajon there is apparently a strained supply situation, for there 500 tons of grain had to be delivered to local places from Military Camp 195 of the Transcaucasian Front.

(16) The NKRF offices at Ural'sk, Semipalatinsk, Ilijsk, and Tavda have not fulfilled their fishing plans. An increase is to take place at all costs. A means of pressure for this is the stipulation that the regular central supply of the offices may take place only after having considered the catch established by the plan. A lack of salt, already frequently confirmed, adds to the obstacles. Thus Krasnoyarsk NKRF could not receive the necessary 150 tons of salt from the Chief Directorate for Salt. Because of this, fish processing in Krasnoyarsk is questionable.

(17) The following monthly quantities of food per person are being allotted on ration cards to participants in Party courses of instruction:

Meat - Fish	2200 grams
Fats	600
Groats-Macaroni	1500
Sugar-Sugar Products	500
Bread according to the norm for workers of the first category	

Therefore, Party functionaries in the Soviet Union receive larger rations than workers. Food norms for industry and transportation follow:

	Monthly for a worker	For an employee	For dependents	
			Adults	Children
Meat	1800 grams	1200 grams	---	---
Fats	400	300	---	---
Sugar	400	300	200 grams	300 grams

In addition there is a warm noon meal for workers and employees. The allotments for dependents are to be considered as additional.

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(18) The ship repair yard in Saratov is to send an additional 300-500 grams of groats per man per month. It is receiving these groats from a "permanent fund".

a) Requisitions

(19) The field sutlery in Baku requires from the Azerbajdzhan Grain Procurement for June:

120 tons of flour
5 tons of groats

(20) There is apparently a larger canning industry in Dagestan, for there are to be delivered to the local canning industry in 1943:

14000 tons of vegetables
7000 tons of fruit

b) Authorizations

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(21)		13000 tons	Grain	Tiflis, Transport Department	According to plan in the 2nd quarter
(22)	Gold Industry	17 tons	Flour	Stavropol', Grain Procurement	In June
(23)	Poti, Black Sea Fleet	74 tons	Macaroni	Tiflis, NK for Food Industry	In July
(24)	Astrakhan, NKRF	9.5 tons	Pastry products	Kazan', Sugar Products Factory	For 2nd quarter
		50 tons	Seed potatoes	Gor'kij, NKRF	---
(25)	Stavropol', Agriculture Dept.	10 tons	Sugar	Stavropol', Sugar Sales	In 2nd quarter
(26)	Stalingrad, NKRF	5 tons	Beef	-	For 2nd quarter
(27)	Preznya Railroad Station, 1st Moscow Vitamin Plant	500 tons	Palm oil	Dzhul'fa, Iran-Soviet Transit	---
(28)	Moscow, 2nd Moscow Vitamin Plant	400 tons	Palm oil	"	---
(29)	Shchelkovo, Vitamin Plant	521 tons	Palm oil	"	---
(30)	Ufa, Vitamin Plant	700 tons	Plam oil	"	---
(31)	Georgievsk	35 tons	Vegetable oil	Pyatigorsk, Vegetable Oil Sales	In June
(32)	Stavropol', Oil Supply	35 tons	Vegetable oil	---	For May

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(33)	Tkvarcheli Coal	100 tons	Vegetable oil	---	For 2nd quarter
		100 tons	Cheese	---	For 2nd quarter ?
(34)	Tiflis, Georgian Vegetable Oil Procurement	25 tons	Husks	Tiflis, CD for Vegetable Fat and Oil	In May
(35)	Saratov, NKRF	19 tons	Butter	---	---
(36)	"Volga Tanker"	6.2 tons	Butter	Saratov, NKRF	Allocation from the above shipment
(37)	Stalingrad, Lower Volga Steamship Agency	11.7 tons	Butter	"	"
(38)	Stalingrad, NKRF	1.1 ton	Butter	"	"
(39)	---	160 tons	Tobacco	Tiflis, Georgian Tobacco Supply	In June

c) Deliveries

(40)	Ordzhonikidze, Grain Procurement	300 tons	Barley	Military Camp 195	(The camp belongs to the Transcaucasian Front.)
(41)	Ordzhonikidze, NK for Food Industry	200 tons	Barley	"	"
(42)	Kujbyshev, NKRF	4 tons	Fodder grain	---	In April
(43)	Stalingrad, Lower Volga Steamship Agency	11.7 tons	Vegetable fat	---	In 2nd quarter
		13.4 tons	Animal fat	---	"
		35 tons	Meat	---	"
(44)	Astrakhan, NKRF	1000 tons	Salt	Vladimirovka	---

d) Production

(45) According to plan, Ordzhonikidze, NK for the Food Industry, is to produce in June:

1200 tons of bakery goods
100 tons of pastry
20 tons of confectionery products

(46) On instructions of the State Committee for Defense of the Land, Stavropol' Oblast' is to dry 100 tons of vegetables and to preserve 1000 tons of cabbage from the 1943 harvest for supply of the Red Army.

3) Inventories

(47) Tiflis, Beer Industry:

	On hand 1 May	Received in May	On hand 1 June
Barley	566 tons	130 tons	305 tons
Malt	415 tons	340 tons	278 tons
Hops	14 tons	-------	11 tons

(48) On 4 June the tobacco factory at Tiflis had an inventory of 17 tons of tobacco and no cigarettes.

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3.) Oil Supply

(49) In the first half of June numerous requisitions and authorizations for fuel and lubricants were to be noted. They were more voluminous than in previous months because requisitions or authorizations for the third quarter were included in them. Larger requisitions for the Georgian SSR and larger authorizations for enterprises of the NK for Non-ferrous Metals and for various NKRF offices could be determined.

I. Fuel

a) Requisitions

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(50)	Baku, Azerbajdzhan NK for Sovkhozes	350 tons 775	Oil Petroleum	--- ---	For 3rd quarter "
(51)	Krasnodar, Distillery	4	Petroleum	---	---
(52)	Majkop, Distillery	4	Petroleum	---	---
(53)	Ordzhonikidze (Reconstruction Directorate ?)	8	Petroleum	---	For reconstruction in North Ossetia, for June.
(54)	Tiflis, Georgian SSR	600	Petroleum	---	For 3rd quarter
(55)	Tiflis, Ferrous Metal Supply	0.5	Petroleum	---	For June
(56)	Baku, Azerbajdzhan NK for Sovkhozes	391.2	Gasoline	---	For 3rd quarter
(57)	Erivan, Sovkhoz Cultivation	8	Gasoline	---	For June, supplementary
(58)	Krasnodar, Distillery	10	Gasoline	---	---
(59)	Majkop, Distillery	8	Gasoline	---	---
(60)	Ordzhonikidze (Reconstruction Directorate ?)	120	Gasoline	---	For reconstruction in North Ossetia, for June
(61)	Tiflis, Georgian SSR	800	Gasoline	---	For 3rd quarter
(62)	Tiflis, Ferrous Metal Supply	2	Gasoline	---	For June
(63)	Baku, Azerbajdzhan NK for Sovkhozes	329	Ligroin	---	For 3rd quarter
(64)	Ordzhonikidze (Reconstruction Directorate ?)	70	Ligroin	---	For reconstruction in North Ossetia, for June
(65)	Baku, Azerbajdzhan NK for Sovkhozes	10	Gas oil	---	Additional for June

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b) Authorizations

(66)	Gorkij, NKRF	2000 tons	Mazut	Astrakhan, Oil Sales	In June, for 3rd quarter
(67)	Yaroslavl', NKRF	469	Mazut	---	---
(68)	Kujbyshev, Oblast' Waterways Directorate	550	Mazut	---	For June
(69)	Ordzhonikidze, Railroad	3000	Mazut	Groznyj	For June
(70)	Ordzhonikidze, Railroad	3000	Mazut	Makhach Kala	For June
(71)	Saratov, Oblast' Waterways Directorate	450	Mazut	---	For June
(72)	Ufa, Ship Repair Yard "Oktyabr'skaya Revolyutsiya", Belaya Steamship Agency	200	Mazut	Kamust'e, NKRF	---
(73)	Kujbyshev (NKRF ?)	28000 tons	Fuel No. 14 (Oil ?)	Astrakhan, Oil Sales	In June, for 3rd quarter
(74)	Kutaisi	10	Oil	---	In June
(75)	Pyatigorsk	13	Oil	---	In June
(76)	Poti, Technical Dept. of the Black Sea Fleet	10	Coal	---	In May
(77)	Erivan, NK for Agriculture	5	Diesel oil	Erivan, Oil Supply	In June
(78)	Pyatigorsk, Cognac Trust	2	Diesel oil	---	In June, for agriculture
(79)	Elista, Road Directorate	0.5	Petroleum	---	In June
(80)	Erivan, NK for Agriculture	900	Petroleum	Erivan, Oil Sales	"
(81)	Kutaisi	20	Petroleum	---	"
(82)	Pyatigorsk	26	Petroleum	Cognac Trust	"
(83)	Stavropol', Rajon Road Department	0.2	Petroleum	---	"
(84)	Tiflis, Georgian Canning Trust	2	Petroleum	---	"
(85)	Tkvarcheli, Tkvarcheli Coal	5	Petroleum	---	"
(86)	Ust'-Usa	3	Petroleum	---	---
(87)	Erivan, NK for Agriculture	150	Gasoline	Erivan Oil Sales	In June
(88)	Kislovodsk, Motor Vehicle Dept. of the Railroad	5	Gasoline	Stavropol', Oil Supply	In June
(89)	Kutaisi	9	Gasoline	---	In June
(90)	Pyatigorsk, Cognac Trust	2.2	Gasoline	---	In June, of which 2 tons for agriculture

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(91)	Poti, Technical Dept. of the Black Sea Fleet	1.5 ton	Gasoline	---	In May
(92)	Stavropol', Rajon Road Dept.	0.5	Gasoline	---	In June
(93)	Tiflis, Georgian Canning Trust	1	Gasoline	---	In June
(94)	Tiflis, Ferrous Metal Supply	1	Gasoline	Tiflis, Oil Supply	---
(95)	Tkvarcheli, Tkvarcheli Coal	3	Gasoline	---	In June
(96)	Ust'-Usa	0.1	Gasoline	---	---
(97)	Elista, Road Directorate	0.5	Ligroin	---	In June
(98)	Erivan, NK for Agriculture	120	Ligroin	Erivan, Oil Supply	In June
(99)	Pyatigorsk, Cognac Trust	3.5	Ligroin	---	In June for agriculture
(100)	Stavropol', Rajon Road Dept.	0.5	Ligroin	---	For June

II. Lubricants

a) Requisitions

(101)	Baku, Azerbajdzhan NK for Sovkhozes	40 tons	Machine oil	---	For 3rd quarter
(102)	Tiflis, Georgian ASSR	120	Machine oil	---	For 3rd quarter
		1200	Motor oil		
		10	Cylinder oil		
		10	Turbine oil		
		3	Spindle oil		
		6	Viscosin		
(103)	Baku, Azerbajdzhan NK for Sovkhozes	19	Nigrol	---	"
		108	Avtol		
(104)	Tiflis, Georgian ASSR	15	Avtol	---	"
(105)	Baku, Azerbajdzhan NK for Sovkhozes	16	Solidol	---	"
(106)	Tiflis, Georgian ASSR	3	Solidol	---	"

b) Authorizations

(107)	Gorkij, NKRF	3000 tons	Machine oil	Astrakhan, Oil Sales	In June, for 3rd quarter
(108)	Tiflis, Georgian NK for Light Industry	10 tons	Machine oil	---	In June, for 3rd quarter
(109)	Erivan, NK for Agriculture	50	Motor oil	Erivan Oil Supply	In June
(110)	Kujbyshev, Oblast' Waterways Directorate	10	Motor oil	---	In June

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(111)	Saratov, Oblast' Waterways Directorate	10 tons	Motor oil	---	In June
(112)	Degtyar, Copper Mine	50	Cylinder oil	Baku Oil Supply	In June
(113)	Dzhezkazgan, Pit Directorate	25	Cylinder oil	"	In June
(114)	Karabash, Copper Mill	75	"	"	In June
(115)	Kirovograd, Copper Mill	50	"	"	In June
(116)	Middle Urals, Copper Mill	25	"	"	In June
(117)	Orsk, Copper Sulphate Plant	50	Cylinder oil	"	In June
(118)	Southern Ural Nickel	25	Cylinder oil	"	In June
(119)	Balkhash, Copper Mill	75	Turbine oil	"	In June
(120)	Dzhezkazgan, Pit Directorate	25	"	"	In June
(121)	Kirovograd, Copper Mill	50	"	"	In June
(122)	Krasnoural, Copper Mill	25	"	"	In June
(123)	Orsk, Copper Sulphate Plant	25	"	"	In June
(124)	Stalinsk, Aluminum Plant	25	"	"	In June
(125)	Karabash, Copper Mill	25	Spindle oil	"	In June
(126)	Krasnoural, Copper Mine	25	Spindle oil	Baku, Oil Supply	In June
(127)	Kujbyshev, (NKRF ?)	2000	Spindle oil	Astrakhan Oil Supply	In June for 3rd quarter
(128)	Orsk, Copper Sulphate Plant	175	"	Baku, Oil Supply	---
(129)	Chelyabinsk, for enterprises of the NK for Non-ferrous Metals	125	"	"	In June
(130)	Ural'sk, Aluminum Plant	25	"	"	In June
(131)	Balkhash, Copper Mill	25	Viscosin	"	In June
(132)	Northern Urals Bauxite Mines	50	"	"	In June
(133)	Ural'sk, Aluminum Plant	25	"	"	In June
(134)	Gorkij, NKRF	2000 tons	Avtol	Astrakhan, Oil Supply	In June, for 3rd quarter
(135)	Yaroslavl' (NKRF ?)	2000	Avtol	"	"

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(136)	Kujbyshev (NKRF ?)	3000	Avtol	Astrakhan, Oil Supply	In June, for 3rd quarter
(137)	Molotov (NKRF ?)	3000	Avtol	"	"
(138)	Saratov (NKRF ?)	2000	Avtol	"	"
(139)	Tiflis, Food Combine	10	Technical fats	Baku, East Trade	---
(140)	Tiflis, CD for Meat and Milk Sales	11	"	"	---

III. Transformer Oil

Authorizations

	Consignee	Quantity	Consignor	Remarks
(141)	Balkhash, Copper Mill	50 tons	Baku, Oil Supply	In June
(142)	Bogoslovsk, Aluminum Plant	25	"	In June
(143)	Krasnoural, Copper Mill	25	"	In June
(144)	Kirovograd, Copper Mill	25	"	In June
(145)	Moscow, Electrode Plant	75	"	In June
(146)	Northern Urals, Bauxite Mines	100	"	In June
(147)	Ural'sk, Aluminum Plant	25	"	In June
(148)	Southern Urals Nickel	25	"	In June
(149)	Chelyabinsk, Enterprises of the NK for Nonferrous Metals	250	"	In June

(150) Baku, Beer Industry, received 8.9 tons of petroleum for May. However, 26.5 tons are needed.

(151) A large shipment of lubricants was noted to Chkalov, NKRF; there were delivered in May, for the second quarter:

Machine Oil	0.5 ton	Viscosin	0.5 ton
Motor Oil	0.5	Avtol	0.17
Cylinder Oil	0.1	Solidol	0.7
Spindle Oil	0.3	Transformer Oil	0.2

(152) Tiflis, "Tsentrolit", fuel turnover from 26 to 31 May 1943:

	Received	Used	On Hand
Mazut	23 tons	8 tons	39 tons
Gasoline	500 tons	288 tons	599 tons
Petroleum	--	569 tons	341 tons

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(153) Tiflis, Hay Procurement, fuel turnover in May:

	On Hand (1 May)	Received (In May)	Used (In May)	On Hand (1 June)
Petroleum	3.15 tons	2.5 tons	2.28 tons	3.37 tons
Gasoline	4.58 tons	0.5 tons	0.57 tons	4.51 tons

(154) The fuel turnovers of "Tsentrolit", Tiflis, and of Hay Procurement, Tiflis, present in all a well-balanced picture. The receipts correspond to consumption or were higher; moreover, sufficient balances were on hand.

4.) Production

(155) Somehwat increased cement requisitions and cement deliveries for industrial reconstruction and expansion of plants are being established.

(156) For reconstruction work in North Ossetia the C. D. for Construction Materials in Tiflis is to deliver 300 tons of cement in June.

(157) The winery in Avchala is to receive 250 tons of cement in June, probably to enlarge the plant.

(158) The Meat and Dairy Industry in Armenia is to receive 30 tons of cement in June from a cement plant in Ararat.

(159) The macaroni factory in Armavir requires the following additional building materials:

45 tons of lime
25 tons of cement
11 tons of alabaster
126 cubic meters of wood
120 square meters of glass

(160) The Uzbek NKPS plant is receiving 18 carloads of plant fixtures and tools, 5 carloads each from Tiflis, Kishly (about 5 kilometers north of Baku), and Puta (17 kilometers west-south-west of Baku), and 3 carloads from Sumgait (28 kilometers northwest of Baku).

(161) The rebuilt cannery of the Meat Combine in Stavropol' has resumed production in great volume. It is to receive 200,000 glass containers.

(162) In connection with the increase of working hours in armaments enterprises and the increase of production in industry, the First Confection Factory in Tiflis is introducing the ten-hour day in June and July.

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(163) Reconstruction work in the reconquered oblasti is, as before, very intensive, At present in Rostov/Don, where this work is being undertaken with special vigor, sunken steamers are being raised. The steamers "Lenin", "Maksim Gorkij", and "Kiev" have already been raised.

(164) In the course of industrializing Middle Asia, bakeries and water mills are being set up in the neighborhood of Kustanaj. Suitable transport is on the way to Kustanaj, namely, 3 cars from Moscow and 2 cars from Alma-Ata.

(165) In Kustanaj itself storage places and storerooms are under construction. Gasoline and fuels are needed for this purpose.

(166) Newly noted mines and plants:

Mines in Dzhezkazgan (475 kilometers west-south-west of Karaganda)
Copper mines in Krasnoural'sk (50 kilometers north of Nizhnij-Tagil)
Bauxite mines in the Northern Urals, location unknown
Mine "Southern Urals Nickel-Cobalt", location unknown
Aluminum plant in Ural'sk
Aluminum plant in Bogoslavskij (200 kilometers north of Nizhnij-Tagil)
Copper mill in Krasnoural'sk
Copper mill in Kirovograd (75 kilometers north-north-west of Sverdlovsk)
Copper mill in Karabash (85 kilometers north-west of Chelyabinsk)
Plant 660 in Tomsk (manufactures electric light bulbs)
Copper sulphate plant in Orsk (the Metal Combine in Orsk is confirmed by this)
Plant No. 6 confirmed (produces coupling-chains and coupling-rings for the River Fleet, among other things)

5.) Miscellaneous

(167) According to a message of 12 June on the River Fleet radio network, all Political Departments of the NKRF are being dissolved by 1 July 1943. The message reads in part:

"To all Political Departments of the NKRF.

"The responsibility for the dissolution of the Political Department by 1 July 1943 is assigned to the responsible editor of the local NKRF newspaper and to the book-keeper of the same newspaper.

"The property of the Political Department is transferred free of charge to the Steamship Agency. All outstanding claims are to be collected; if necessary they are to be charged to general accounts, according to the arrangement received. Individual debts are to be cancelled. Credit balances, except those belonging to the newspaper, are to be cancelled. The report on the completed dissolution

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and settlements, together with the transfer transactions, bank statements, lists of debtors and creditors, etc., is to be presented to the Chief Directorate by 15 July. The settlements are to be provided with the necessary explanations."

(168) It appears from a message on another radio network that the Political Departments of the sovkhozes in Stavropol' Oblast' are likewise being dissolved. The transfer of property to the sovkhozes must take place by 15 June.

(169) The following subscriptions to state war loans were determined:

The workers of the cotton mill in Leninakan	248000 rubles
The workers, male and female, of a collective in Stepanovan Rajon	600000 rubles

Moreover, the latter delivered all obligations of the first state loan (?) to the Fund for Defense of the Land.

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report 3/6

Dated: 15 June 1943

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Office of Research and Reports

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PREFACE

During the Second World War the German Signal Intelligence Control Center of the Staff of the Chief of Army Signal Service (HNW, LNA) issued a series of reports to show the USSR military-economic situation as reflected in Russian internal plain language traffic. These reports appeared at short, irregular intervals, usually six per month, for the period October 1942-March 1945. Eighty-three of these reports have been translated and issued by [redacted] FOIAb3a

It is planned to issue a complete set of translations of the reports, beginning with the most recent and working backward, but omitting those already translated by [redacted] FOIAb3a The numbering of the items was added by the translator since the Germans did this only in the last eighteen reports, [redacted] FOIAb3a inclusive. Since the original material was in Russian, an effort has been made when translating the German to determine the original Russian term wherever possible. This is facilitated by the Russian fondness for abbreviations. In these translations into English the probable meaning of the abbreviation will be given in parenthesis the first time it occurs in each report.

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15 June 1943

The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report 3/6

(Based on domestic radio traffic)

General

(1) The school youth are to be trained by special instructors in the handling of firearms and artillery.

(2) The general improvement of the transport situation in the Caucasus has been favorably effected in the Metal Industry. The situation in the coal supply also appears to be satisfactory. There are no signs of difficulties of any type.

(3) In the Oblast' of Alma-Ata there are inhabitants and entire staffs with agricultural machines and tractors evacuated from the Ukraine. These staffs with machines, equipment, and personnel are now to be shipped to the Oblast' of Stalingrad.

(4) While the railway transport situation appears to be somewhat satisfactory, many messages appear concerning the insufficient transport performances in the River Fleet. This might be partly traced to the lack of tug boats.

Individual Messages

1.)Personnel Situation

(5) The Georgian and Azerbajdzhan Employment Office received the order from Moscow to place immediately in the Tank Industry of the Chelyabinsk and Sverdlovsk oblasti a total of 1200 to 1400 Russian and Ukrainian students of the trade schools who were evacuated to Georgia and Azerbajdzhan. This applies to students who have completed at least one year of school and who are over sixteen years of age.

(6) According to an NKRF message 300 youths aged 14 and above, are to be sent to Krasnoyarsk for permanent employment.

(7) School children arrived in Volsk for the work program. The school youth who arrived in Uralsk from Moscow are to be trained in the handling of firearms and artillery. Instructors are required for this military training.

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(8) Complaints concerning the lack of workers and requirements of personnel are as frequent as messages concerning the insufficiently carried out mobilizations of the population.

(9) Blagoveshchensk, NKRF, requires an additional 75 persons for loading work. Kujbyshev NKRF requires 200 shippers for cotton transport. A lack of workers also prevails in Krasnoyarsk, NKRF. A transfer of workers from other NKRF offices would have resulted in the discontinuance of shipbuilding work.

(10) In the course of mobilization, Kujbyshev NKRF received 1,024 shipping workers.

(11) The results of the mobilization of the population for the work program for NKRF offices in the Yakutiya and Kazakhstan oblasti and in Uralsk and Ust Usa are completely insufficient.

(12) According to an order of the NK for Land Defense, 6,000 workers are to be sent to Donbass. This includes 4500 men to be made available by the North Caucasian Coal Trust and 1500 men by the Georgian Coal Trust. By 30 May 4,350 men were dispatched. The remainder is to follow by 10 June.

(13) The technical personnel situation appears to be extraordinarily tight, as more and more messages appear concerning the technical workers to be picked up or to be dispatched. Likewise there are demands to deliver exact personnel lists or to transfer persons for courses of instruction. For example, Ust Usa has to deliver a statement of all its leading ships' personnel who have been drafted into the army.

(14) In addition the River Fleet lines in Krasnoyarsk, Yakutsk, Khabarovsk, Blagoveshchensk and Ulan Ude have to deliver a report concerning their personnel situation by 10 June for the purpose of a regulated distribution of the technical students and to guarantee the required labor strength for the ship repair work to be carried out during the winter.

(15) Saratov NKRF has made available the following technical students to the Middle Volga Steamship Agency:

29	pilots
26	ships machinists
24	mechanics

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(16) Chardzhou NKRF has to send immediately to Moscow 21 men for diving courses.

(17) Gorkij NKRF is sending 2 divers with full equipment to Mstinskij Most in Leningrad a distance of about 900 kilometers.

(18) The introduction of the state of siege and the more severe disciplinary decree actually brought about by it have resulted in a considerable improvement in the situation. In all, there are only a few messages concerning undisciplined behavior.

(19) The care of the young workers is not functioning smoothly. Presumably the organization is temporarily overloaded because of the heavy drafting of youth into the program. Complaints appear from Irkutsk concerning the poor food and clothing.

2.) Metal Supply

(20) The general improvement of the transport situation in the Caucasian Oblast' has been favorably developed in the Metal Industry. There are only very few complaints in this connection.

(21) A few difficulties are to be seen in the scrap delivery from messages of the River Fleet. These are to be traced to the insufficient tonnage space. Gorkij NKRF reports that the scrap delivery plan of the first half year is being fulfilled in May/June. The transport is being delayed, however, because of insufficient ships' space.

(22) In Novosibirsk and Baturino the ferrous metal scrap delivery is taking an unsatisfactory course.

(23) The production set-back of the copper rolling mill in Tiflis is striking. In the first week of May it still had a daily production of about 5 tons. From 3 to 8 May 25 tons were produced. However, as of 21 May only 41 tons were produced. This means that in the following 12 days only 16 tons were produced, corresponding to a daily performance of 1.3 tons.

(24) It is worthy of note that steel hawsers are being imported. Kalach, NKRF, is receiving 18 tons of imported steel hawsers via "Volgatanker" Astrakhan.

Steel and Iron

1.)Scrap

(25) On 20 May Stavropol had a supply of 2340 tons of scrap and shipped 30 tons.

(26) Grain Procurement in Nalchik delivered 6 tons of scrap in the current year.

(27) Krasnoyarsk, NKRF, procured 242 tons of scrap on 1 June for delivery.

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2.) Ore, Steel and Iron

a) Authorizations

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(28)	Stalingrad NKRF	320 tons	Cast iron	Chief Directorate for Metal Sales, Stalingrad	---
(29)	Semipalatinsk Ship Repair Yard	20	Cast iron	---	---
(30)	Artillery Arsenal in Tiflis	15	Cast iron	CD for Metal Sales in Tiflis	In the 2nd quarter
(31)	"	0.7	Ferro-manganese	"	---
(32)	"	0.5	Ferro-silicon	"	---
(33)	NK for Machine Tool Industry, Tiflis	198	Cast iron	"	---

b) Deliveries, Turnovers, Stocks

(34) On 20 May the Manganese Trust in Chiaturi shipped 51 cars containing 8976 tons of manganese ore to Magnitogorsk.

(35) In Baku 2148 tons of 45% manganese ore were shipped via water on 29 May, including 1716 tons for Magnitogorsk and 432 tons for Kuznetsk.

(36) On 1 June Kujbyshev, NKRF, had 10 tons of cast iron and 20 tons of alloyed iron.

(37) Plant "Tsentrolit"in Tiflis had a supply of 26 tons of cast iron on 1 June. Ten tons were consumed.

3.) Semi-finished and Finished Goods

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(38)	CD for Metal Sales, Tiflis	10 tons	Section iron	Georgian Mine Construction	May/June
(39)	Plant "Krasnyj Molot"	15	Section iron	CD for Metal Sales, Tiflis	In June
(40)	Plant "Kujbyshev"	20	Sheet metal	Molotov NKRF	---
(41)	"Volgatanker" Astrakhan	50	Sheet metal	Molotov NKRF	---
(42)	"Volgatanker" Astrakhan	53	Sheet metal	Ashkhabad	---
(43)	Gurev, NKRF	53	Sheet metal	---	---
(44)	Semipalatinsk, Ship Repair Yard	2	Sheet metal	---	---
(45)	Svenigovo, Plant "Butyakov"	34	Steel plate	Chusovskaya	For June

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	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(46)	Limenda, NKRF	60 tons	Steel plate	Chusovskaya	For June
(47)	Chemical Plant, Kirovakan	56	Roofing sheet	---	---
(48)	Repair Plant #66, Tiflis	4	Sheet metal	---	---
(49)	Repair Plant #66, Tiflis	7.5 tons	Section iron	---	---
(50)	Repair Plant #66, Tiflis	2	Rolled iron	---	---
(51)	Repair Plant #66, Tiflis	2	Tool steel	---	---
(52)	Stalingrad NKRF	50	Lubricating products	Chief Directorate for Metal Sales, Stalingrad	---
(53)	Stalingrad NKRF	0.5	Wire	---	---
(54)	Novosibirsk NKRF	6000 units	Insulator pins	---	---
(55)	Vyatka, River Fleet	8 tons	Cold rolled pipes	Astrakhan	---
(56)	Zurashevka, Shipyard	50	Sheet metal	---	---
(57)	Zurashevka, Shipyard	57	Section iron	---	---
(58)	Lower Volga Steamship Agency, Stalingrad	91	Electric welding wire	---	---

(59) Saratov, NKRF requires 5 tons of nails.

(60) The Metal Industry in Ashkhabad shipped 220 tons of sheet metal to the CD for Metal Sales in Tiflis.

Nonferrous Metals

(61) Plant "Teplokhod" in Gorkij received 0.5 ton of brass scrap from the local River Fleet supply.

(62) On 20 May Stavropol reported: on hand 52 tons of nonferrous metal scrap;
shipped 20 tons of nonferrous metal scrap.

(63) Kalach, NKRF, received 1 ton of lead from Kujbyshev.

(64) As of 21 May the copper rolling mill in Tiflis produced 41 tons of copper products. On 21 May 2 tons were produced and on 25 May 3 tons.

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(65) Supply of non-transported products on hand totalled 179 tons.

3.) Coal Supply

(66) Plans for Plant "Tsentrolit" in Tiflis and the iron works in Zestafoni are being submitted to permit conclusions on the size of the enterprises.

(67) In the period from 26-31 May Plant "Tsentrolit" in Tiflis had the following coal turnover:

	Arrival	Consumption	Remainder
Coal	-------	19 tons	66 tons
Oil Coke	-------	35	49
Thermoanthracite	-------	------	4

(68) The iron works (Plant "Ferro") in Zestafoni reported for 26 May:

	Arrival	Consumption	Remainder
Coke	183 tons	687 tons	3497 tons
Tkvarcheli coal	-------	--------	993
Tkvibuli coal	4	20	889
Oil coke	-------	--------	193
Anthracite	-------	--------	29

(69) In April "Tkvibuli Coal" shipped 22135 tons of coal. The ash content of this coal amounted to 29.39%.

(70) The enterprises of the NK for Textiles in Tiflis are being converted to liquid fuel. The enterprises are disposing of a coal reserve of 3000 tons, the free delivery of which is requested for other purposes.

(71) For the third quarter "Tkvibuli Coal" is to receive:

100000 units	electric detonators
20000 units	detonators
30000 units	ring fuses
33 tons	ammonite

(72) The following information covers identified authorizations, requirements and completed deliveries:

1.) Authorizations

(73) The mines "Tkvibuli Coal" and "Tkvarcheli Coal" are to carry out the following deliveries according to the June plan:

a) Tkvibuli Coal to:

NK for the Aviation Industry Plant #31	800 tons
NK for the Aviation Industry Plant #447	200 tons

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NK for Land Defense of the Transcaucasian Front	2800 tons
NKVD "GUAS"	40
Georgian "UFTK" NKVD	60
Border Troops in Navtlug	40
Border Troops in Leninakan	20
Border Troops in Erivan	20
Armenian Economic Division of the NKVD	40
Georgian Economic Division of the NKVD	20
Georgian "Dynamo"	40
Georgian Special Trade	20

b) Tkvarcheli Coal to:

NK for the Shipbuilding Industry Plant #201 in Batum	100 tons
NK for the Shipbuilding Industry Plant #201 in Poti	100
NK for Land Defense of the Transcaucasian Front	500
NK for the Navy, Fuel Division of the Black Sea Fleet	5000

Additional Authorizations

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(74)	Georgian Match Factory in Mcheta	100 tons	Coal	Tkvibuli Coal	For June
(75)	Rostov, NKRF	3000	Coal	Local Supplies	For June
(76)	Pavlodar, NKRF	1858	Coal	---	---
(77)	Semipalatinsk, NKRF	1858	Coal	Pavlodar	Kuznetsk Coal
(78)	Ufa, NKRF	1151	Coal	---	Kuznetsk Coal
(79)	Gorkij, Plant "Ulyanov Lenin"	2	Coke	Gorodets	---

(80) The NK for Local Industry in Tiflis requires 30 tons of coal from the CD for Metal Sales in Baku.

2.) Deliveries

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(81)	Krasnoyarsk, NKRF	380 tons	Coal	Chernogorsk	---
(82)	Semipalatinsk, Ship Repair Yard	31	Coke	Kemerovo	On 30 May
(83)	Gorkij, Plant "Molotov"	13	Coke	Kemerovo	On 26 May
(84)	Gorodets, Mechanical Plants	14	Coke	Kemerovo	On 26 May

4.) Chemical Supply

(85) The relation between requirements and authorizations of products of the Chemical Industry is quite favorable. Less is required than authorized. The supply does not at all appear to be suffering from a shortage of raw materials or production possibilities. In contrast to the messages which have appeared up to the present time, the latest reports show fewer complaints concerning poorly carried out or unsuccessful deliveries. There are also no indications of temporary shutdowns of plants because of a shortage of raw materials. Transportation

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difficulties, which have been partly reduced, still represent the main problem.

The following information covers identified requirements, authorizations, supplies and deliveries:

1.) Requirements

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(86)	Agriculture Supply in Armenia	150 tons	Copper vitriol	---	Instead of 48 tons
(87)	Ordzhonikidze, CD for Chemical Industry	3	Sodium sulphide	Dagestan, Chemical Plant	For June
(88)	"	2	Caustic soda	Dagestan, Chemical Plant	For June
(89)	NK for Food Industry, Tiflis Soap Factory	10	Caustic soda	---	---
(90)	"	15	Calcium soda	---	---
(91)	Ordzhonikidze, CD for Chemical Industry	3	Glauber's salt	Dagestan, Chemical Plant	For June
(92)	Chemical Trust, Pyatigorsk	1.5	Ammonia	---	---
(93)	Council of the NK, Batum	60	Osidol (soap oil)	---	For Adzharia
(94)	Council of the NK, Armenia	10	Rubber glue	---	For 2nd quarter
(95)	Erivan	8	Rubber mixture	---	Manufacture of rubber soles
(96)	Ordzhonikidze, CD for Chemical Industry	15	Water glass	Dagestan, Chemical Plant	For June
(97)	Food Supply, Erivan	70	Soap	---	For Health Division of the Transcaucasian Front in May.
(98)	CD for Chemical Industry, Ordzhonikidze	100000 boxes	Matches	Dagestan, Chemical Plant	For June

2.) Authorizations

(99)	Azerbajdzhan Technical Supply of the Oil Industry	1 ton	Carbonic acid	---	---
(100)	Upper Volga Steamship Agency	2	Copper vitriol	Gorkij, NKRF	In June
(101)	Fat Combine, Rostov	12	Caustic soda	"Sovpren", Erivan	To be delivered b 1 June
(102)	Oil and Fat Combine, Kirovabad	3	Caustic soda	Stavropol	"

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	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(103)	Gorkij, NKRF	42	Trisodium phosphate	---	---
(104)	Enisej Steamship Agency	0.8	Caustic potash	Molotov, NKRF	---
(105)	West Siberian Steamship Agency	0.6	Caustic potash	Molotov, NKRF	---
(106)	Upper Amur Steamship Agency	0.4	Caustic potash	Molotov, NKRF	---
(107)	Lower Irtysh Steamship Agency	0.2	Caustic potash	Molotov, NKRF	---
(108)	Plant #365	15	Iodine products	Iodine Plant, Neftechala	Second ten days of June
(109)	Chemical Combine, Erivan	1 car	Acetone	---	---
(110)	Vladimirovka, NKRF	80 tons	Tar	Kirov	---
(111)	Blagoveshchensk, NKRF	1 car	Lacquer	Kemerovo	In June
(112)	Plant #316, Tiflis	3 tons	Asphalt varnish	Baku	---
(113)	Oil Plant, Saratov	109	Castor beans	Grain Procurement	Seized for seed purposes
(114)	Plant #309, Irkutsk	1 car	Carbide	Chemical Plant, Kirovakan	---
(115)	CD for Coal Supply, Moscow	1 car	Carbide	Chemical Plant, Kirovakan	May, to be delivered to Grazhdanskaya Railroad Station
(116)	NK for the Aviation Industry	7 cars	Carbide	Chemical Plant, Kirovakan	For June (including 2 cars to Plant #84)
(117)	Kujbyshev, NKRF	5 tons	Carbide	Gorkij	---
(118)	Georgian Canning Trust	10	Soap	CD for Perfume Tiflis	For own needs
(119)	Health Directorate, Transcaucasian Front	50	Soap	Vegetable Oil Sales, Erivan	---
(120)	"Volgatanker", Saratov	1	Soap	---	---

3.)Supplies & Deliveries

(121) In the first quarter the Chemical Plant in Tiflis carried out the following deliveries of copper vitriol:

To Agriculture Supply in Georgia	584 tons
To Agriculture Supply in Azerbajdzhan	33 tons
Total	617 tons

(122) The Chief Directorate for Oil Sales in Saratov delivered the following quantities of varnish:

To Astrakhan "Volgatanker"	57 tons in May/June
To Uralsk NKRF	1 ton in May

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(123) The Office for the Technical Oil Supply in Erivan reports a supply of 200 tons of caustic soda and 1 carload of carbide at the end of May

(124) The Vegetable Oil Sales in Erivan is disposing of 135 tons of household soap.

(125) In June Groznyj is to deliver 31 tank cars of paraffin to the following places:

10 tank cars to Kurya
7 tank cars to Lagernaya
5 tank cars to Bushnaninovo
4 tank cars to Dzerzhinsk
3 tank cars to Lyubertsy
2 tank cars to Elektrostal

5.) Reconstruction & Production

(126) A radio message between Alma-Ata and Aktubyinsk indicates that inhabitants and entire staffs with agricultural machines and tractors evacuated from the Ukrainian Oblast' are situated in the oblast' of Alma Ata. A Bureau "Ukrainian Settlement" is located there. The entire staff with machines, equipment, and personnel is now to be shipped to the oblast' of Stalingrad.

(127) Various materials, especially cement, are being made available in greater quantities for reconstruction work, new construction, and expansion work. Great emphasis is being placed on construction work.

(128) 200 tons of cement have been authorized for reconstruction work in the oblast' of Krasnodar.

(129) The cement factory in Erivan shipped 453 tons of cement for a waterworks project, including 403 tons in sacks. Trucks were lacking. Only 50 tons could be shipped in railroad cars. The plant will dispose of a remainder of 923 tons which is to be shipped in June.

(130) In June the Transcaucasian Cement Factory in Ararat is to deliver 10 carloads of cement to Plant 201 (in Poti or Tuapse) of the Shipbuilding Industry, presumably for expansior work.

(131) In June the Cement Factory in Tauz is to deliver 400 tons of cement to Navtlug for the Georgian Oil Sales.

(132) Saratov NKRF is to produce 50 empty chests for an office of the Military Reconstruction Directorate.

(133) In June the Georgian Oil Sales in Tiflis requires the following for a new construction project:

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10 tons of gasoline
10 tons of motor oil
5 tons of petroleum
5 tons of gas oil

(134) The brick works in Pervouralsk is to deliver two carloads of fireproof stones in June to Plant "Tsentrolit" in Tiflis, presumably for expansion.

(135) In June, Molotov NKRF received 1 carload of fire clay from Belkinsk (?) in Chelyabinsk Oblast'.

(136) A message between Alma Ata and Aktyubinsk indicates that the water supply control is to be enlarged in North and West Kazakhstan. A special organization exists for carrying out this project.

(137) A coal deposit is located in Dzhadzhur in Armenia 9 kilometers from the railroad station. The planned yearly shipment amounts to 12000 tons, which however, can only be shipped via land in dry weather during four months of the year. 980,000 rubles are required for enlarging the roads and building a bridge.

(138) In June "Sovpren" in Erivan is to carry out the following preliminary deliveries of caoutchouc:

Plant 735	35 tons caoutchouc
Plant 736	80 tons
Plant 151	30
Plant 734	100
Plant "Caoutchouc"	100
Plant 623	15

(139) Ufa NKRF is to manufacture spare parts worth 67,000 rubles with the cooperation of all the workshops.

(140) The NKRF Plant in Svenigovo received 840,000 rubles for its June production which is broken down as follows:

Shipbuilding	227,000 rubles
Repair	38,000
Navigation	10,000
Miscellaneous	35,000
Orders	530,000
Total	840,000 rubles

(141) The production of goods amounts to 640,000 rubles.

(142) Kotlas shipped to Stalingrad 1 carload of shovels and 1 carload of household effects made out of wood.

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(143) A radio message between Alma Ata and Uralsk indicates that Plants 67 and 88 are located in the Kazakhstan Republic as well as Plant "Partisan 2". These plants in which apparently Kazakhstaners or other non-Russians worked up to the present time are to be occupied only by Russians in the future.

(144) Plant No. 92 in Gorkij was confirmed.

(145) Plant No. 42 in the oblast' of Karabutak was mentioned. The personnel consist of construction and metal workers.

6.) Transport Situation

(146) The June plan of the Vyatka Steamship Agency provides for the following transports:

40,000 tons	logs
14,000	bread grain
2,000	other freight

(147) The Kama Steamship Agency must carry out the following transports in the first ten days of June:

450,000 tons	logs	)
40,000	bread grain	)
30,000	salt	) equal 262,000,-
30,000	metals	) 000 ton kilo-
6,000	papers	) meters
50,000	other freight	)

(148) In a message from Baku 4,290 tons of ships' loading space is required in July for the Iran Soviet Transit.

(149) The following goods which are to be imported were mentioned:

Rice
Wool
Beans
Uniform cloth
Coats
Shoes (for the Army)
Heating oil
Canvas material

(150) The shipments will take place in the harbors of Pahlevi, Shahsevar and Astara to Baku, Astrakhan and Makhachkala.

(151) A number of messages indicate that larger salt shipments are to be undertaken in Vladimirovka.

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(152) Stalingrad is to unload

As of 8 June	2 ships
As of 9 June	3 ships
As of 11 June	4 ships

and send them to Vladimirovka for salt loadings.

(153) Astrakhan is also to unload 4 ships as of 10 June and send them to Vladimirovka where they must arrive by 13 June.

(154) Many messages appeared concerning the insufficiently carried out loading and transport work.

(155) Only Irkutsk NKRF r eports the fulfillment of the transport plan in May by 107 per cent.

(156) Ship traffic is very slow in the Kama Steamship Agency. Tugboats are needed. Consequently, small boats loaded with salt are lying about in Molotov. The situation is similar at the Vyatka Steamship Agency. The small boats have been idle for a long time in Kirov.

(157) Kujbyshev NKRF has not fulfilled the May transport plan of stones. Setbacks have also appeared in Yakutsk NKRF. The Administration of Yakutiya seized for the fish catch various river ships which are needed by NKRF enterprises. A complete sortie of a series of ships is approaching since the ice is breaking up. A message indicates that the action of the Administration is being considered as "illegal."

(158) The lack of tonnage space is noticed in reminders to repair workshops and shipyards. Chardzhou NKRF was instructed to accelerate the work. On 2 June three ships were repaired.

(159) The shipyard in Chistopol is also to expedite the completion of two 600-ton boats. The order is for speed. The building of the mechanical equipment is not to be undertaken.

(160) Two hundred boats lacking rudder equipment are lying in Ust Usa NKRF. Consequently, they cannot be put into operation.

(161) In June Transport Procurement in Tiflis is to export according to plan 2300 tons of grain (equal 143, 000 ton kilometers) by truck columns from the Republic.

(162) The railway transportation situation appears to have improved. The number of complaints is actually on the decrease.

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7.) Miscellaneous

(163) Subscriptions for the war loan show partly increased sums. In the southern section of Aktyubinsk Oblast' 1,536,000 rubles have been subscribed. In Zhivorda Rajon similar amounts have been collected.

(164) In a radio message between Alma-Ata and Uralsk 21,353,000 rubles were mentioned as the war loan. The amount has been subscribed by tractor and collective workers, employees, and collective farms.

(165) The State Bank in Uralsk requires 1,000,000 rubles of captured money from Alma Ata.

(166) In the prisons of Rostov/Don there are 303 persons who have been sentenced to death by the Tribunal of the NKVD.

(167) The Middle Volga Steamship Agency received 12,500 copies of the new disciplinary regulations.

(168) For the third quarter Novosibirsk NKRF received 20,000 rubles in order to carry out a significant processing of rosin.

(169) In June a conference is taking place of the representatives of plants and enterprises in Stalingrad, Astrakhan, Uralsk, Molotov, Semipalatinsk, Blagoveshchensk, Irkutsk, Krasnoyarsk, Ust Usa, Issyk Kul and Ulan Ude. At this conference, organization questions for the coming winter are to be discussed, the heating of living quarters, etc.

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report 2/6

Dated: 10 June 1943

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Office of Research and Reports

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PREFACE

During the Second World War the German Signal Intelligence Control Center of the Staff of the Chief of Army Signal Service (HNW, LNA) issued a series of reports to show the USSR military-economic situation as reflected in Russian internal plain language traffic. These reports appeared at short, irregular intervals, usually six per month, for the period October 1942-March 1943. Eighty-three of these reports have been translated and issued by [redacted]

E.O. 1.4.b.3.a

It is planned to issue a complete set of translations of the reports, beginning with the most recent and working backward, but omitting those already translated by [redacted] The numbering of the items was added by the translator since the Germans did this only in the last eighteen reports, [redacted] inclusive. Since the original material was in Russian, an effort has been made when translating the German to determine the original Russian term wherever possible. This is facilitated by the Russian fondness for abbreviations. In these translations into English the probable meaning of the abbreviation will be given in parenthesis the first time it occurs in each report.

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10 June 1943

The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report 2/6

(Based on domestic radio traffic)

Plants and Factories (as of 1 June 1943)

The following report is divided into two parts. The first part contains all plants arranged alphabetically according to location for reference purposes. The second part presents the plants arranged by industry. This part will show the scope and distribution of Soviet industry as far as it has been possible to determine to date by observation of internal Soviet radio communications.

The list contains about 820 plants. It may be considered a supplement to the list of "Industrial Enterprises of the USSR" (Part I Armament Economy, published by the OKW * - Military Economic Office - Group I/Foreign) as it contains, even in the section pertaining to armaments, only a few plants which were also included in the list "Industrial Enterprises of the USSR".

Arrangement of confirmed plants in the second part of this list follows the outline of industrial categories at the beginning of the second part. Within individual categories plants are arranged alphabetically according to location.

For a number of plants, particularly those known only by number, the industrial category is not known. A large portion of these plants belongs to the Armaments Industry.

Note:

All places which cannot be located on maps of the country are marked with a question mark or by "n. o." (= not located). Locations are spelled according to the method used on the maps of the "Military Geographic Studies of European and Asiatic Russia".

* Translator's note: OKW, probably "Oberkommando der Wehrmacht", Army High Command.

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Plants and Factories

Part I.

Location	Plant	Pertinent Data
Abasker ?	Shipyard	Construction of 100-100 flat boats
Adler (20 km. SE of Sochi)	Tea Industry	
Agadyr, Karaganda Rajon	Plant #2	Nonferrous metals
Agara (6 km. E. of Batum)	Sugar Factory	
Ajdabul ?	Distillery	
Akmolinsk	Enterprises of the Grenade Industry	
Aktyubinsk	Chemical Plant	
Akchisaj Rajon ?	Mines and Factories	
Alapaevsk (130 km. NNE of Sverdlovsk)	Graphite Works	
Alaverdy (70 km. S. of Tiflis)	Copper Mines	Armament deliveries
	Plant	Production of cast iron balls
	Copper Factory	
	Copper Sulfate Works	
	Sulfuric Acid Plant	
Aleksandrovsk (on Sakhalin Island)	Trust "Sakhalin Coal"	
Alekseevka (52 km. ENE of Volsk)	Saratov NKRF Plant	
Alma Ata	Ship Repair Shops	
	Machine Factory	
	Machine Tool Factory	
	Plant	Of the NK of the Heavy Machine Industry
	Railroad Repair Plant	
	Aviation Plants	
	Plant #354	Armament plant under construction
	NKRF Plants	Shipyards and repair shops
	Biochemical Plant	
	Caoutchouc Plant	
	Cloth Factory	
	Furrier Shops	
	Plants of the Sugar Trust	
	Mill Works #2	
	Alcohol and Liqueur Trust	
	Tobacco Factory	
	Enterprises of the Canning Combine	
	Plant #82	
	Plant #182	
	Plant "Grubstroj"	
Altajskoe (200 km. SE of Barnaul)	Industrial Plant "Pravda"	
Angenshakhtestroj ?	Bread Factory	
Anshero-Sudshensk (225 km. NE of Novosibirsk)	Factory "Soviet-Shakhtera"	
Arakchino (Kazan Oblast')	NKRF Shipyard	
Aral-Sol (on Aral Sea)	Rock Salt Works	
Aralsk	Factory "Krasnyj Don"	
Aral Sea	NKRF Shipyard	

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Arkhangelsk	Plant "Conveyer"	
Arkul (147 km. SSE of Kirov)	Plant "Kirov"	Metal products
Armavir	Leather Combine	
	Sewing Factory	
	Cable Factory	
	Cotton Batting Factory	
	Meat Combine	
	Plant "Arnolist"	
Arsamas (100 km. S of Gorkij)	Motor Vehicle Repair Plant	
Ashkhabad	Plant "Ivanov"	Manufacture of parachutes
	Shoe Factory	
	Glass Works "Profintern"	
	Plant "Kirzavod"	
	Plant #84	
Azerbajdzhan	3 Leather Factories	
Astrakhan	NKRF Plants	Shipyards & repair plants
	Wooden Box Factory	
	Distillery	
Ataksij ?	Shipyard	Construction of 100-ton flat boats
Avchala (in Tiflis Oblast')	Plant #233	
Baku	Chemical Coke Plant	
	Steel Factory	Production of ball bearings
	Airplane Motor Plant	
	Electrical Repair Plant	
	Wood Plant "Kujbyshev"	
	Textile Combine	
	Biscuit Factory	
	Soap Factory	
	Plant "Shkur"	
	Plant "Shmidt"	
Balakhna (35 km. NW of Gorkij)	Chemical Plant "Dubitel"	
Balakovo (35 km. NE of Saratov)	NKRF Plant	Ship repair yard
	Plant #661	Ship repair yard
	Plant "Dzerzhinskij"	
Balaninsk ?	Chemical Plant	
Balkhash (N on the Balkhash Sea)	Copper Band Plant	
	Aluminum Plant	To be built
	Metal Factory	
	Plant #515	Armaments
	Tin Box Factory	
	Plant "Semipalatinsk"	
	Cannery	
Barnaul (190 km. SSE of Novosibirsk)	NKRF Plants	Shipyards & repair plants
	Leather Factory #2	
	Bijsk Meat Combine	
	Resin Works	
	Factory #77	
Batum	Leather Factory	
	Cannery	
	Citrus Fruits Combine	
	Concentrates Industry.	
	Plant "Beriya"	

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Location	Plant	Pertinent Data
Baturino (200 km. N. of Novosibirsk)	Shipyard	Built tow boats
	Sawmills	
Bautino ?	Trust "Mangishlak"	Coal
	Fat Factory	
Begovat (130 km. S. of Tashkent)	Metal Factory	Under construction
	Plant "Shilkov"	
Belfev ?	Tannery	
Belinskaya (350 km. S. of Gorkij)	Plant #704	Armaments
Belokamenraya (8 km. NNE of Moscow)	Plant "Krasnyj Bogatyr"	Armaments
Beloretsk (65 km. NNW of Magnitogorsk)	Plant "Steel Wire"	
	Plant #706	Manufacture of wire
Belousovka ?	Sawmills	
Belovo (225 Km. ESE of Novosibirsk)	Zinc Plant	
Berezniki (157 km. N. of Molotov)	Heavy Machine Industry	
Bereznikovsk ?	Chemical Plant	
Bertys (Karaganda Oblast')	Plant #517	Railroad car factory
Besenovka/Sura (12 km. N. of Penza)	Machine Factory	
Bijsk (122 km. SE of Barnaul)	Ship Repair Yard	
	Building Timber Plant	
	Flax Trust	
	Enterprises of the Gold Industry	
Bezymyanka (10 km. E of Kujbyshev)	Petroleum Refining Machine Plant	
Bilimbaj (55 km. WNW of Sverdlovsk)	Plant "Volna"	
Blagoveshchensk	Foundry	
	NKRF Plants	Shipyards & repair plants
	Textile Industry	
Bobrovka (150 km. NNE of Krasnoyarsk)	NKRF Plant	
	Ship Repair Yard	
	Shipbuilding	For building ships for enterprises of the Fish Industry
Bogdanovichi (80 km. E of Sverdlovsk)	Factory #621	Brick works
Bolokhova ?	Coal Trust	
Bolshaya Murta ?	Shipyard	
Bolshevik ?	Mines	
Bor (10 km. NE of Gorkij)	NKRF Plants	Shipyards & repair plants
Borobish ?	Brick Works	
Borovsk (190 km. NNE of Molotov)	Shipyard	
	Salt Works	
Bukhara (105 km. NE of Chardzhou)	Cycle Factory	
Budenovsk (200 km. NNW of Ordzhonikidze)	Plant	Built 250-ton iron boats
Buyusk (70 km. N. of Ulyanovsk)	Woodworking Plant "Omelchenko"	

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Location	Plant	Pertinent Data
Burundaj ?	Sugar Factory	
Busuluk ?	Plant "Kujbyshev"	
Bykovo ?	Airplane Repair Plant	
Khabarovsk	Plant "Amurstal"	Foundry
	Motor Plant	
	Trust for Metal Products	
	NKRF Plants	Shipyards & repair plants
	Textile Industry	
	Plant "Khabzavod"	
	Plant "Ordzhonikidze"	
	Plant #55	
	Plant #83	
Khalanger ?	Ship Repair Yard	
Kharik (Irkutsk Rajon)	Pipe Factory	
Khaturi ?	Meat Combine	
Khilkovo (Tashkent Rajon)	Cement Factory	
Khobotovo (177 km. NNE of Voronezh)	Starch Works	
Dagestan-Rajon ?	Heavy Machine Building Industry	Production of Diesel motors turbines, and locomotives
	Canning Trust	
Datka ?	Magnestite Works	
Debenka ?	NKRF Plant	
Derbeshka ?	Ship Repair Yard	
Dolinskoe (50 km. SW of Karaganda)	Machine Factory "Sverdlov"	
Dzerzhinsk (32 km. W of Gorkij)	NKRF Plant	Ship repair yard
	Chemical Plant "Kalinin"	
	Chemical Plant "Chernorechensk"	
Dzhambul (250 Km. NE of Tashkent)	Sugar Factory	
Dzhusaly (160 km. S of Chkalov)	Stamping-Enamelling Works	
Dziruly (22 km. SSW of Chiaturi)	Brick Works	
Dudenov ?	NKRF Plant	Production of freight boats with gasoline engines
Engels (12.5 km. SE of Saratov)	Plant #213	
Erivan	Machine Factory "Dzerzhinskij"	
	Copper Factory	
	Metal Factory	
	Special Armaments Plant	
	Electic Power Plant	
	Chemical Plant	
	Carbide Factory #1	
	Factory	Manufacture of synethetic rubber
	Combine for Synthetic Caoutchouc	
	Oil Factory	
	Oil and Fat Combine	

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	Wood Industry	
	Potasium Bichromate Plant	
	Leather Factory	
	Clothing Factory	
	Spinning Mills	
	Hosiery Mill	
	Textile Industry	
	Linen Combine	
	Confectionery	
	Fish Cannery	
	Cannery	
	Tobacco Industry	
	Breweries	
	Repair Plant for	
	Agricultural Machines	
	Glass Factory	
	Trust "Ararat"	
	Plant "Sovpren"	
Esentuki (17 km. W of Pyatigorsk)	Bread Factory	
Fergana (237 km. SE of Tashkent)	Textile mill	
	Petroleum Plant #2	
Frunze	Plant #711	Armaments
	Chemical Industry	
	Leather Factory	
	Cloth Factory	
	Enterprises of the	
	Medical Trust	
	Dye Works	
	Glue Works	
Gizhduvan (52 km. NE of Chardzhou)	Cotton Factory	
Gori (65 km. WNW of Tiflis)	Sawmill	
	Cannery	
	Distillery	
Gorkij	Motor Vehicle Plant	
	NKRF Plants	Shipyards & repair plants
	Tanker Industry	
	Plant "Ulyanov Lenin"	Manufacture of dredges
	Building Timber Plant "Svoboda"	
	Plant "Zhdanov"	Manufacture of diving suits
	Plant "Kaganovich"	
	Plant "Partkommuna"	
	Plant "Teplokhod"	
	Plant #12	
	Plant #92	
	Plant #112	
	Plant #132	
	Plant #197	
	Factory #21	
Gorodets (82.5 km. WSW of Gorkij)	NKRF Plants	Shipyards & repair plants

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Location	Plant	Pertinent Data
Graminskoe ?	Plant #149	
Groznyj (85 km. NE of Ordzhonikidze)	Tractor Repair Plant	
Gudripsha ?	Preserves Factory	
Gur'ev	Metallurgical Plant	
	NKRF Plants	Ship repair yards
	Shipyards	
	Petroleum Combine	
	Fish Industry	
Gur'evsk (210 km. ESE of No vosibirsk)	Brick Works	
Igarka (275 km. S of Enisej Estuary)	Shipyard	Construction of 500-ton tow boats
Irbit (175 km. NE of Sverdlovsk)	Plant #25	Armaments
Irkutsk	Plant #166	Production of airplane motors
	Motor Vehicle Repair Plant	
	Soap Factory	
	Plant #29	
	Plant #125	
	Plant #245	
	Plant #389	
Isfora (190 km. SE of Tashkent)	Cannery	
Yakutsk	Shipyard	
	Textile Industry	
Yaroslavl	Shipyard	
	Factory "Pobeda-Rabochikh"	
	Rubber Plants	
	Factory "Krasnyj Perekop"	
	Sole Factory	
	Plant #354	
	Plant #702	
	Plant #766	
Yaroslavskoe (220 km. ESE of Kustanai)	Shipyard	
Yurgenals ?	Cotton Factory	
Yurevets (125 km. NNW of Gorkij)	Wood Trust	
Yurlovka ? (Moscow Rajon)	Distillery	
Kafan (190 km. SE of Erivan)	Foundry	Production of cast iron balls
	Copper Combine	
Kalach (75 km. W of Stalingrad)	Shipbuilding Division #5	
	Sawmill	
Kalinin (160 km. NE of Moscow)	Airplane Repair Plant	
Kalininskoe ?	Sugar Industry	
Kalyshnik ?	Blast Furnace	
Kamenyj Poryv ?	Plant #21 of the Aviation Industry	

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Location	Plant	Pertinent Data
Kamsk	Aluminum Plant	
Kamskoe Ust'e (65 km. S of Kazan)	NKRF Plant	
	"Volgatanker"	
Kambarka (34 km. SE of Sarapul)	Electric Power Plant	
Kamyshin	Ship Repair Yard	
	Factory "Pobeda #2"	
Kant (22 km. E of Frunze)	Sugar Factory	
Kara ?	Azerbajdzhan Sulfite Combine	
Karabalty (60 km. SW of Frunze)	Distillery	
Karaganda	Coal Mines	
	Smelting Works	
	Metal Factory	
	Accumulator Works	
	Bread Factory	
	Vodka Distillery	
Karayasi ?	Soap Factory	
Karabulak (315 km. SW of A.A.)	Sugar Factory	
Karasovka ?	Caoutchouc Sovkhoz #3	
Kazan	Ship Repair Yard	
	Leather Factory	
	Leather Combine "Spartak"	
Kazakhstan	Plant #138	
	Plant #346	
	Plant #347	
Karovka ?	Plant "Esma"	
Kinel (35 km. E of Kujbyshev)	Chemical Coke Plant	
	Plant "Kujbyshev"	Manufacture of bottle stoppers
Kemerovo	Chemical Coke Plant	
	Plant "Kemerovo"	Manufacture of lacquer
Kirov (200 km. ENE of Kemerovo)	Plant	Production of armored tanks
	NKRF Plant	
	Woodworking Plant	
	Tire Plant	
	Flax Trust	
	Plant #38	
Kirovgrad (75 km/NNW of Sverdlovsk)	Plant #4	Armaments
Kirovakan (115 km. SSW of Tiflis)	Chemical Plant	
Kirsanov (84 km. E of Tambov)	Chalk Factory	
Kislovodsk	Bread Factory	
Kiselevsk ?	Plant #605	Armaments
Kobulety (25 km. NE of Batum)	Fish Oil Factory	
	Distillery	
Kokant (165 km. SE of Tashkent)	Superphosphate Plant	

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Location	Plant	Pertinent Data
Kolpashevo (367 km. N. of Novosibirsk)	Petroleum Plant	
Kommissarov ?	Iron Foundry #26	
Korolevskij ?	NKRF Plant	
Kostroma (65 km. ENE of Yaroslavl)	NKRF Plants	Shipyards and repair plants
	Shoe Factory	
Kotelnich (75 km. SW of Kirov)	Boot Heel Factory	
Kotlas (340 km. NNW of Kirov)	Ship Repair Yard	
Kotovsk ?	Brick Works	
Krasnoarmejsk (22 km. S of Stalingrad)	Steel Plant	
	Ship Repair Yard	
Krasnodar	Machine Factory	
	NKRF Plants	Shipyards and repair plants
	Sewing Factory	
	Textile Industry	
	Meat Industry	
	Cannery	
	Glass Works	
	Plant "Elektro"	
	Plant "Krasnyj Profintern"	
	Plant #4	
	Plant #703	
Krasnovodsk	Canning Industry	
	Plant #6	
Kryushi (26 km. SSE of Ulyanovsk)	NKRF Plant	
Krivoshchekovo ?	Plant "Novosibirsk"	
Kudinovo (38 km. E of Moscow)	Ceramics Factory	
Kujbyshev	Drilling Machine Factory	
	Metal Factory	
	Armaments Plant	Tank Equipment
	Ship Repair Yard	
	NKRF Plants	Shipyards and repair plants
	Axle Bearing Factory	
	Boiler Construction Plant	
	Ball Bearing Plant	
	Plant	Manufacture of tractor parts
	Plant "Kujbyshev"	
	Plant #5	
	Factory #18	
	Factory #24	
	Plant #78	
Kuldminsk ?	Tire Plant	
Kursakpaj ?	Copper Smelting Plant	
Kuznetsk (125 km. WSW of Syzran)	Leather Factory	
	Shoe Factory	
Kuzinskij ?	Plant "3rd International"	
Kustanai	Factory #507a	
Kutsk ?	Ship Repair Yard	
Kutais	Plant "Shkiv"	Aviation Industry
	Cannery	
	Bottle Factory	
	Lithopone Plant	

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Location	Plant	Pertinent Data
Kuvasaj (25 km. ESE of Fergana)	Cement Factory	
Kyshtym (125 km. S of Sverdlovsk)	Graphite Factory	
Leninabad (110 km. S of Tashkent)	Hosiery Mill	
	Canning Combine	
Leninagorsk ?	Lead Plant	
Leninakan (87.5 km. WNW of Erivan)	Textile Industry	
	Textile Mill "Maiskoe Vostanie"	
	Meat Combine	
Leningrad	Foodstuffs Combine	
	Meat Combine	
	Vitamin Plant	
	Plant "Ararat"	
	Plant "Kirov"	
	Plant "Krasnaya Sarya"	
	Plant "Lesopil'shchik"	
	Plant "Metallist"	
	Plant "Metallometer"	
Leont'evo (200 km. ENE of Moscow)	NKRF Plant	
Limenda (Arkhangelsk Rajon)	Ship Repair Yard	
Lipetsk (115 km. NNE of Voronezh)	Plant "Novolipetsk"	
Lyubertsy (20 km. SE of Moscow)	Plant #26	Aviation Plant ?
Lublino (3 km. SE of Moscow)	Plant "Kaganovich"	Production of ingot moulds
Makhachkala	Motor Plant	
	Chemical Combine	
	Plant for Electrical Equipment	
	Cannery	
	Factory "Tatishchevo"	
	Factory "3rd International"	
Magadan (on the northwest coast of the Okhotsk Sea)	Sewing Machine Factory	
	Ship Repair Yard	
	Factory "Lazo 3"	
Magnitogorsk	Metallurgical Plant	
	Blast Furnace	Largest blast furnace in the USSR
Mark (NE City Rajon of Moscow)	Sugar Factory	
Marxstadt (55 km. NE of Saratov)	Factory "Kommunist"	
Mias (82 km. SW of Chelyabinsk)	Plant #611	Armaments
Miasy ?	Plant #316	Armaments
Mizur ?	Cement Works	
	Zinc Industry	
Molotov	NKRF Plants	Shipyards and repair plants
	Plant "Staryj Burlak"	Foundry
	Plant "Roter Oktober"	
	Plant #40	
	Plant #98	
	Plant #172	
	Plant #344	
Monastyr	Linen Factory	
Moscow	Motorcycle Plant	
	Motor Vehicle Factory	
	Plant "Pamyat Revolyutsii 1905"	Repair of railroad cars

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Moscow	Rolling Mill	Nonferrous metals
	Plant #1	Armaments
	Plant #3	Armaments
	Plant #122	Armaments
	Plant #14	Armaments
	NKRF Plants	Shipyards and repair plants
	Manufacturing Plant	Leather products
	Cotton Factory "Moscow-Oka"	
	Gas Apparatus Factory	
	Electrode Factory	
	Brake Factory	
	Plant "Krasnaya Etna"	Wire tack factory
	Plant "Kirov"	
	Plant "Serp i Molot"	
	Plant "Tsentrolit"	
	Plant "Romanov"	
	Plant #31	
	Plant #121	
	Plant #156	
	Plant #656	
Murmansk	Ship Repair Yard	
Murom (275 km. E of Moscow)	Machine Building Factories	
	Starch-Syrup Factory	
	Starch Trust	
Mcheta (15 km. NW of Tiflis)	Match Factory	
Naberezhnyj Chelny (200 km. E of Kazan)	Ship Repair Yard	
Nalchik (100 km. W of Ordzhonikidze)	Bread Factory	
	Soap Factory	
Nartaugi ?	Plant #13	
Navtlug (5 km. SSE of Tiflis)	Cotton Batting Factory	
Nebit-Dag (417 km. NW of Ashkhabad)	Petroleum Plant "Turkmenneft 136"	
Neftechalinsk ?	Iodine Plant	
Nevyansk (70 km. N of Sverdlovsk)	Cement Factory	
Nizhne Maltsevo ?	Chemical Plant	
Nyasepetrovsk (150 km. SW of Sverdlovsk)	Plant "Kalinin"	
Nizhne Tagil (127 km. SSE of Sverdlovsk)	Railroad Car Construction Plant "Lenin"	
	Plant #183	
Nizhne Uslon (15 km. SW of Kazan)	NKRF Plant	
Kaganovich (110 km. SSE of Moscow)	Manganese Mines	
	Railroad Car Factory	
	Plant "Kaganovich"	
Novosibirsk	Caoutchouc Plantations	
	Airplane Motor Plant	
	NKRF Plants	Shipyards and repair plants
	Textile Mills	
	Linen and Hemp Industry	
	Linen Trust	
	Felt Goods Plant	
	Sugar Factories	
	Soap Factory	
	Plant	Production of spare parts for motor boats

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	Factory "Endokrin"	
	Plant "Trud"	
	Plant #84	
	Plant #126	
	Plant #171	
	Plant #254	
	Plant #556	
	Plant #617	
Omsk	Plant #174	Steel production
	Plant #20	Production of electric motors
	Shipyard "Tavtinskaya"	Built 200-ton tow boats
	NKRF Plants	Shipyards and repair plants
	Tire Factory	
	Soap Factory	
	Factory "Stalin"	
	Plant #1	
Oribiri ?	Tea Factory	
Ordzhonikidze	Stamping Plant	
	Railroad Car Repair Plant	
	Power Plant	
	Foodstuffs Industry	
	Cannery	
	Canning Industry	
	Starch Industry	
	Distillery	
	Brewery	
	Glass Factory	
	Water Works	
	Plant "Elektrozink"	
	Plant "Krasnaya Turbina"	
	Plant "Steklotara"	
	Plant "Svester"	
	Plant #21	Armaments
Orel (150 km. N of Molotov)	Shipyard	
Orlinski ?	Shipyard	
Orsk (200 km. SSW of Magnitogorsk	Metal Combine	
	Oil Refinery	
	Petroleum Plant	
	Meat Combine	
	Factory "Skalov"	
	Plant #323	
Osetrovo ?	NKRF Plants	Building 300-ton skiffs
Ostrogoshok (90 km. S of Voronezh)	Motor Repair Plant	
Pamyat Parizhskoj Kommuny (40 km. SE of Gorkij)	NKRF Plant "Parizhskaya Kommuna"	
Pavlodar (300 km. NW of Semipalatinsk)	NKRF Repair Plants	
	Plant #133	Armaments
Pavshino (about 23 km. NW of Moscow)	Plant "Standard-Beton"	
Penza (530 km. ESE of Moscow)	Plant #225	
Peranovo ?	Shipyard	Built 50-ton flat boats
Pervomajsk ?	Plant "Pervomajsk"	

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Location	Plant	Pertinent Data
Pervouralsk (42.5 km. WNW of Sverdlovsk)	Smelting Works	Under construction
	Plant "Novotrubnyj Zavod" (Plant "Starotrubnyj Zavod")	Manufacture of pipes
	Factory "Dinans"	
Petropavlovsk (270 km. W of Omsk)	Shipyard	
	Canned Meat Factory	
	Accumulator Plant	
	Plant #675	Armaments
Petrovsk (105 km. SE of Ulan-Ude)	Metallurgical Plant	
	Transbaikal	
Pyatigorsk (170 km. NW of Ordzhonikidze)	Hosiery Mill	
	Bread Factory	
Podolsk (40 km. S of Moscow)	Brick Works	
Podshabnyj Bukht ?	NKRF Plant	
Poreche ?	Cannery	
Poti	Mill Combine	
	Plant "Zestafoni"	
	Plant #201	
Pridivinsk (101 km. N of Krasnoyarsk)	Shipyard	
Privolshe ?	Tire Factory	
Prokofiev ?	Machine Factory	
Przhevalsk (145 km. SSE of Alma Ata)	NKRF Plant	
Pushilovo ?	Plant #82	
Raznezhe (105 km. ESE of Gorkij)	NKRF Plants	Shipyards and repair plants
	Wood Industry	
Rachinsk ?	Metallurgical Mine	
	Combine	
Rechapovo ?	Plant	Built 50-ton (iron) flat boats
Revda (30 km. W of Sverdlovsk)	Smelting Works	Under construction
Rion (10 km. SSE of Kutais)	Electric Power Plant	
Rubtsovsk (140 km. NNE of Semipalatinsk)		
Rybinsk	NKRF Plants	Shipyards and repair plants
Zagorsk (65 km. NNE of Moscow)	Factory of the RA	
Sakamenskij ?	Cotton Factory "Dzhinostroj"	
Saltredsk ?	Iron Works	
Samarkand (270 km. SW of Tashkent)	Tractor Plant	
	Cannery	
	Plant "Kaganovich"	
	"Distillery #1"	
	Plant "Serp i Molot"	
Samtredi (25 km. W of Kutais)	Cannery	
Samus'e ?	Metal Enterprises	
	NKRF Plant	Ship repair
Sangezursk ?	Copper Combine	
Sarapul (300 km. ENE of Kazan)	Factory "Dzerzhinskij"	Production of machine tools
	Distillery	
	Plant #71	Armaments
	Plant #203	Armaments of the NKAP
	Plant #284	Armaments of the NKAP

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Location	Plant	Pertinent Data
Saratov	Armaments Industry	
	Plant "Tankosnab"	Tank production
	Plant #213	Armaments
	NKRF Plants	Shipyards and repair plants
	Plant #157 NKAP	Production of air propellers
	Petroleum Depot #23	
	Sawmill	
	Dye Factory	
	Plant #236 NKAP	Production of accumulators
	Plant	Production of underground pumps
	Plant #195	
Sarkand (135 km. NE of Taldy Kurgan)	Dried Vegetables Plant	
Shamluga ?	Ore Mine	
Shimorsk ?	Ship Repair Yard	
Shorapani (36 km. SE of Kutais)	Manganese Trust	
Shumilov ?	Shipyard	
Shushakovo ?	Industrial Plant	Under construction
Zelenyj Dol (32.5 km. W of Kazan)	Plant #184	
Semipalatinsk	Railroad Car Factory	
	NKRF Plants	Shipyards and repair plants
	Plant #56	
	Cloth Combine	
	Sewing Factory "Vologdarskij"	
	Meat Combine	
	Canned Meat Industry	
	Fodder Plant	
	Mixed Feed Plant	
Serovo (Fergana Rajon)	Factory	Production of round steel and cast iron
Serpukhov (100 km. S of Moscow)	Cotton Spinning Mill	
Zestafoni ?	Iron Works	
	Foundry	
	Plant	Of the NK for Ferrous Metals
	Iron Works	
Zgosh ?	Silk Factory	
Zhelyabov ?	Shipyard	Built 3500-ton wooden boats
Zherdevka (130 km. S of Tambov)	Sugar Factory	
Zlatoust ?	Steel Casting Plant "Stalin"	
Sokolskoe (100 km. NNW of Gorkij)	NKRF Shipyard	
Soldatovskaya ?	Shipyard	
Zolotoe (80 km. S of Saratov)	NKRF Plant	
Soryanovsk ?	Nonferrous Metal Enterprises	
Sosnovka (59 km. N of Tambov)	Distillery	
Sovgavan ?	Plant #1	Armaments
Sovetskaya Gavan (375 km. ENE of Khabarovsk)	Plant #20	
Spas-Klepiki (170 km. SE of Moscow)	Plant "Krasnyj Okytabr"	

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Location	Plant	Pertinent Data
Sretensk (290 km. E of Chita)	NKRF Shipyard	
Stalinabad	Enterprises	of the NK for Nonferrous Metals
	Plant "Grenzavod"	
Stalingrad	Steel Plant "Stal"	
	NKRF Plant	
	Clinker Plant	
	Plant "Krasnyj Metallist"	
	Plant #221	
Stalinogorsk (45 km. SE of Tula)	Clinker Plant	
Stalinsk (75 km. SE of Erivan)	Forging Shop	
	Armaments Industry	
Sukhum	Sawmill	
	Kontorsker Woodworking Plant	
Sugdidi (75 km. NW of Kutais)	Brick Works	
	Paper Combine	
Stavropol (60 km. NW of Kujbyshev)	Bread Factory	
	Canned Meat Combine	
	Oblast' Foodstuffs Industry	
Sukhuloshsk ?	Brick Works	
Sverdlovsk	Copper Mines	
	Smelting Works	
	Steel Rolling Mill	
	Plant	for steel construction
	Iron Factory	
	Machine Factory	
	Airplane Motor Plant	
	Plant #217	Production of water gauge instruments
	Plant #10	Armaments
	Plant #49	Armaments
	Plant #85	Armaments
	Plant #626	Armaments
	Plant #703	Armaments
	Autogenous Plant #3	Delivered acetylene
	Chemical Plant "Polevsk"	
	Sole Factory	Made from industrial material
	Special Shoe Factory	
	Textile Plants	
	Brewery	
	Factory "Revdinsk"	Production of wire tacks for electrical equipment
	Plant	
	Iron Works	
	Plant "Uralen ergo"	
	Plant #22	
Zurashevka ?	Shipyards	
Suterdinsk ?	Armaments Plant	
Svenigovo ?	Machine Plant	
	NKRF Plants	Shipyards and repair plants
Syzran (112 km. WSW of Kujbyshev)	Locomobile Factory	Production of 120, 150 and 175 hp. locomobiles
Talakhiansk ?	Ore Mines	Extraction of quicksilver
Taldy-Kurgan (222 km. NNE of Alma Ata)	Sugar Factories	

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Location	Plant	Pertinent Data
Tambov (197 km. NE of Voronezh)	Plant "Komsomolets"	
Tavdinskoe ?	Shipyard	Production of cargo boats
Tashkent	Plant "Tashselmash"	Production of agricultural machines
	Automobile Plant	
	Lead Plant	
	Grenade Industry	including Plant "Stalinets"
	Oil Plant "Energoproekt"	
	Shoe Factory	
	Sole Factory	Made from industrial material
	Canning Trust	
	Plant "Gvardeets"	
	Factory "Kondfabrika"	
	Plant #46	
	Plant #243	
Tavda-Verkhnaya ?	Plant "Fanero"	Manufacture of plywood slabs
Tekeli ?	Nonferrous Metal Plant	
	Plants of the Textile Industry	Under construction
Teplogorsk ?	Iron Works	
Termes (500 km. SW of Tashkent)	Rope Factory	Made from plants
Tiflis	Coal Mines	
	Quicksilver Plant	
	Machine Tool Industry	
	Railroad Car Factory "Kalinin"	
	Locomotive Repair Plant	
	Nonferrous Metal Industry	
	Aviation Industry	
	Copper Rolling Mill	
	Plant #31	Armaments
	Plant #316	Armaments
	Plant #570	Armaments
	Plant #610	Armaments
	Georgian Explosives Industry	
	Georgian Electric Power Plants	
	Naphtha Plant	
	Shoe Industry	
	Shoe Factories	
	Textile Industry	including cloth factory
	Felt Factory	
	Georgian Silk Trust	
	Hosiery Industry	
	Liqueur Distillery "Samtrust"	
	Margarine Factory	
	Sweets Factories	
	Breweries	
	Tea Industry	
	Food Industry	
	Butter Factory	
	Mill Combine	
	Confectionery Industry	
	Mills	
	Wine Industry	
	Vodka Distillery	
	Meat Combine	

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Location	Plant	Pertinent Data
	Canning Trust	
	Soap Factory	
	Perfume Industry	
	Clinker Plant	
	Film Industry	
	Paper Factory	
	Cement Factory	
	Plant #197	Manufacture of instruments
	Plant "Beriya"	
	Plant "Generator Delerson"	
	Plant "26 Kommissare"	
	Plant "Kirov"	
	Plant "Tsentrolit"	
	Plant #66	
	Plant #625	
	Ferrous Metal Industry	
Tiflis Rajon	Plant "Zaladze"	Veneer Plant ?
Tyumen (300 km. ENE of (Sverdlovsk)	Shipyard	
	Plant	for precision mechanics
	Plant #639	
Tkvarcheli (Tiflis Rajon)	Coal Mines	
Tkvibuli (25 km. NE of Kutais)	Coal Mines	
Tobolsk	Shipyard	Built 500-ton tow boats
Tomsk	Rubber Factory	
	Pencil Factory	
	Tool Factory	
	Cable Plant	
	Plant	Manufacture of instruments
	Plant "Bronza"	
	Plant #174	
	Plant #176	
	Plant #355	
Chiaturi (140 km. NW of Tiflis)	Tar Factory	
	Factory #8	
Chardzhou	NKRF Plant	
	Cotton Factory	
	Cotton Batting Factory	
	Plant #499	
Chelyabinsk	Tractor Plant	
	Electric Power Plant	Under construction
	Plant "Kalyushenko"	
	Plant #220	
Cherdoya ?	Zinc Mines	
Cherdyn (260 km. N of Molotov)	Shipyards	
	Ship Repair Yard "Molotov"	
Cheremkhovo (150 km. NNW of Irkutsk)	Machine Plant	
Chernoreche (19 km. SSE of Kujbyshev)		
Chita	Chemical Plant	
Chimkent (125 km. NNE of Tashkent)	Chemical Plant	
	Chemical Plant #842	
Chirchik (32.5 km. NE of Tashkent)	Machine Factory	Production of agricultural machines
	Plant "Voenstroj"	

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Location	Plant	Pertinent Data
Chistopol (105 km. SE of Kazan)	Machine Factory	
	NKRF Plants	Shipyards and repair plants
Chkalov	Brick Works	
	Polygraph Combine "Molotov"	
Chkalovsk (67 km. NW of Gorkij)	NKRF Plants	Shipyards and repair plants
	Factory "Ulyanov Lenin"	
Chusovoj (100 km. ENE of Molotov)	Foundry	
	Blas t Furnace	
Tuapse	Plant #201	Armaments
	Grain Combine	
Tuimasa (142 km. W of Ufa)	Cloth Factory	
Turinsk (225 km. NE of Sverdlovsk)	Plant #3	Armaments
	Plant "Turinsk"	
Ufa	NKRF Plants	Shipyards and repair plants
	Plant #26	Armaments
	Plant #78	Armaments
	Plant #628	Armaments
	Petroleum Refinery #30	
	Wood Factory	Manufacture of plywood
	Shoe Factory	
	Plant #688	Manufacture of diving suits
	Plant "Zor"	
	Plant #656	
Uglich (70 km. SSW of Rybinsk)	Plant #34	Armaments
Ulan Ude	Ship Repair Yards	
	Glass Factory	
	Locomotive Factories	and repair plant
	Textile Industry	
	Fish Trust	
Ulety (100 km. SW of Chita)	Soda Plant	
Ulyanovsk	Plant TsMKV 27/5	Machine Plant
	Motor Vehicle Plant "Stalin"	
	Brewery	
Uralsk	Machine Factory	
	Plant "Chapaev"	
	Plant #231	
Usol'e (75 km. WNW of Kujbyshev)	Shipyard	
Ust' Borovaya (125 km. N of Molotov)	Shipyard	
Ust' Bargusin (205 km. NE of Ulan Ude)	Fish Cannery	
Ust' Kamenogorsk (175 km. SSE of Semipalatinsk)	Electrozinc Plant	Under construction
	Water Works	Under construction
	Water-Electric Power	
	Plant "Irtyshstroj"	
	Tin Enterprises	
	Sawmill	
	Asbestos Factory	
Ust'Usa on the Pechora	NKRF Plant	
	Shipyard	Built wooden ships

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Location	Plant	Pertinent Data
Vakhrushevo (21 km. NE of Kirov)	Leather Combine "Lenin"	
Vagaj (50 km. SE of Takolsk)	Railroad Shop	
Vannovka (100 km. SW of Dzhambul)	Petroleum Refining Plant	
Vyksa (157 km. SW of Gorkij)	Steel Pipe Factory	
Vyatskie Polyany (100 km. NNE of Chistopol)	Plant #367	
Vladimirovka (130 km. SE of Stalingrad)	NKRF Plant	Shipyards and repair plants
Vnukovo (25 km. SW of Moscow)	Ceramics Factory	
Volodarsk ?	Shipyards	
Volsk	NKRF Plant	
	Extract Factory "Pioner"	
	Plant "Bolshevik"	
	Plant "Dubitel"	
Vorotynsk (16 km. SW of Kaluga)	Shipyard "Gorkij"	
Vorlamovsk ?	Woodworking Plant	
Voroshilovsk (75 km. E of Armavir)	Hydro-electric Power Station	Under construction
	Mill Plant	
Voskresenskoe (105 km. NW of Gorkij)	Shipyard	
Votkinsk (53 km. ENE of Izhevsk)	Plant #235	
Vozdvizhenskoe (Baikal Oblast')	Shipyard "Mikheev"	

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PART II

Industrial Category

I. Coal and Ore Mines

II. Metal Plants
- 1.) Iron and Steel Plants
  - a) Smelting Works, Blast Furnaces and Foundries
  - b)Rolling and Wire Mills
- 2.) Nonferrous Metal Industry

III. General Machine Construction
- 1.) Machine Industry and Motor Plants
- 2.) Metal Goods Industry
- 3.) Precision Industry

IV. Locomotive and Railroad Car Construction

V. Arms and Munitions Industry

VI. Ship Construction

VII. Motor Vehicle Construction

VIII. Airplane Construction

IX. Construction Industry

X. Electric Industry, Electric Machines, Communications Equipment

XI. Chemical Industry
- 1.) General Chemical Industry
- 2.) Rubber and Raw Rubber Plants
- 3.) Soap and Perfume Industry
- 4.) Oil Refineries
- 5.) Medicinal Industry

XII. Wood Industry

XIII. Textile and Clothing Industry

XIV. Leather and Shoe Industry

XV. Food Industry

XVI. Glass Industry

XVII. Electric Power Stations and Water Works

XVIII. Plants on which specific information is lacking

XIX. Miscellaneous Plants

XX. High Schools, Trade Schools, Institutes

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I. COAL AND ORE MINES

Akchisaj, Oblast'	Mines
Alapaevsk	Graphite Works
Alaverdy	Copper Mines
Aleksandrovsk	Trust "Sakhalin Coal"
Aral-Sol	Rock Salt Mine
Bautino	Trust "Mangishlak"
Bolokhova	Coal Trust
Bolshevik	Mines
Kaganovich	Manganese Mines
Karaganda	Coal Mines
Kyshtym	Graphite Works
Rachinsk	Metallurgical Mine Combine
Shamluga	Ore Mine
Shoapani	Manganese Trust
Sverdlovsk	Copper Mines
Talashiansk	Ore Mines
Tiflis	Coal Mines
	Quicksilver Mine
Tkvarcheli	Coal Mines
Tkvibuli	Coal Mines
Cherdoya	Zinc Mines
Ust' Kamenogorsk	Asbestos Plant

II. METAL PLANTS

1.) Iron and Steel Plants

a) Smelting Works, Blast Furnaces and Foundries

Blagoveshchensk	Foundry	
Khabarovsk	Plant "Amurstal"	Foundry
Kafan	Foundry	
Kalyshnik	Blast Furnace	
Karaganda	Smelting Works	
Kommisarov	Iron Foundry #26	
Krasnoarmejsk	Steel Plant	
Lublino	Plant "Kaganovich"	Production of ingot moulds
Magnitogorsk	Blast Furnace	Largest blast furnace in the USSR
Molotov	Plant "Staryj Burlak"	Foundry
Omsk	Plant #174	Steel production
Pervouralsk	Smelting Works	
Revda	Smelting Works	
Saltredsk	Iron Works	
Zestafoni	Iron Works (Plant "Ferro")	
	Iron Foundry	
Zlatoust	Steel Casting Plant "Stalin"	
Stalingrad	Steel Plant "Stalin"	
Stalinsk	Forging Shop	
Sverdlovsk	Iron Plant	
	Iron Works	
Teplogorsk	Iron Works	
Chusovo	Blast Furnace	
	Foundry	

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b) Rolling and Wire Mills

Beloretsk	Plant "Steel Wire"	
	Plant #706	Manufacture of wire
Khari	Pipe Factory	
Gur'ev	Metallurgical Plant	
Magnitogorsk	Metallurgical Plant	
Pervouralsk	Plant "Novotrubnyj Zavod"	Manufacture of pipes
Petrovsk	Transbaikal Metal-lurgical Plant	
Serovo	Factory	Production of round steel and cast iron
Zestafoni	Plant of the NK for the Iron Industry	
Sverdlovsk	Steel Rolling Mill	
Vyksa	Steel Plant	Manufacture of pipes

2.) Nonferrous Metal Industry

Agadyr	Plant #2
Alaverdy	Copper Rolling Mill
Balkhash	Copper Band Plant
	Aluminum Plant
Belovo	Zinc Plant
Bijsk	Enterprises of the Gold Industry
Erivan	Copper Plant
Kafan	Copper Combine
Kamsk	Aluminum Plant
Kursakpaj	Copper Smelting Plant
Leninagorsk	Lead Plant
Mizur	Zinc Industry
Moscow	Rolling Mill
Ordzhonikidze	Plant "Elektrozink"
Sangezursk	Copper Combine
Soryamovsk	Nonferrous Metal Enterprises
Stalinabad	Enterprises of the NK for Non-ferrous Metals
Tashkent	Lead Plant
Tekeli	Nonferrous Metal Plant
Tiflis	Copper Rolling Mill
Ust' Kamenogorsk	Electrozinc Plant
	Tin Enterprises

III. GENERAL MACHINE CONSTRUCTION

1.) Machine Industry and Motor Plants

Alaverdy	Plant	Production of cast iron balls
Alma Ata	Machine Factory	
	Plant of the Heavy Machine Industry	
Baku	Steel Plant	Production of ball bearings
Berinskij	Heavy Machine Industry	
Besenovka	Machine Factory	

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Bukhara	Cycle Factory	
Khabarovsk	Motor Plant	
Dagestan, Rajon	Heavy Machine Industry	
Dolinskoe	Machine Factory "Sverdlov"	
Erivan	Repair Plant for Agricultural Machines	
Gorkij	Plant "Ulyanov Lenin"	
Krasnodar	Machine Plant	
Kujbyshev	Boiler Smithy	
	Drilling Machine Plant	
	Machine Storage Plant	
	Ball Bearing Plant	
Makhachkala	Motor Plant	
Magadan	Sewing Machine Factory	
Moscow	Brake Factory	
	Gas Apparatus Factory	
Murom	Machine Factory	
Novosibirsk	Plant	Production of spare parts for motor boats
Ordzhonikidze	Plant "Krasnaya Turbina"	
Ostrogoshok	Motor Repair Plant	
Prokofiev	Machine Factory	
Sarapul	Machine Tool Factory "Dzerzhinskij"	
Saratov	Plant	Production of water pumps
Sverdlovsk	Plant for Steel Construction	
	Autogenous Plant #3	
	Machine Factory	
Svenigovo	Machine Factory	
Tiflis	Machine Tool Factory	
Tomsk	Tool Factory	
Cheremkhovo	Machine Factory	
Chistopol	Machine Factory	
Chirchik	Agricultural Machine Factory	
Ulyanovsk	Plant TsNKV 27/5	Machine Plant
Uralsk	Machine Factory	

2.) Metal Goods Industry

Balkhash	Metal Factory	
Begovat	Metal Factory	
Khabarovsk	Trust for Metal Products	
Dzhusaly	Stamping-Enamelling Works	
Erivan	Metal Factory	
Karaganda	Metal Factory	
Kinel	Plant "Kujbyshev"	Manufacture of bottle stoppers
Kujbyshev	Metal Factory	
Leningrad	Plant "Metallist"	
Moscow	Plant "Krasnaya Etna"	Production of wire tacks
Ordzhonikidze	Stamping Plant	
Orsk	Metal Combine	
Samus'e	Metal Enterprises	
Stalingrad	Plant "Krasnyj Metallist"	
	Plant #221	
Sverdlovsk	Factory "Revdinsk"	Production of wire tacks

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3.) Precision Industry

Leningrad	Plant "Metallometer"	
Chkalov	Polygraph Combine "Molotov"	
Tiflis	Plant #197	Manufacture of instruments
Tyumen	Plant for Precision Mechanics	
Tomsk	Plant	Manufacture of instruments

IV.. LOCOMOTIVE AND R AILROAD CAR CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR SHOPS

Alma Ata	Ra ilroad Repair Plant	
Bertys	Ra ilroad Car Factory	
Kaganovich	Railroad Car Factory	
Moscow	Plant "Pamyat Revolyutsii 1905"	Railroad Car Repair Plant
Nizhne Tagil	Railroad Car Construction Plant "Lenin"	
Semipalatinsk	Railroad Car Factory	
Syzran	Locomobile Factory	Production of 120 and 175 hp. locomobiles
Tiflis	Railroad Car Factory "Kalinin"	
	Locomotive Repair Plant	
Ulan Ude	Locomotive Factory	
	Locomotive Repair Plant	
Vagaj	Railroad Repair Plant	

V. ARMS AND MUNITIONS INDUSTRY

Akmolinsk	Enterprises of the Grenade Industry	
Alma Ata	Plant #354	Under construction
Belinskaya	Plant #704	
Belokamenraya	Plant "Krasnyj Bogatyr"	
Erivan	Special Armaments Plant	
Frunze	Plant #711	
Kirov	Plant	Production of armored tanks
Kirovgrad	Plant #4	
Kiselevsk	Plant #605	
Kujbyshev	Plant	Production of tank equipment
Mias	Plant #611	
Miasy	Plant #316	
Moscow	Plant #1	
	Plant #3	
	Plant #122	
	Plant #314	
Ordzhonikidze	Plant #21	
Pavlodar	Plant #133	
Petropavlovsk	Plant #675	
Sarapul	Plant #71	
	Plant #203	
Saratov	Plant "Ta nkosnab"	
	Plant #213	Production of armored tanks

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SovGavan	Plant #1	
Sverdlovsk	Plant #10	
	Plant #49	
	Plant #85	
	Plant #626	
	Plant #703	
Tashkent	Grenade Industry	
Tiflis	Georgian Explosives Industry	
	Plant #31	
	Plant #316	
	Plant #570	
	Plant #610	
Tuapse	Plant #201	
Turinsk	Plant #3	
Ufa	Plant #26	
	Plant #78	
	Plant #628	
Uglich	Plant #34	

VI. SHIPBUILDING, REPAIR YARDS AND PLANTS MANUFACTURING ACCESSORIES.

Abasker	Shipyard	
Alma Ata	NKRF Plants	Shipyards and repair plants
Arakchino	NKRF Shipyard	
Aral Sea	NKRF Shipyard	
Astrakhan	NKRF Plants	Shipyards and repair plants
Ataksij	Shipyard	Built 100-ton flat boats
Balakovo	NKRF Plants	Shipyards and repair plants
Barnaul	Plant "Dzerzhinskij"	Ship repair yard
	NKRF Plants	Shipyards and repair plants
Baturino	Shipyard	
Bijsk	Ship Repair Yard	
Blagoveshchensk	NKRF Plants	Shipyards and repair shops
Bobrovka	NKRF Plant	
	Ship Repair Yard	
	Shipbuilding	for enterprises of the Fish Industry
Bolshaya Murta	Shipyard	
Bor	NKRF Plants	Shipyards and repair plants
Borovsk	Shipyard	
Budenovsk	Plant	Built 250-ton iron boats
Khabarovsk	NKRF Plants	Shipyards and repair plants
Khalanger	Ship Repair Yard	
Debenka	NKRF Plant	
Derbeshka	Ship Repair Yard	
Dzerzhinsk	NKRF Plant	
Dudenov	NKRF Plant	Built freight boats with gasoline engines

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Gorkij	NKRF Plants	Shipyards and repair plants
	Plant "Zhdanov"	Manufacture of diving suits; also tanker yard
Gorodets	NKRF Plants	Shipyards and repair plants
Gur'ev	NKRF Plants	Shipyards and repair plants
Igarka	Shipyard	Built 500-ton tow boats
Yakutsk	Shipyard	
Yaroslavl	Shipyard	Built 400-ton tow boats
Yaroslavskoe	Shipyard	
Kamskoe Ust'e	NKRF Plant "Volgatanker"	
Kamyshin	Ship Repair Yard	
Kazan	Ship Repair Yard	
Kirov	NKRF Plant	
Korlevskij	NKRF Plant	
Kostroma	NKRF Plants	Shipyards and repair plants
Kotlas	Ship Repair Yard	
Krasnoarmejsk	Ship Repair Yard	
Krasnodar	NKRF Plants	Shipyards and repair plants
	Plant #4	Ship repair yard
Kryushi	NKRF Plant	
Kujbyshev	Ship Repair Yard	
	NKRF Plants	Shipyards and repair plants
Kursk	Ship Repair Yard	
Leont'evo	NKRF Plant	
Limenda	Ship Repair Yard	
Magadan	Ship Repair Yard	
Molotov	NKRF Plants	Shipyards and repair plants
Moscow	NKRF Plants	Shipyards and repair plants
Murmansk	Ship Repair Yard	
Naberezhnyj Chelny	Ship Repair Yard	
Nizhne Uslon	NKRF Plant	
Novosibirsk	NKRF Plants	Shipyards and repair plants
Omsk	NKRF Plants	Shipyards and repair plants
	Shipyard "Tavdinskaya"	Built 200-ton tow boats
Orel	Shipyard	
Orinski	Shipyard	
Osetrovo	NKRF Plant	Built 300-ton skiffs
Pavlodar	NKRF Plants	Shipyards and repair plants
Peranovo	Shipyard	Built 50-ton flat boats
Petropavlovsk	Shipyard	
Podshabnyj Bukht	NKRF Plant	
Pridivinsk	Shipyard	
Przhevalsk	NKRF Plants	Shipyards and repair plants

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Raznezhe	NKRF Plants	Shipyards and repair plants
Rechapovo	Plant	Built 50-ton iron boats
Rybinsk	NKRF Plants	Shipyards and repair plants
Samus'e	NKRF Plant	
Saratov	NKRF Plants	Shipyards and repair plants
Shimorsk	Ship Repair Yard	
Shumilov	Shipyard	
Semipalatinsk	NKRF Plants	Shipyards and repair plants
Zhelyabov	Shipyard	Built wooden boats
Sokolskoe	NKRF Shipyard	
Sretensk	NKRF Shipyard	
Stalingrad	NKRF Shipyard	
Zurashevka	Shipyards	
Svenigovo	NKRF Plants	Shipyards and repair plants
Tavdinskoe	Shipyard	Built cargo boats
Tyumen	Shipyard	
Tobolsk	Shipyard	Built 500-ton tow boats
Chardzhou	NKRF Plant	
Cherdyn	Shipyards	
	Ship Repair Yard "Molotov"	
Chistopol	NKRF Plants	Shipyards and repair plants
Chkalovsk	Ship Repair Yards	
	Shipyards	
Ufa	NKRF Plants	Shipyards and repair plants
	Plant #688	Manufacture of diving suits
Ulan Ude	Ship Repair Yards	
Usol'e	Shipyard	
Ust' Borovaya	Shipyard	
Ust' Usa	NKRF Plant	Built wooden ships
Vladimirovka	NKRF Plants	Shipyards and repair plants
Volodarsk	Shipyards	
Vorodinsk	Shipyard "Gorkij"	
Voskresen skoe	Shipyard	
Vozdvizhenskoe	Shipyard "Mikheev"	

VII. MOTOR VEHICLE CONSTRUCTION

Arsamas	Motor Vehicle Repair Plant	
Gorkij	Motor Vehicle Repair Plant	
Groznyj	Tractor Repair Plant	
Irkutsk	Motor Vehicle Repair Plant	
Kujbyshev	Plant for Tractor Parts	
Moscow	Motor Vehicle Plant	
	Motorcycle Plant	
Rubtsovsk	Tractor Plant	
Samarkand	Tractor Plant	
Chelyabinsk	Tractor Plant	
Ulyanovsk	Motor Vehicle Plant	
Tashkent	Motor Vehicle Plant	Plant "Stalinets"

VIII. AIRPLANE CONSTRUCTION

Alma Ata	Aviation Plant	
Ashkhabad	Plant "Ivanov"	Manufacture of parachutes
Baku	Airplane Motor Plant	
Bykovo	Airplane Repair Plant	
Irkutsk	Plant #166	Aviation Plant

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Kalinin	Airplane Repair Plant	
Kamenyj Porgv	Plant #21	of the Aviation Industry
Kutais	Plant "Shkiv"	of the Aviation Industry
Lyubertsy	Plant #26	
Novosibirsk	Airplane Motor Plant	
Sarapul	Plant #284 of the NKAP	
Saratov	Plant #157 of the NKAP	Production of air propellers
Sverdlovsk	Airplane Motor Plant	
Tiflis	Aviation Industry	
	Plant "Generator Delerson"	

IX. CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

Bogdanovichi	Plant #621	Brick Works
Borobich	Brick Works	
Khilkov	Cement Factory	
Dziruly	Brick Works	
Gur'evsk	Brick Works	
Kotovsk	Brick Works	
Kudinovo	Ceramics Factory	
Kuvasaj	Cement Factory	
Mizur	Cement Factory	
Nevyansk	Cement Factory	
Pavshinov	Plant "Standard-Beton"	
Podolsk	Brick Works	
Stalingrad	Clinker Plant	
Stalinogorsk	Clinker Plant	
Sugdidi	Brick Works	
Sukhuloshsk	Brick Works	
Tiflis	Clinker Plant	
	Cement Plant	
Chkalov	Brick Works	
Vnukovo	Ceramics Factory	

X. ELECTRIC INDUSTRY, ELECTRIC MACHINES, COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT

Baku	Electric Repair Plant	
Karaganda	Accumulator Plant	
Makhachkala	Plant for Electrical Equipment	
Moscow	Electrode Factory	
Omsk	Plant #20	Production of electric motors
Petropavlovsk	Accumulator Factory	
Saratov	Accumulator Factory	
Sverdlovsk	Plant for Electrical Equipment	
	Plant #217	
Tomsk	Cable Plant	

XI. CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

1.) General Chemical Industry

Aktyubinsk	Chemical Plant	
Alaverdy	Copper Sulfate Works	
	Sulfuric Acid Plant	
Baku	Chemical Coke Plant	
Balakhna	Chemical Plant "Dubitel"	

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Balaninsk	Chemical Plant	
Barnaul	Resin Works	
Bereznikovsk	Chemical Plant	
Datka	Magnesite Works	
Dzerzhinsk	Chemical Plant "Kalinin"	
	Chemical Plant "Chernorechensk"	
Erivan	Chemical Plant	
	Carbide Factory #1	
Frunze	Chemical Industry	
	Glue Works	
	Dye Works	
Yaroslavl	Plant "Pobeda-Rabochikh"	Nitrogen products
Kara	Azerbajdzhan Sulfite Combine	
Kinel	Chemical Coke Plant	
	Plant "Kemerovo"	Lacquer
Kirovakan	Chemical Plant	
Kokand	Superphosphate Plant	
Kutais	Lithopone Plant	
Makhachkala	Chemical Combine	
Neftechalinsk	Iodine Plant	
Nizhne Maltsevo	Chemical Plant	
Saratov	Dye Works	
Chiaturi	Tar Factory	
Chernoreche	Chemical Plant	
Chita	Chemical Plant	
Chimkent	Chemical Plant #842	
Ulety	Soda Plant	

2.) Rubber and Raw Rubber Plants

Alma Ata	Caoutchouc Factory	
Erivan	Factory	Manufacture of synthetic rubber
	Plant "Sovpren"	Manufacture of synthetic rubber
Yaroslavl	Rubber Plants	
Karasovka	Caoutchouc Sovkhoz #3	
Kirov	Tire Factory	
Kuldminsk	Tire Factory	
Omsk	Tire Factory	
Privolshe	Tire Factory	
Tomsk	Rubber Factory	

3.) Soap and Perfume Industry

Baku	Soap Factory
Irkutsk	Soap Factory
Karayasi	Soap Factory
Novosibirsk	Soap Factory
Nalchik	Soap Factory
Omsk	Soap Factory
Tiflis	Perfume Industry
	Soap Factory

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4.) Oil Refineries

Bezymyanka	Oil Refinery
Erivan	Oil Factory
	Oil and Fat Combine
Fergana	Petroleum Plant #2
Gur'ev	Petroleum Combine
Kolpashevo	Petroleum Plant
Nebit-Dag	Petroleum Plant "Turkmenneft 136"
Orsk	Oil Refinery
Tashkent	Oil Plant "Energoproekt"
Tiflis	Naphtha Plant
Ufa	Oil Refinery #30
Vannovka	Petroleum Refining Plant

5.) Medicinal Industry

Alma Ata	Biochemical Plant
Frunze	Enterprises of the Medical Trust

XII. WOOD INDUSTRY

Astrakhan	Wooden Box Factory	
Baku	Wood Plant "Kujbyshev"	
Baturino	Sawmills	
Belosovka	Sawmills	
Bijsk	Building Timber Plant	
Buyusk	Woodworking Plant "Omelchenko"	
Erivan	Wood Industry	
Gari	Sawmill	
Kalach	Sawmill	
Kirov	Woodworking Plant	
Raznezhe	Wood Industry	
Saratov	Sawmill	
Sukhum	Kontorsker Woodworking Plant	
	Sawmill	
Tavda Verkhnaya	Plant "Fanero"	Manufacture of plywood slabs
Tiflis, Rajon	Timber Plant "Zaladze"	
Ufa	Wood Factory	Manufacture of plywood
Ust' Kamenogorsk	Sawmill	
Vorlamovsk	Woodworking Plant	

XIII. TEXTILE AND CLOTHING INDUSTRY

Alma Ata	Cloth Factory
	Furrier Shops
Armavir	Cotton Batting Factory
	Silk Factory
	Sewing Factory
Baku	Textile Combine
Bijsk	Flax Trust
Blagoveshchensk	Textile Industry
Khabarovsk	Textile Industry
Erivan	Linen Combine
	Clothing Factory
	Spinning Mills
	Hosiery Mill

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Fergana	Textile Mill	
Frunze	Cloth Factory	
Gizhduvan	Cotton Factory	
Yakutsk	Textile Industry	
Yurgenals	Cotton Factory	
Kirov	Flax Trust	
Krasnodar	Textile Industry	
	Sewing Factory	
Leninabad	Hosiery Mill	
Leninakan	Textile Mill "Maiskoe Vostanie"	
	Textile Industry	
Monastyr	Linen Factory	
Moscow	Cotton Factory "Moscow-Oka"	
Navtlug	Cotton Batting Factory	
Novosibirsk	Felt Goods Plant	
	Textile Mill	
	Linen and Hemp Industry	
Pyatigorsk	Hosiery Mill	
Sakamenskij	Cotton Factory "Dzhinostroj"	
Semipalatinsk	Cloth Combine	
	Sewing Factory "Vologdarskij"	
Serpukhov	Cotton Spinning Mill	
Zgosh	Silk Factory	
Sverdlovsk	Textile Industry	
Tekeli	Plants of the Textile Industry	
Termes	Rope Factory	Made from plants
Tiflis	Textile Industry	
	Felt Factory	
	Georgian Silk Trust	
	Hosiery Industry	
Chardzhou	Cotton Batting Factory	
	Cotton Factory	
Tuimasa	Cloth Factory	
Ulan Ude	Textile Combine	

XIV. LEATHER AND SHOE INDUSTRY

Armavir	Leather Combine	
Ashkhabad	Shoe Factory	
Azerbajdzhan, Rajon	3 Leather Factories	
Barnaul	Leather Factory #2	
Batum	Leather Factory	
Belfev	Tannery	
Erivan	Leather Factory	
	Potassium Bichromate Plant	Treating leather
Frunze	Leather Factory	
Yaroslavl	Sole Factory	
Kazan	Leather Factory	
	Leather Combine "Spartak"	
Kostroma	Shoe Factory	
Kotelnich	Boot Heel Factory	
Kuznetsk	Leather Factory	
	Shoe Factory	
Moscow	Manufacturing Plant	Leather products
Sverdlovsk	Special Shoe Factory	
	Sole Factory	
Tashkent	Shoe Factory	
Tiflis	Shoe Industry	

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Ufa	Shoe Factory	
Vakhrushevo	Leather Combine "Lenin"	
Yaroslavl	Plant "Krasnyj Perekop"	Manufacture of driving belts
Batum	Plant "Beriya"	Shoe Factory
Tiflis	Plant "Beriya"	Shoe Factory

XV. FOOD INDUSTRY

Adler	Tea Industry	
Agara	Sugar Factory	
Ajdabul	Distillery	
Alma Ata	Plants of the Sugar Trust	
	Alcohol and Liqueur Trust	
	Tobacco Factory	
	Mill Works #2	
	Enterprises of the Canning Combine	
Angenshakhtestroj	Bread Factory	
Aral Sol	Rock Salt Works	
Armavir	Meat Combine	
Astrakhan	Distillery	
Balkhash	Cannery	
Barnaul	Bijsk Meat Combine	
Baku	Biscuit Factory	
Batum	Cannery	
	Citrus Fruits Combine	
Bautino	Fat Factory	
Borovsk	Salt Works	
Burundaj	Sugar Factory	
Khobotovo	Starch Works	
Dagestan, Rajon	Canning Trust	
Dzhambul	Sugar Factory	
Erivan	Fish Cannery	
	Cannery	
	Confectionery	
	Tobacco Industry	
	Breweries	
Esentuki	Bread Factory	
Gari	Cannery	
	Distillery	
Groznyj	Cannery	
Gudripsha	Preserves Factory	
Gur'ev	Fish Industry	
Isfora	Cannery	
Yurlovka	Distillery	
Kalininskoe	Sugar Industry	
Kant	Sugar Factory	
Karabalty	Distillery	
Karaganda	Bread Factory	
	Vodka Distillery	
Karabulak	Sugar Factory	
Kislovodsk	Bread Factory	
Kobulety	Fish Oil Factory	
	Distillery	
Krasnodar	Cannery	
	Meat Industry	

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Krasnovodsk	Canning Industry
Kutais	Cannery
Leninabad	Canning Combine
Leninakan	Canned Meat Combine
Leningrad	Foodstuffs Combine
	Meat Combine
	Vitamin Plant
Makhachkala	Cannery
Mark	Sugar Factory
Murom	Starch Trust
	Syrup Factory
Nalchik	Bread Factory
Oribiri	Tea Factory
Ordzhonikidze	Canneries
	Starch Factory
	Distillery
	Breweries
	Foodstuffs Industry
Orsk	Meat Combine
Petropavlovsk	Canned Meat Factory
Pyatigorsk	Bread Factory
Poreche	Cannery
Poti	Mill Combine
Samtredi	Cannery
Sarapul	Distillery
Samarkand	Cannery
Semipalatinsk	Fodder Plant
	Mixed Feed Plant
	Canned Meat Industry
	Meat Comb ine
Zherdevka	Sugar Factory
Sosnovka	Distillery
Sverdlovsk	Breweries
Stavropol	Bread Factory
	Canned Meat Combine
	Oblast' Foodstuffs Industry
Taldy Kurgan	Sugar Factory
Tashkent	Cannery
	Factory "Kondfabrika"
Tiflis	Liqueur Distillery "Samtrust"
	Margarine Factory
	Confectionery
	Breweries
	Tea Industry
	Food Industry
	Butter Factory
	Mills
	Mill Combine
	Confectionery Industry
	Wine Industry
	Vodka Distillery
	Canning Trust
	Meat Combine
Tuapse	Grain Combine
Ulan Ude	Fish Trust
Ust' Bargusin	Canned Meat Factory
Ulyanovsk	Breweries

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Volsk	Extract Factory "Pioner"	
Voroshilovsk	Mill Plant	

XVI. GLASS INDUSTRY

Erivan	Glass Factory	Production of glass jars
Krasnodar	Glass Works	
Kutais	Bottle Factory	
Ordzhonikidze	Glassware Factory	
Ulan Ude	Glassware Factory	

XVII. ELECTRIC POWER STATIONS AND WATER WORKS

Erivan	Electric Power Plant	
Kambarka	Electric Power Plant	
Ordzhonikidze	Water Works	
Rion	Electric Power Plant	
Saratov	Electric Power Plant #236	
Tiflis	Georgian Electric Power Plant	
Chelyabinsk	Electric Power Plant	Under construction
Ust' Kamenogorsk	Water-Electric Power Plant "Irtyshstroj"	
	Water Works	
Voroshilovsk	Water Works	

XVIII. PLANTS ON WHICH SPECIFIC INFORMATION IS LACKING

Alma Ata	Plant "Grubstroj"
	Plant #82
	Plant #181
Altajskoe	Industrial Plant "Pravda"
Aralsk	Factory "Krasnyj Don"
Arkhangelsk	Plant "Conveyer"
Arkul	Plant "Kirov"
Armavir	Plant "Arnolist"
Ashkhabad	Plant "Kirzavod"
	Plant #84
Avchala	Plant #233
Baku	Plant "Shmidt"
Balakovo	Plant #661
Balkhash	Plant "Semipalatinsk"
	Plant #515
Barnaul	Plant #77
Begovat	Plant "Shilkov"
Bilimbaj	Plant "Volna"
Busuluk	Plant "Kujbyshev"
Khabarovsk	Plant "Khabzavod"
	Plant "Ordzhonikidze"
	Plant #55
	Plant #83
Engels	Plant #213
Erivan	Plant #702
	Plant #447
Gorkij	Plant "Partkommuna"
	Plant "Kaganovich"
	Plant "Teplokhod"
	Plant #12

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	Plant #21
	Plant #92
	Plant #112
	Plant #132
	Plant #197
Irbit	Plant #25
Irkutsk	Plant #29
	Plant #125
	Plant #245
	Plant #389
Yaroslavl	Plant #354
	Plant #702
	Plant #766
Kaganovich	Plant "Kaganovich"
Kamyshin	Factory "Pobeda #2"
Kazakhstan	Plant #138
	Plant #346
	Plant #347
Karovka	Plant "Esma"
Kirov	Plant #38
Krasnodar	Plant "Krasnyj Profintern"
	Plant "Elektro"
	Plant #703
Krasnovodsk	Plant #6
Graminskoe	Plant #149
Krivoshchekovo	Plant "Novosibirsk"
Kujbyshev	Plant "Kujbyshev"
	Plant #5
	Plant #18
	Plant #24
	Plant #78
Kuzinskij	Plant "3rd International"
Kustanaj	Plant #507a
Leningrad	Plant "Kirov"
	Plant "Krasnaya Sarya"
	Plant "Lesopil'shchik"
	Plant "Ararat"
Lipetsk	Plant "Novolipetsk"
Makhachkala	Plant "Tatishchevo"
	Plant "3rd International"
Magadan	Plant "Lazo 3"
Marxstadt	Factory "Kommunist"
Molotov	Plant "Roter Oktober"
	Plant #40
	Plant #98
	Plant #172
	Plant #344
Moscow	Plant "Kirov"
	Plant "Romanov"
	Plant "Serp i Molot"
	Plant "Tsentrolit"
	Plant #31
	Plant #121
	Plant #156
	Plant #656
Nartaugi	Plant #13
Nyasepetrovsk	Plant "Kalinin

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Nizhne Tagil	Plant #183
Novosibirsk	Plant #617
	Plant "Endokrin"
	Plant "Trud"
	Plant #84
	Plant #126
	Plant #171
	Plant #254
	Plant #556
Omsk	Plant "Stalin"
	Plant #1
Ordzhonikidze	Plant "Ivesta"
Orsk	Plant "Skalov"
	Plant #323
Pamyat Parizhskoj Kommuny	Plant "Parizhskaya Kommuna"
Penza	Plant #225
Pervomajsk	Plant "Pervomajsk"
Pervouralsk	Plant "Dinans"
Poti	Plant #201
Pushilovo	Plant #82
Zagorsk	Plant of the RA
Samarkand	Plant "Serp i Molot"
	Plant "Kaganovich"
Zelenyj Dol	Plant #184
Semipalatinsk	Plant #56
Sovetskaya Gavan	Plant #20
Spas-Klepiki	Plant "Krasnyj Oktyabr"
Stalinabad	Plant "Grenzavod"
Sverdlovsk	Plant "Ural Energo"
	Plant #22
Tambov	Plant "Komsomolets"
Tashkent	Plant "Gvardeets"
	Plant #46
	Plant #243
Tiflis	Plant .....
	Plant "Tsentrolit"
	Plant "26 Kommissare"
	Plant "Kirov"
	Plant #66
	Plant #625
Tyumen	Plant #39
Tomsk	Plant "Bronza"
	Plant #174
	Plant #176
	Plant #355
Chiaturi	Plant #8
Chardzhou	Plant #499
Chelyabinsk	Plant "Kalyushenko"
	Plant #220
Chirchik	Plant "Voenstroj 352"
Chkalovsk	Plant "Ulyanov Lenin"
Turinsk	Plant "Turinsk"
Ufa	Plant "Zor"
	Plant #656
Uralsk	Plant #231
	Plant "Chapaev"
Vyatskie Polyany	Plant #366
Volsk	Plant "Bolshevik"
	Plant "Dubitel"
Vodkinsk	Plant #325

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XIX. MISCELLANEOUS PLANTS

Kirsanov	Chalk Factory
Mcheta	Match Factory
Tiflis	Paper Factory
	Film Industry
Tomsk	Pencil Factory

XX. HIGH SCHOOLS, TRADE SCHOOLS, INSTITUTES

Baku	Medicinal Institute	
Baturino	Trade School	
Blagoveshchensk	NKRF Technical School	for ship pilots and mechanics
Dzerzhinsk	Trade School	
Gorkij	NKRF Technical School	for ship pilots and mechanics, radio and electrical technicians
Yakutsk	Technical School	for ship pilots and mechanics
Kazan	Institute for Petroleum Research	
	NKRF Technical School	for ship pilots and mechanics
Molotov	NKRF Technical School	for ship pilots and mechanics
Pavlodar	Trade School	
Rybinsk	NKRF Technical School	for ship pilots and mechanics
Saratov	Railroad Institute "Pomelsk"	
Semipalatinsk	Trade and Professional Schools	
Tiflis	Transcaucasian Research Office for Nonferrous Metals	
Tobolsk	NKRF Technical School	for ship pilots and mechanics
Chistopol	Trade School	
Vladimirovka	Trade School	

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SC No. 04793

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To:_____

SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report 1/6

Dated: 5 June 1943

/THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE ESPIONAGE LAWS, TITLE 18, U.S.C., SECTIONS 793 AND 794. SEE ALSO PUBLIC LAW 513, 81ST CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW./

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Office of Research and Reports

Strategic Division

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PREFACE

During the Second World War the German Signal Intelligence Control Center of the Staff of the Chief of Army Signal Service (HNW, LNA) issued a series of reports to show the USSR military-economic situation as reflected in Russian internal plain language traffic. These reports appeared at short, irregular intervals, usually six per month, for the period October 1942-March 1945. Eighty-three of these reports have been translated and issued by [redacted] FOIAb3a

It is planned to issue a complete set of translations of the reports, beginning with the most recent and working backward, but omitting those already translated by [redacted] The numbering of the items was added by the translator since the Germans did this only in the last eighteen reports, [redacted] inclusive. Since the original material was in Russian, an effort has been made when translating the German to determine the original Russian term wherever possible. This is facilitated by the Russian fondness for abbreviations. In these translations into English the probable meaning of the abbreviation will be given in parenthesis the first time it occurs in each report. FOIAb3a FOIAb3a FOIAb3a

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5 June 1943

The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report 1/6

(Based on Domestic Radio Traffic)

General

(1) Difficulties in the personnel question have increased further, which may in fact be traced to a new draft call.

(2) In the River Fleet, as can be concluded from summing up several messages, specialists may not be called up for military service. The remaining personnel of the River Fleet may not be mobilized for any purpose except military service.

(3) The unfavorable situation in the transportation system mentioned in the last military-economic report has undoubtedly been eased. In particular, a radical improvement of the railroad transport situation in the Caucasus is to be recognized.

(4) It has recently been repeatedly confirmed that the Civil Air Fleet has entered into close relations with Anglo-American authorities. Units of the Civil Air Fleet are in Iran.

(5) Cooperation of Glavsevmorput' (Chief Directorate of the Northern Sea Route) with the Civil Air Fleet has also recently been identified.

(6) Grain beetles have appeared in the Saratov and Sverdlovsk Oblasti. The Civil Air Fleet must spray these oblasti with insecticides.

Individual Messages

1) Personnel Situation

(7) All NKRF offices are to report the total number of radio operators of all ranks up to 30 years of age who are fit for field service.

(8) In order to assure the accomplishment of the tasks of the River Fleet, the Presidium of the Supreme Council published a decree on 20 May according to which those belonging to the River Fleet may not be called up for military service. One may conclude from further messages that, according to this decree, specialists of

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the River Fleet are excused from military service in any case, and other personnel can be called up for the army but are not subject to mobilization for labor battalions or for the projects of other authorities.

(9) The spheres of power of individual offices (of the NKRF and of the military okrug authorities) are apparently not exactly defined in relation to one another, for tensions continually arise, on the one hand because of the draft by the military okrug authorities, on the other hand by the draft exemptions demanded by the NKRF offices for their personnel.

(10) According to the present messages, mobilizations are taking a very unsatisfactory course. The following table allows clear recognition of the constantly increasing difficulties:

Office	Mobilized	Were to be Mobilized
Gor'kij Oblast', for the Upper Volga Steamship Agency	113	280
Mari Oblast'	--	50
Astrakhan	125	780
for the Kama Steamship Agency	201	465
Khabarovsk, Upper Amur Steamship Agency	50	125
	489	1700

Therefore, only 28% of the labor force expected through mobilization has been obtained.

(11) The following table illustrates the personnel situation at the NKRF office in Ural'sk:

	On Hand	Still Needed
turners	4	8
fitters	14	--
carpenters	16	12
boilermakers	13	8
smiths	8	2
foundrymen	3	2
pattern makers	1	1
caulkers	18	16
welders	2	1
coppersmiths	2	1

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	On Hand	Still Needed
electromechanics	4	--
stove-fitters	1	2
machinists	7	--
milling machinists	1	--
joiners	2	1
painters	4	--
	100	54

(12) Working hours are being increased in order to compensate for the lack of personnel. Thus the motor vehicle transport of the CD for Highways in Erivan has gone over completely to job work.

(13) The Armenian NK for Agriculture in Erivan fulfilled the following training-plan up to 20 May (the plan probably covers the second quarter):

	Plan	Trained	In Training	Newly Arrived
tractor drivers	2,000	1,407	476	--
mower-thresher drivers	555	264	192	--
foremen	75	17	--	45
turners	30	22	--	--
fitters	30	14	--	--
smiths	30	8	--	--
motor vehicle drivers	185	30	30	125
mechanics	50	28	--	--
welders	20	4	--	--
electricians	30	4	--	--

2) Food Situation

(14) The procurement of seed grain and seed potatoes and the completion of sowing seem to meet with considerable difficulty. The reason therefore lies essentially in the strained transport and food situations. There does not seem to be a lack of the necessary seeds.

(15) In Stalingrad, NKRF, the sowing of summer grain has been considerably delayed. It must be completed by 1 June, so all available methods are being used.

(16) The dispatching of grain destined for Astrakhan is taking an unsatisfactory course because of insufficient shipments from the supply points.

(17) From a message between Alma-Ata and Gur'ev it appears that sowing is

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proceeding unsatisfactorily in Alma-Ata too. In Akmolinsk, however, the work has been finished.

(18) The Black Sea Fleet's plan for mowing hay has been set at 260 tons.

(19) Worthy of mention is the fact that dried fruit is being imported into Georgia.

I. Authorizations for Military Organizations

Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(20) Commissary Dept. of the Black Sea Fleet at Poti	50 tons 30 tons	Butter Milk	--	for June
(21) NK for Defense of the Land, Camp 240 in Bnori (not located)	127 "	Tobacco	Azerbajdzhan	--

II. Authorizations for the Civilian Sector

(22) Georgian NK for Trade, Tiflis	100 tons	Tea	Georgian Tea Sales, Tiflis	additional for retail trade against food cards in the 2nd quarter
(23) Caucasian Republic	5.7 "	Brick Tea	"	for 1st qtr.
(24) Georgian Canning Trust, Tiflis	1 "	Tea	"	--
(25) CD for Textile Supply, Tiflis	13 "	Vegetable Oil	Vegetable Oil Sales, Baku	--
(26) Astrakhan, "Volga Tanker"	2.5 "	Animal Fats	Kazan'	--
(27) Gor'kij, NKRF	75 "	Seed Potatoes	--	--
(28) Astrakhan, NKRF	300 "	"	Gor'kij	--
(29) Stalingrad, Lower Volga Steamship Agency	50 " 30 " 30 "	" Eating Potatoes Vegetables	" 	--
(30) "	10 "	Sugar	Sugar Factory in Melekes (80 km. ESE of Ulyanovsk)	--
(31) Astrakhan, "Volga Tanker"	8 "	"	"	--

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(32) Gor'kij, Plant "Ulyanov Lenin"	4 tons	Fish	--	--
(33) Ust'-Usa, NKRF	18 "	Groats	Komi Oblast'	--
(34) NK for Meat and Dairy Industry, Erivan	100 "	Salt	--	In May
(35) Rostov/Don	120 "	Plum Jam	Canning Trust, Tiflis	in May for retail trade
(36) Krasnodar	50 "	"	"	"

III. Authorizations for Improvement of Child Nutrition

(37) Azerbajdzhan, Georgia	52 tons	Butter	Transcaucasian Meat & Dairy Sales, Tiflis	for June, July, and August
(38) Armenia	35 "	Cheese	"	"
(39) Azerbajdzhan	25 "	Meat	"	"
(40) Georgia	35 "	"	"	"
(41) Armenia	29 "	"	"	"
(42) Ordzhonikidze	8.6"	"	Meat and Dairy Sales, Pyatigorsk	"
(43) Checheno-Ingush	6.4"	"	"	"
(44) North Ossetia	3.3"	Meat	Meat and Dairy Sales, Pyatigorsk	for June, July, & August
(45) Dagestan	3.2"	"	"	"
(46) Kabardino-Balkar	1.5"	"	"	"

IV. Deliveries, Turnover, and Stocks

(47) Kujbyshev, NKRF	408 tons	Fish	--	allotment in 2nd qtr. for various offices
(48) Astrakhan, NKRF	8.2"	Animal Fats	--	"

(49) Georgian railroad personnel have received a shipment of 40 tons of dates. An additional 50 tons of dried fruit was scheduled. 30 tons of plum jam are being delivered for that. In case dried fruits are being imported, an additional 100 tons

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is to be requisitioned.

(50) The Canning Trust in Kutaisi produced 8 tons of canned goods on 22 May.

Inventory:

71	tons of	rice
20	" "	manna groats
20	" "	millet groats
43	" "	barley groats
3.5	" "	dried fruit
234	" "	spoiled rice

(51) The NK for the Meat and Dairy Industry in Tiflis had a 1316 ton supply of livestock on 25 May.

(52) The Canning Factory in Batumi produced 7 tons of canned goods on 24 May. There is an inventory of 82 tons. No shipments took place.

(53) The city of Tiflis had the following supplies on 25 May:

at the Grain Procurement:	351	tons of	flour
	729	" "	groats
	281	" "	rye
	77	" "	wheat
at the Milling Combine:	548	" "	flour
	108	" "	groats
	3071	" "	wheat
at the bakeries:	804	" "	flour
	1	" "	groats

3) Oil Supply

(54) There are no changes to be noted in the oil supply situation. The requisitions, authorizations, and turnovers noted are listed as follows:

I. Requisitions

Consignee	Quantity	Type	Remarks
(55) Georgian Central Executive Committee of the Party in Tiflis	60 tons	Gasoline	for May
	40 "	Petroleum	
(56) C.D. for Timber Supply in Tiflis	0.5"	Gasoline	for June
	1 "	Petroleum	
(57) Military Reconstruction Directorate of the Lower Volga, Stalingrad	5 "	Gasoline	for the 1 st week in June
(58) Astrakhan, NKRF	30 "	Solidol	for supplying ships of "Volga Tanker"

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(59) C.D. for Timber Supply, Tiflis	1.5 tons	Oil	for June

II. Authorizations

(60) "Baksanstroj", Baksan	30 tons	Gasoline	additional in May
(61) Manganese Trust, Chiaturi	15 "	"	
	4 "	Petroleum	in May, from Oil Supply, Tiflis
(62) NK for Health in Pyatigorsk	13.4 "	Gasoline	May supply. 1.8 tons of the petroleum for technical purposes, 11.6 tons for agricultural purposes
	29.7 "	Petroleum	
(63) Omsk, Water Transport Base	1.5 "	Petroleum	additional in May
(64) Khabarovsk, Water Transport Base	0.5 "	Gasoline	"
(65) Saratov, NKRF	0.3 "	"	"
(66) Astrakhan, "Volga Tanker"	300 "	Oil	in May for June supply

(67) The fuels and lubricants listed below are authorized for the following water transport bases in the second quarter:

(in tons)

Water Transport Base in	Nigrol	Motor Oil	Viscosin	Cylinder Oil	Avtol	Solidol	Machine Oil	Spindle Oil
Khabarovsk	--	1.5	2.0	1.0	2.0	0.8	2.0	--
Ust'-Usa	--	1.0	1.8	--	1.0	0.5	2.0	--
Novosibirsk	--	0.5	2.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	3.0	--
Irkutsk	--	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.5	2.0	--
Ural'sk	0.3	0.3	0.5	--	1.5	--	0.5	--
Krasnoyarsk	--	5.0	1.0	6.0	1.0	--	0.2	--
Ilijsk	--	0.6	0.2	--	1.7	0.2	0.2	--
Gor'kij NKRF	--	0.3	--	--	0.4	--	0.7	0.1

III. Turnover

(68) Kujbyshev, NKRF, gives the following accounting for fuel for the second 10-day period in May:

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	Received	Used	On Hand
Diesel Fuel	--	6 tons	--
Mazut	4 tons	3.5 "	0.5 tons

(69) Uvek, NKRF, reports its turnover as of 22 May:

Mazut, received 2000 tons, used 891 tons, on hand 1110 tons.

(70) 0.1 ton of avtol was delivered to Krasnoyarsk, NKRF, in the second quarter.

4) Textiles and Clothing

(71) The messages at hand do not show any apparent acute lack in the fields of textiles and clothing. On the contrary, numerous deliveries are balanced against the requisitions.

(72) There is an interesting shipment of linens and uniforms to various concentration camps in the Transcaucasus region, which points to a great number of prisoners, among them women.

I. Requisitions

(73) Ural'sk, NKRF, requires 3 tons of flax fiber. The River Fleet Supply in Gor'kij requires 500 meters of cloth for the manufacture of special clothing.

(74) The 13th Department of Military Supervision in Krasnoyarsk requires uniforms, footwear, etc., since no deliveries of these articles have taken place for two years.

II. Authorizations

a) Raw Material

Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(75) Gor'kij, NKRF	35 tons	Hemp	Flax Trust, Gorkij	--
(76) Middle Volga Steamship Agency	20 "	"	Flax Trust, Kirov	--
(77) Belaya Steamship Agency	10 "	"	"	--
(78) Ural Steamship Agency	5 "	"	"	--

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(79) "Volga Tanker"	10 tons	Hemp	Flax Trust, Kirov	--
(80) Upper Irtysh Steamship Agency	10 "	Flax fiber	Omsk	--
(81) Military Guard, Gor'kij	10 "	"	Gorodets	--
(82) Ufa, NKRF	5 "	"	Flax Trust, Gor'kij	--

b) Finished Products

(83) The Mortar Supply in Tiflis is to receive in the 2nd and 3rd quarters:

200	Pelts
1000	Half Pelts
5 tons	Fleece Clippings

(84) In July Stavropol' is to receive 10,000 meters of cloth from the Azerbajdzhan Silk Trust in Baku.

(85) A base in Erivan of the Armenian NK for Health is to receive 300,000 meters of muslin from the Armenian NK for Textiles.

(86) The office of the Military Guard in Ural'sk is receiving 50 pairs of footwear.

III. Deliveries

(87) The linen factory "Volodarsk" shipped 28,800 underdrawers from Kalinin to Baladzhary, destined for the naval station at Poti.

(88) The NK for Light Industry in Erivan shipped a carload of boots on 2 May and another on 20 May to Navtlug for the Red Army.

(89) The Armenian NK for Health in Erivan released 10,000 meters of muslin bandage and 1000 articles of bed-linen for the directorate of a sanatorium.

(90) The Clothing Industry in Tiflis delivered to the directorates of concentration camps in the first half of May:

to Azerbajdzhan:	1000 shirts
	1000 underdrawers
	2000 uniform blouses
	2000 uniform trousers
	5000 towels

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to Armenia:	500 shirts
	500 underdrawers
	2000 uniform blouses
	2000 uniform trousers
	2000 towels
to Dagestan:	650 padded uniform trousers
to Georgia:	100 robes
	500 sheets
	160 shirts
	160 underdrawers
	150 gym shirts
	150 gym pants
	100 mattress covers
	265 short fur coats

(91) In the second quarter the NK for Textiles in Erivan delivered an additional 40 tons of fabric to the Armenian government.

(92) The Ferrous Metal Supply in Sverdlovsk received from Tiflis:

125,000	head protectors
500	short fur coats
850	felt boots

(93) 33 tons of cotton fiber in 5 carloads were shipped on 25 May for the factory "Molot" in Leninakan.

(94) The Grain Procurement in Erivan has 384 canvas awnings at its disposal; 253 of these are in the bases at Erivan, Leninakan, and Kirovakan.

5) Production

(95) The method used in NKRF offices to increase the output of work by granting bonuses and medals is bearing fruit.

(96) Thus 50,000 rubles were paid to Zvenigovo, NKRF, for good output in April, and third prizes in excess of 30,000 rubles each to Gor'kij and Stalingrad, NKRF.

(97) 100,000 rubles were paid as third prize to the members of the NKRF in Astrakhan, and an additional 25,000 rubles to an NKRF office there. 29,000 rubles went to various ships' companies for distribution.

(98) Along with these reports of success, there are considerable arrears to be noted, including work important militarily.

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(99) The repair shop of the "Procurement for Transport" in Tiflis completed up to 10 May only 19 of the 60 repair jobs ordered from it.

(100) In Kujbyshev, NKRF, the orders of the Military Reconstruction Directorate are being carried out in an extremely unsatisfactory manner. A 24-hour work day is to be introduced so that the orders can be completed on time.

(101) Barnaul, NKRF, is considerably behind in fulfilling a government order.

(102) Aral'sk, NKRF, cannot carry out any ship repairs for lack of labor and timber.

(103) In connection with the intensive efforts of the Russians, already reported, to put industry in the liberated oblasti into operation, the report of the leather plant in Rostov/Don, which is close behind the front, is noteworthy; it has shipped up to 13 May:

2610 pieces of rawhide to Baku
5127 " " " " Erivan
10 carloads of raw leather to Erivan

(104) The production plan of the cement plant in Kaspi (40 kilometers northwest of Tiflis) appears in a message. It is to burn and pulverize 4000 tons of cement in June.

(105) A plant in Vyksunsk (not located) shipped 496 double-decker beds to Batumi on 23 April and 10 May.

(106) The Plant "Generator" in Tiflis, which works for the airplane industry, requires 500 three-cornered files, 250-millimeter size, instead of round files, because of a production change.

There are a few messages about the lively construction activity, known from earlier messages, in the sphere of industry and about the enlarging of existing plants:

(107) The NK for the Airplane Industry in Erivan requires 23,150 tons of oil-bitumen No. 3 for completion of building blocks No. 22 and No. 23.

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(108) The construction of a wine cellar begun in Tiflis is to be completed this year. The following materials have been authorized for completion of the building:

15,000 meters of conducting wire
500 " " cable
1,500 cubic meters of timber
10 tons of squared timber
1,000 rolls of roofing felt

(109) The NK for the Meat and Dairy Industry in Erivan is to receive 30 tons of cement for May, probably for expansion of buildings.

6) Civil Air Fleet

(110) In a message of 28 May from Irkutsk to Moscow, the Chief of the Justice Department is named, with his office in Moscow. The existence of a separate justice department confirms that the Civil Air Fleet is an independent entity.

(111) In addition the Chief of Technical Inspection (?), Lt. Gen. Petrov (stationed in Moscow), and the Chief of Troop Movements in Kazan' were named. According to NAL 1/5 there is also in Tashkent a military office for troop movements. There is, therefore, the presumption that such offices are to be found in all the larger centers.

(112) It has recently been repeatedly confirmed that the Civil Air Fleet has entered into close relations with the Anglo-American authorities. Thus, for example, English-Russian technical dictionaries and English-Russian radio lexicons are to be sent to Irkutsk immediately. Moreover, the Civil Air Fleet is procuring from the USA drainage pump installations for airfields.

(113) Units of the Civil Air Fleet are also in Iran. Thus reconnaissance flights are being made to Teheran. In addition 18 pilots are to be sent to Teheran immediately in order to regroup airplanes.

(114) These messages have recently been showing a striking increase, so that the cooperation is apparently just now being put into effect with vigor.

(115) Also cooperation of the Chief Directorate of the Northern Sea Route with the Civil Air Fleet was recently confirmed. For example, two U2 airplanes of this

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directorate were placed at the disposal of the Oprishko Regiment. It is possible that the Arnold Expedition in Sejmchan-Omolon Oblast' (the Omolon is a tributary of the Kolomna, in the Far East) is also connected with this.

(116) How diverse are the tasks of the Civil Air Fleet may be seen from a message according to which insecticides are to be sprayed from airplanes in the Saratov and Sverdlovsk Oblasti, where grain beetles have appeared.

(117) The maintenance of the Civil Air Fleet seems to leave something to be desired, for the Oprishko Regiment received a reprimand because it had made use of its "permanent allocation" for maintenance.

(118) The Kluson and Chankotadze groups were to send reports on combat experiences during the war to the Chief Directorate in Moscow by 1 June. It could be surmised that eventually, on the basis of these reports, necessary improvements in equipment and reserves are to be carried out.

(119) The following units could be newly identified:

50th Flight Regiment	named for the 1st time
Flight (Regiment) Zolotov	named for the 1st time, identical with the Group Zolotov reported on 25 May, location probably the Moscow area
3rd Transport Section	named for the 1st time (evidently a flying society); the commander is Shalev; location probably Sverdlovsk

(120) An unknown unit in Tiflis gives the following report for the second ten-day period in May, illustrating the range of tasks and the technical condition of units of the Civil Air Fleet:

aircraft ready for take-off	15	
" not " " "	7	
flights made (including 15 night flights)	525	
transport of mail	4	tons
transport of blood	59	kilograms
medicines	30	"
parcels delivered	2554	

The following messages give an idea of the capacity of Civil Air Fleet repair shops:

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(121) Baku reports that 62 airplanes were repaired in the first ten-day period of April. This is evidently a consolidated report, because airplanes are being repaired in various ARM and ARB. Probably these airplanes are allocated to units in the Caucasus.

(122) In Tashkent 6 motors were repaired in an airplane repair shop during the first ten-day period in April.

(123) The following were identified as airplane repair bases:

11th Airplane Repair Base ARB 405	named for the 1st time identified in Alma-Ata

(124) The following plants were named:

Plant 521, named for the first time, produces chrome products

Plant 694, named for the first time, location probably Sverdlovsk

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report 6/5

Dated: 30 May 1943

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Office of Research and Reports

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PREFACE

During the Second World War the German Signal Intelligence Control Center of the Staff of the Chief of Army Signal Service (HNW,LNA) issued a series of reports to show the USSR military-economic situation as reflected in Russian internal plain language traffic. These reports appeared at short, irregular intervals, usually six per month, for the period October 1942-March 1943. Eighty-three of these reports have been translated and issued by [redacted]

It is planned to issue a complete set of translations of the reports beginning with the most recent and working backward, but omitting those already translated by [redacted] The numbering of the items was added by the translator since the Germans did this only in the last eighteen reports, [redacted] inclusive. Since the original material was in Russian, an effort has been made when translating the German to determine the original Russian term wherever possible. This is facilitated by the Russian fondness for abbreviations. In these translations into English the probable meaning of the abbreviation will be given in parenthesis the first time it occurs in each report.

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30 May 1943

The Soviet Union

Military Economic Report 6/5

GENERAL

(1) The personnel situation continues unfavorable. All measures undertaken to combat this situation have not had any effective result. The pool of women will be strengthened for the future. Recently convicts were used as workers in industry. Despite the lack of personnel, draft exemptions in various oblasti are being increased in greater number.

(2) As already mentioned several times, the fish catch has been sharply increased in importance and expansion. The established plans for catching could be partially realized. The already reported shortage of salt, which probably is connected with the increased sale of fish, has not yet been corrected.

(3) The difficulties in the procurement of seed corn are to be regarded with a few exceptions as solved.

(4) Because of the shortage of deliveries of explosives, coal mining in Tkvibuli and Tkvarcheli has fallen into difficulties. First of all, the insufficient delivery of explosivescan be partly compensated by falling back on the existing supplies. In May, however, the coal shipment was considerably reduced.

(5) The Transcaucasian coal mines lack mine timber. The shortage has been partly corrected up to the present time.

(6) To advance production and encourage zeal for work, the system of rewards and bonuses will be built up still more. After the introduction of disciplinary regulations for the NK for the River Fleet, in which a complete section is devoted to bonuses and prizes, bonuses are also now to be introduced for the fulfillment of armaments orders. (Separately listed under "Production") In general, it is suggested that the Russians are making the greatest efforts to

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increase armaments production and everything which contributes to the increase of the armaments potential. It must be done with extreme care and energy in the oblasti which were recaptured not long ago (Caucasus) and in the cities which lie close behind the front (Rostov/Don).

(7) The transport situation on the railroads is strained as before. The demands for cars considerably exceed--especially for the Metal Industry--the load capacity of the lines.

INDIVIDUAL MESSAGES

1.) Personnel Situation

(8) In the River Fleet women are now being used as ship captains and ship mechanics.

(9) On 20 May in Batumi harbor 89 transport workers were employed, of which 18 were women. An additional 90 transport workers are still required.

(10) The Central Committee of the Armenian SSR has requisitioned 400 convicts for construction work at the metal plant in Chelyabinsk. Because of the lack of cars, the convicts can not yet be transported to Chelyabinsk.

(11) In the local industry in Rostov/Don, draft exemptions have been withdrawn from all workers up to the age of 40.

(12) In Georgia 1625 persons were conscripted (mobilized); of which were assigned:

To the NK for the Textile Industry	498 persons

including:

Tiflis

Carded wool mill	164 persons
Silk mill	142
Cotton wool plant	20
Paper mill	10

Kutais

Silk combine	90
Cloth mill	50

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Tsulukidze

Silk mill	22 persons	
	498	

furthermore to:

Batumi

Shipyard #2	185
Batum (?) Oil Base	43

Poti

Plant 201	147
Timber floating work	752

including:

River work in Georgia	345	
For local industry in Georgia	100	
For other work	297	
	752 total	1625 persons

(13) In Batum 118 persons were mobilized.

(14) The Repair Base in Rostov/Don received 328 men from the Military Commissariat in Stavropol. The demand is not yet covered. Stalingrad is receiving 150 laborers for reconstruction work.

(15) The training of youth in technical work for the industry of the River Fleet is being given the greatest attention as before.

(16) At present there are being trained in the newly opened trade school of the "Zhdanov" Plant in Gorkij

110 boiler-makers
60 locksmiths
30 carpenters and
30 welders

and in the trade schools of the "Karl Marx" Plant

160 boiler-makers
30 ships carpenters and
30 welders

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(17) It is also very noteworthy that in Stalingrad 127 skilled workers for the River Fleet have already been trained, including:

in the technical school	46 men
in the Stakhanov-school	17 "

(18) In Gur'ev at present large military-sport exercises are being carried out, to which great military significance is attributed. Military contests have been taking place since 12 May. The result is to be considered a s poor, since only 122 of 1000 candidates passed.

(19) Along with every effort to overcome the difficulties and exertions, in extracting the highest performance from each worker, the social care of workers is not overlooked. Above all comfortable community quarters will be provided. The NKRF offices in Uralsk City Rajon are in first place in this regard.

2.) Food Situation

(20) In connection with the increased plan for fish catch, which amounts to 320 tons for the first half -year, Rostov/Don reports a fish catch in excess of 326 tons as of 20 May. In the same period the Georgian Fish Trust in Tiflis had a catch of 2,332 tons, with a half-year plan of 2,150 tons.

(21) In Kujbyshev the fish stock will be sold without a card, since salt for its preservation is lacking.

(22) The field cultivation in the reoccupied oblasti is being eagerly carried on. In Kantemirovka two tank cars are standing ready with petroleum which is destined for the motor and tractor stations in Kazovsk and Belyansk.

(23) On the other hand, Astrakhan NKRF reports that "Volgatanker" has no seed-potatoes. Also the NKRF offices in Krasnoyarsk, Khabarovsk, Ulan Ude and Blagoveshchensk have not fulfilled their seed plans.

(24) The millet grain plan for yield for 1943 for the Georgian SSR was established at 0.6 ton per hectare.

(25) In Georgia and Armenia a great "children's strengthening action" is

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in progress. Erivan requires for transport by air from Moscow in May for the program:

3.28 tons cocoa
6.42 " chocolate
1.66 " potato flour

(26) The Trade Department in Tiflis is to deliver for the program an additional 944 boxes of eggs, which are to be distributed during the months of June, July, and August.

(27) The authorizations, requirements and deliveries, as well as turnovers and balances by the military offices and civilian sectors of necessities and luxuries appear from the following compilation:

1. Authorizations

a) The following quantities and goods have been authorized for military offices:

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(28)	Transcaucasian Front	1000 tons	Sifted flour	Grain Procurement in Tiflis	For June
		500	Assorted flour		
		250	Groats and rice		
		20	Manna groats		
(29)	Transcaucasian Front	100	Citrus concentrates	Cannery in Kutais	For June
(30)	Transcaucasian Front	50	Citrus concentrates	Cannery in Batumi	For June
(31)	Black Sea Fleet	50	Citrus concentrates	Cannery in Batumi	For June
(32)	Stavropol, Pioneer Camp	0.14	Black tea	Tea Factory in Avchala	Additional to June plan
(33)	North Osetia, Pioneer Camp	0.05	"	"	"
(34)	Georgia, Pioneer Camp	0.91	"	"	"
(35)	Armenia, Pioneer Camp	0.59	"	"	"

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	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(36)	Military Depot #34 NKVD in Navtlug	26 tons	Vegetable oil	CD for Vegetable Fats and Oils, Tiflis	For June

b) The following authorizations are in effect for the civilian sector:

(37)	Georgian Food Industry, Tiflis	100 tons	Assorted flour	Grain Procurement, Tiflis	For June, for bakery goods
(38)	Industry Supply and Sales, Tiflis	15	Flour	"	"
(39)	Caucasian Grain Procurement, Ordzhonikidze	1500	Wheat	Stavropol	For June
(40)	"	1000	Barley	"	Alcohol production
(41)	"	1000	"	Krasnodar	For June
(42)	"	1000	Maize	"	"
(43)	Grain Procurement, Nalchik	800	Wheat	Stavropol	"
(44)	"	700	Barley	"	Including 500 tons for alcohol production
(45)	"	500	"	Krasnodar	--
(46)	Kujbyshev, NKRF	6000	Oats	--	In May
(47)	Kostroma, NKRF	1000	"	Kirov, NKRF	"
(48)	Gorkij, NKRF	1000	"	"	"
(49)	Kineshma, NKRF	1000	"	"	"
(50)	Ust Ussa, NKRF	13	Feed grain	Grain Procurement Office, Syktyvar	"
(51)	Gorkij, NKRF	50	Salted fish	--	Additional to second quarter allocation
(52)	Canning Trust in Ordzhonikidze	30	Fish	Meat and Dairy Sales, Pyatigorsk	In May

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	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(53)	Canning Trust in Ordzhonikidze	2 tons	Fat	Meat and Dairy Sales, Pyatigorsk	In May
(54)	Armenian NK for Trade, Erivan	10	Fish products	Fish Supply, Erivan	Special allotment for June, July, August
(55)	Meat Combine, Leninakan	50	Beans	Grain Procurement, Erivan	For canning
	2. Requirements				
(56)	Council of NK, North Osetia	24	Rice	Baku	For sowing purposes
(57)	Grain Procurement, Stavropol	8000	Grain	Armenia	--
	3. Identified deliveries, turnovers and stocks:				
(58)	Camp of the NK for Land Defense	1 car	Powdered eggs	Georgian Meat and Dairy Sales, Tiflis	Delivered in May
(59)	"	1	Canned goods	"	"
(60)	CD for Vegetable Fats and Oils, Tiflis	130 tons	Cocoa fat	--	Imported
(61)	Fermenting Plant "Idzhevansk" in Erivan	500	Tobacco leaves	--	Received in May
(62)	Baku	76 units	Wine casks	Gorkij	Delivered 25 April
(63)	"	500	"	"	Announced
(64)	Akstafa	2 cars	"	"	Shipped 24 April

(65) The canning factory in Kafana shipped 16 tons of canned honey on 4 May. Balance 600 tons.

(66) The canning factory in Kutais reports on 19 May the amount of produced concentrates at 35 tons and the following balance:

55 tons	rice	12 tons	manna groats
43	millet	188	groats

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(67) In the 43 rajons of Erivan 2,188 tons of flour were consumed in April and 2,447 tons were distributed in May.

3.) Metal Supply

(68) The delivery of scrap iron is insufficient for the following 10 NKRF offices:

Gorkij	Chkalovsk
Ufa	Molotov
Zvenigovo	Chistopol
Bor	Raznezhe
Gorodets	Borovaya

They are even yet partially in arrears with the delivery plan for the first quarter. The arrears for the second quarter are to be corrected in the course of May and June. The arrears in delivery are in part to be attributed to transport difficulties. As already established in earlier reports, the scrap collection is frequently greater than the delivery. This is particularly the case in places which lie some distance from the railroad.

(69) The Non-ferrous Metallurgy Industry in Ordzhonikidze produced in the first 20 days of May 516 tons of nonferrous scrap; 430 tons of this are captured material. 500 tons were shipped.

(70) The CD for Metal Sales in Tiflis is to deliver 2 tons of roofing tin in the second quarter to the Construction Department of the Economic Division of the NKVD in Tiflis.

(71) The CD for Metal Sales in Erivan is to deliver 5 tons of pickled sheet iron to the motor repair plant in Erivan.

(72) Plant "Kirov" in Tiflis is to receive from Pervouralsk, New Pipe Mill, 257 tons of pipe.

(73) The NKRF Plant "Teplokhod" in Gorkij is to receive 17.75 tons of coal-electrodes and the Copper Combine in Kafan is to receive 15 tons of electrodes. The latter plant is to deliver 5 tons of blocks to the "Mulitov" Plant.

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(74) The NK for the Meat and Dairy Industry in Erivan received 3 tons of roofing tin and 2 tons of tin-plate.

(75) The NK for Nonferrous Metallurgy in Tiflis had the following balance as of 1 May:

Copper sheet	6.66 tons
Pipes of non-saleable measurements	5.27
Aluminum hoops	3.1
Sheet aluminum	1.5

4.) Oil Supply

(76) The manifold identification that the Soviet supply difficulties are primarily a transport problem and not a materials problem is confirmed by the following message:

In compliance with a decree of the NK's for Transportation and the Oil Sales in Moscow, 1,000 tons of petroleum are to be shipped daily from Makhachkala to Groznyj. Accordingly, 140 tank-cars must be provided for Armavir for filling. Getting the many empty tank cars on the Voroshilov Railroad to the filling points depends mainly upon the condition of the road.

(77) Erivan, "Armenian State Plan", requires for the third quarter 1943:

750	tons	gasoline	10	tons	viscosine
2	"	aviation gasoline	15	"	cylinder oil
600	"	petroleum	30	"	transformer oil
4,300	"	oil	15	"	compressor oil
150	"	ligroin	10	"	turbine oil
4,500	"	mazut	10	"	spindle oil
100	"	machine oil	10	"	other oils
60	"	avtol	30	"	gas oil
15	"	solidol	5	"	technical baseline
10	"	nigrosin	100	"	soap naphtha

(78) A refreshening of oils is not being undertaken in the Armenian SSR.

(79) Molotov NKRF received 0.6 ton of gasoline in May from Sverdlovsk.

The requirements and authorizations of oil are as follows:

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Requirements

Consignee	Fuel: Gasoline	Fuel: Petroleum	Remarks
(80) Tiflis, Perfume Industry	3 tons	4 tons	Supplementary for May from the CD for Perfume in Moscow
(81) Erivan, "Armenian State Plan"	750	600	For transport for the third quarter
(82) Kutais, Canning Industry	12	5	For June, for truck transport
(83) Saratov, NKRF	0.5	--	For June

Consignee	Mazut	Remarks
(84) Tiflis, Shoe Industry	7 tons	For July

Consignee	Fuel (Mazut?)	Remarks
(85) Angara, Georgian Sugar Mill	3000 tons	Monthly from June to November inclusive

Authorizations

Consignee	Quantity	Type	Remarks
(86) Tiflis, Locomotive Repair Plant of the NK for Transportation	6 tons	Gasoline	In May
(87) Cannery "Oktember"	11	"	"
(88) Kujbyshev, NKRF	1.3	"	"
(89) Semipalatinsk, Office of the Military Guard	0.2	Gasoline	For May
(90) Tiflis, Locomotive Repair Plant of the NK for Transportation	6	Petroleum	"
(91) Erivan, CD for Building Materials	1	"	For May, supplementary delivery from Erivan Oil Sales

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	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Remarks
(92)	Blagoveshchensk, NKRF	0.4 tons	Avtol	--
(93)	Kabardino-Balkar ASSR Alcohol Industry	2.4	Avtol	For second quarter
		0.6	Machine oil	"
		0.6	Motor oil	"
		0.6	Cylinder oil	"
		0.05	Solidol	"
(94)	Astrakhan, NKRF	3000	Mazut	From Saratov for use as ships' fuel
(95)	Saratov, NKRF	2000	"	"
(96)	Kujbyshev, NKRF	628	"	"
(97)	Kineshma	150	Diesel fuel	For May

5.) Coal Supply

(98) The transport conditions are beginning to become aggravated in their effect on production. As long as reserves could still be found, industry could partially compensate for insufficient deliveries. As has been reported earlier, the coal mines in Tkvibuli and Tkvorcheli can compensate for the shortage in deliveries of explosives by falling back on reserves. Since these were consumed in Tkvibuli, coal shipments in May declined further there. According to plan 9,774 tons were to be shipped in the first ten-day period of May. Actually, 4,425 tons = 43% were shipped. 4,869 tons = 49% were delivered.

(99) According to a decree of the Committes for Defense, Tkvibuli is to deliver 13,700 tons to the following places in Tiflis in May:

NK for Construction Materials	4000 tons
NK for Rubber Industry	5400 "
NK for Transportation	800 "
NK for Ferrous Metallurgy	2000 "
NK for Nonferrous Metallurgy	500 "
NK for Aviation Industry	1000 "

This includes 9000 tons of Mark "GK" and Mark "GO" to be delivered.

However, production reached only 2000 tons in May.

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(100) The explosives shipped from "Plant 98" for Tkvibuli had not arrived as of 22 May, since the railroad cars on the Orenburg line have come to a halt. The Armed Forces are to make 10 trucks available to its own establishments. Because of these circumstances, explosives have been lacking since 11 April. The transport of mine timber was also insufficient because of transportation difficulties. Accordingly, the fulfillment of the May plan does not seem possible.

(101) The chemical plant in Kirovakan received in April from the Trancaucasus CD for Coal Supply instead of 1,400 tons only 674 tons of coal= 48% of the plan. Occasionally the industrial plants can prevent a coal shortage by falling back on "iron reserves." The chemical plant in Kirovakan requests permission to resort to it. On the other hand, the Shoe Factory "Beriya" in Batum is to receive 100 tons of Tkvibuli coal from the May allocation as "iron reserve." It is questionable, however, if an immediate reserve fund can be built up.

(102) The Manganese Trust in Chiaturi requires 400 tons of Tkvibuli coal for the third quarter.

(103) The Armenian Power Supply requires for the heating of service and living-quarters for the heating period 1,000 tons of Tkvibuli coal, including the delivery of 500 tons each in June and July.

(104) The Georgian Canning Trust in Erivan received for May a coal stock of 1,200 tons.

The following authorizations were noted for individual steamship lines:

Consignee	Quantity	Consignor	Remarks
(105) Ufa-NKRF	1,100 tons	Kuznetsk	In May
(106) Ufa, Belaya Steamship Agency	2,600	Novosibirsk, CD for Coal Supply	"

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	Consignee	Quantity	Consignor	Remarks
(107)	Levshino, Kama Steamship Agency	2,600 tons	Novosibirsk, CD for Coal Supply	In May
(108)	Kambarka, Kama Steamship Agency	1,300	"	"
(109)	Volga Canal Steamship Agency	1,300	"	"
(110)	Rybinsk, Upper Volga Canal Steamship Agency	1,300	"	"
(111)	Gorkij, Upper Volga Canal Steamship Agency	1,300	"	"
(112)	Murom, Moscow-Oka Steamship Agency	1,300	"	"
(113)	Kujbyshev, Middle Volga Steamship Agency	1,300	"	"
(114)	Balkhash-Ilijsk Steamship Agency	300	"	"
(115)	Cherepovets, Sheksna Steamship Agency	1,300	"	"
(116)	Pavlodar, Upper Irtysh Steamship Agency	3,600	"	"
(117)	Semipalatinsk, Upper Irtysh Steamship Agency	3,600	"	"
(118)	Tyumen, Lower Irtysh Steamship Agency	1,800	"	"
(119)	Kulomzino, Lower Irtysh Steamship Agency	13,900	"	"

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Consignee	Quantity	Consignor	Remarks
(120) Cheremoshki, West Siberian Steamship Agency	600 tons	Novosibirsk, CD for Coal Supply	In May
(121) Novosibirsk, West Siberian Steamship Agency	5,400	"	"
(121a) Barnaul, West Siberian Steamship Agency	3,500	"	"
(122) Erivan, Carbide Plant	249	Coke Chemical Plant in Kemerovo	Coke

(123) The "Ferro-Plant" in Zestafoni received on 14 May 48 tons of Tkvibuli coal and 870 tons of Tkvarcheli coal. It had from 22-23 May the following turn-over:

	Received	Used	On Hand
Coke	140 tons	198 tons	3,346 tons
Oil coke	--	--	193
Tkvibuli coal	?	?	754
Anthracite	--	9	54

(124) There was the following turnover in canneries from 11 to 20 May:

	Received	Used	On Hand
Kutaisi	350 tons	106 tons	320 tons
Gori	--	5	477

(125) The Georgian Sovkhoz Plant in Tiflis used 77 tons of coal from 1 to 15 May. The inventory on the fixed date amounted to 367.76 tons.

6.) Timber Supply

(126) As was reported under "Coal Supply", the Transcaucasian mines were short of timber. This deficiency now seems to be partly overcome. Tiflis, Pit Props, delivered 33 carloads of pit props to Tkvarcheli Coal in the first two ten-day periods of May. In addition, Tkvarcheli Coal procured 200 cubic meters itself. Tkvibuli Coal received 27 carloads from Tiflis; in addition 1,000 cubic meters were transported by truck from the mining district.

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(127) There exists a still greater need of pit props in Chiaturi (some 200 carloads).

(128) The NK for the Meat and Dairy Industry in Erivan has a timber requirement of 1,800 cubic meters for the third quarter, of which 900 cubic meters are earmarked for the Glue Factory in Erivan.

(129) Ural'sk, NKRF, requires 2,000 cubic meters of firewood.

Authorizations

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(130)	Tiflis, "Generator"	4 carloads	Squared timber	Sverdlovsk	--
		3 "	Veneer		
(131)	Ordzhonikidze Power	50 "	Timber	--	--
(132)	Moscow, 1st Motor Vehicle Repair Plant	1 "	Sawn Timber	Tiflis	In June
(133)	Gor'kij, NKRF	100 cbm	"	Gor'kij, Timber Supply	--
(134)	Raznezh'e, Plant "Molotov"	300 cbm	Logs	--	--
(135)	Kostroma, Shipyard "Komsomol'-skaya Pravda"	700 cbm	"	Raznezh'e	--
(136)	Cherdyn, Plant "Butyakov"	400 cbm	"	--	--

(137) According to plan, the Armenian NK for the Timber Industry in Erivan must ship 70 carloads of firewood in May.

(138) According to plan, Arkul, NKRF, must transport 60,000 cubic meters of timber to Timber Distribution Points in the 2nd quarter.

(139) From the beginning of the shipping period to 18 May, Kujbyshev, NKRF, has distributed 15,350 cubic meters of timber to ships. Its timber supply amounted to 28,125 cubic meters on 22 May.

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(140) All in all, there seems to have been no essential change in the timber supply since the last report.

7.) Chemical Supply

(141) There is nothing essentially new to report with regard to the chemical supply.

(142) Long shipping times, which are abundantly confirmed, are striking; thus a shipment of ammonia to Sukhumi, which was sent on 8 April, had not yet arrived on 23 May. Difficulties in supply must likewise result from this.

(143) The Georgian Wool Trust in Tiflis urgently needs 20 tons of naphthaline.

(144) The Georgian Shoe Industry needs 3 tons of casein-dried adhesive in the second quarter.

(145) Significant are the numerous warehouses of the NK for the Defense of the Land, in which chemicals and other raw materials are stored. In urgent cases plants have received raw materials from these points--as has been established in the previous report.

Authorizations

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(146)	Kineshma, Plant 756	400 tons	Hydrochloric acid	Gor'kij	In May
(147)	Military Warehouse 404	40 "	Carbide	Chemical Plant	--
(148)	Uzbek Sugar Beet Trust, Pishpek Station	20 "	"	Kirovakan	--
(149)	Kirgiz Sugar Beet Trust, Pishpek Station	20 "	"	"	--

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	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(150)	NK for Construction	200 tons	Carbide	Kirovakan	--
(151)	Saratov	200 "	"	"	In May
(152)	Tiflis, Wadding Factory	12 "	Caustic soda	Erivan, "Sovpren"	--
(153)	Omsk, NKRF	16 1/4 "	"	Vladivostok	--
(154)	Zestafoni, Foundry "Ferro"	150 tons 300 "	Solid Tar Liquid Tar	Baku, Oil Sales	In 2nd quarter
(155)	Beriya, Hospital Train Warehouse	0.5 " 1.2 "	Solid household soap Liquid household soap	Erivan, Vegetable Oils Sales	--
(156)	Tiflis, Georgian CD for Light Industry Supply	5 "	Technical fats	Tiflis, Meat and Dairy Sales	In 2nd quarter
(157)	For the Southern Front	11,000 liters	Raw alcohol	Pyatigorsk Rajon Distillery in Mariinsk	--

Deliveries

(158)	Baku, Oil Industry	20 tons 60 "	Carbide "	Erivan "	In April In Feb. and March
(159)	Groznyj	60 "	"	"	"
(160)	Batumi	500 "	Caustic soda	Erivan, Plant for Caustic soda	In May
(161)	Navtlug	45 "	Dichlorethane	--	"
(162)	Sukhumi, Warehouse No. 228 of the NK for Defense of the Land	16 balloons	Ammonia	--	Sent on 8 April
(163)	Warehouse No. 183 of the NK for Defense of the Land	80 tons	Soap	Batumi, Iran-Soviet Transit	--

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	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(164)	Baku, Supply Point for Technical Oil	20 tons	Rubber	Erivan, "Sovpren"	In May
(164a)	--	20 "	"	"	" "

8.) Production

(165) The new disciplinary order is, as appears from numerous messages, the subject of a wave of propaganda in all NKRF offices. All the employees of the River Fleet are to be thoroughly instructed in the meaning and purpose of this disciplinary order. The provision of a bonus for good work performance is placed in the foreground in order to attain thereby simultaneously a qualitative improvement of work. Under all circumstances a rise in performance is to be striven for. The leading personnel must take the most rigorous care that the new disciplinary order is carried out at all points.

(166) Just as the travelling personnel of the River Fleet receive special bonuses for fulfilling and exceeding the monthly plans, now such bonuses will also be paid for armaments orders.

(167) For fulfillment of the monthly plans, leading personnel will receive a bonus of half a month's salary. Heads of departments and their deputies will receive 35% of a month's salary, and foremen and engineers will receive 25% . If the monthly plans for armaments orders and ship repairs are exceeded, a bonus of 3% of the monthly income will be paid for percent by which the plan is exceeded.

(168) Although some of the NKRF enterprises could not do justice to the requirements which were set, the scope of the task is being broadened. Now according to a governmental decree repair work on military units of the Volga Flotilla are also to be carried out and spare parts for tractors and

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agricultural machines are to be produced.

(169) It is hoped to be able to guarantee the fulfillment of these tasks by a broadened bonus system and a universal 24-hour work day.

(170) Despite all conceivable efforts to raise and improve production, the difficulties can not yet be overcome at this time.

(171) Thus deliveries and loadings of the NKRF plant "Molotov" in Gor'kij are very unsatisfactory.

(172) At the NKRF in Kujbyshev and at other offices the planned production has not been attained by a wide margin. As of 1 May only 37% of the planned towboats have been built at an NKRF plant in Kujbyshev, and only 57% at the plant "Kujbyshev." In Kriushi only 55% has been attained, in Alekseevka 31%, in Zolotovskij 60%, in Ulyanovsk 27%, and in Saratov only 18%. The newly-begun organization "Restoration and Reconstruction Directorate" at "Volga Tanker" in Astrakhan has turned in an even worse performance: by 20 May it could fulfill only 3% of its yearly program. The cause of this failure is to be traced to a lack of material on one hand, and to the lack of suitable labor on the other. Only 10% of the necessary labor was available. The situation in construction is considered actually catastrophic. The fulfillment of the whole construction program will be doubtful if the lack of transport and material cannot be overcome. However, there are still no signs of the conquest of these difficulties.

(173) Also the NKRF offices in Kalach, Molotov, and Ulan-Ude report that they are behind in their orders from a lack of personnel and material. The fulfillment of the monthly plan at the shipyard in Surazhevka is very dubious.

(174) Even if the conditions for a higher output are provided, there is still a lack of raw material, as for example in the brandy distillery in Ordzhonikidze. Since 26 April this distillery has been capable of a daily production of

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10,000 liters, but only since 13 May has enough alcohol been delivered for a daily production of 2,000 liters.

(175) The efforts to include the newly conquered oblasti in the production process seem to be having more success. Thus the locomotive plant in Voroshilovgrad, rebuilt only a short while ago, was able to ship 90 tons of section iron and 340 tons of pig iron to a plant in Kolomna on 17 May.

(176) In addition, Voroshilovgrad can report the completion of repair work on the Donets Waterworks "Melikhovsk". The Donets Waterworks has been able to deliver up to 100 cubic meters of water per hour to the mines since 21 May. Also the waterworks in Novoshakhtinsk has completed the most urgent repair work and can provide the city with up to 100 cubic meters per hour; as a result of this, since 22 May the mines are also being supplied with water.

(177) In Rostov/Don

coal handling,
mortar production,
the Tank Industry,
the Food Industry, and
the Iron Industry

are to be put in operation again, as appears from a personnel requisition for 5,000 men.

(178) Besides the utmost efforts imaginable to raise production and to incorporate the reconstructed oblasti into the process, just as great efforts are being made in the rear oblasti to carry out new construction projects, as appears from a message from Tiflis. The Rajon Military Construction Office is to receive an additional 1,000 tons of cement in May from the Chief Directorate for Building Material Sales in Tiflis.

(179) Although a great number of enterprises fail, on the other hand some attain good outputs again, as for example the chemical factory in Tiflis, which fulfilled the April plan with the shipment of 563 tons of caustic soda. In May, however, this factory ran into difficulties through the lack of electrodes,

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so that in the first 19 days only 150 tons of caustic soda could be delivered to Baku. On 20 May the work was again picked up in full.

(180) The NKRF plant in Saratov received a bonus of 30,000 rubles for performances in competition.

The following production orders could be noted:

	Office	Quantity	Order	Remarks
(181)	Gor'kij NKRF Plant "25 October"	100 150	Structural Sections, 40 tons each Structural Sections, 120 tons each	The order was not completed on time. Last date 1 June
(182)	NKRF Plant "Teplokhod"	200	Structural Sections, 3 tons each	Especially urgent order
(183)	NKRF Plant "Molotov"	70	Structural Sections, 20 tons each	Delivery date 1 June
(184)	Chkalovsk NKRF	100	Structural Sections, 20 tons each	Delivery date 1 June
(185)	Novosibirsk NKRF	4 2	100-ton Towboats 50-ton "	To be delivered in May and June
(186)	Raznezh'e Shipyard	10	? Towboats	Delivery date by 1 June as 2nd contingent

(187) The high weight of the individual structural sections is striking.

(188) The following report on the number of employees provides an approximate reference point on the size of the mine "Tkvibuli Coal":

day laborers below ground	1,800 persons
" " above "	1,600 "
employees	600 "
pensioned Red Army personnel	300 "
Total	4,300 persons

(189) The following plants could be newly noted:

Plant 96
Plant 570 in Baku, produces dinamon (explosive?)

9.) Transport Situation

(190) The railroad transport situation is, as before, very strained. The

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requisitions for freight cars considerably exceed the capacity of some railroads.

(191) This is especially noticeable in the metal industry, which is continually complaining about unfulfilled freight car deliveries. It even appears that some enterprises do not receive any rolling stock at all for weeks and shipment stops completely because of this. Thus, for example, in the port of Baku the turnover of manganese ore and castings has fallen off considerably. 400 freight cars of manganese ore and 60 cars of castings have collected in the railroad yards. The plant "Generator" in Tiflis lacks aircraft parts as a result of transport difficulties. It urgently requires 100 carloads in May.

(192) According to plan, the Tobacco Trust in Erivan was to ship 20 carloads of tobacco in May. Since no cars were available, nothing could be shipped up to 20 May.

(193) Poti, Ore Center, was to receive 60 freight cars on 12 May for shipment of manganese ore. Only 45 cars have been made available and loaded for:

Magnitogorsk	11 cars
Novokuznetsk	34 cars,

Since the beginning of the month 7,764 tons have been shipped.

(194) In the railroad repair shops of the Ordzhonikidze Railroad in Tiflis 25 locomotives and 15 tenders were to be overhauled in the first quarter, and 25 locomotives and 20 tenders in the second quarter. These repairs were not carried out. As a result, the Ordzhonikidze Railroad finds itself in a difficult position.

(195) "Georgian Power" in Tiflis requires 39 freight cars for the following lines in June:

from Kaspi to Rion	1 car for cement
from Poti to Rion	3 cars for sheet iron
from Tiflis to Rion	1 car for turbine parts
from Tiflis to Kvezany	4 cars for misc. freight
from Ochemchiri to Sugdidi	15 cars for misc. freight
from Ochemchiri to Khadaya(?)	15 cars for misc. freight

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(196) The dispatch of traffic at the NKRF offices seems to be proceeding in a relatively frictionless manner, apart from the difficulties which are the result of the general strained personnel situation in all enterprises. There is even a report of a bonus for especially good performances in Chardzhou. There two steamer crews received a bonus of 5,000 rubles each for good transport performances which exceeded the April plan.

(197) It is especially worthy of mention that Stalingrad NKRF has guaranteed the acceptance of 10,000 tons of imported goods and 5,000 of cotton from the Caspian Sea and the forwarding of this freight up the Volga, and in addition has carried out the transport of 5,000 tons of freight to the Caspian Sea for forwarding to Iranian ports.

(198) During the 1943 shipping period Yakutsk NKRF, among other things, must carry out the transport of 10,000 horses.

(199) In May Astrakhan, "Volga Tanker", must ship 1,065,000 tons of freight and unload 940,000 tons of freight. In the same month Omsk, NKRF, must transport 4,000 tons of millet.

(200) Considerable transportation of hay is being carried out by the Kama Steamship Agency. For this purpose Gor'kij, NKRF, is making 6 towboats with a total tonnage of 14,000 tons available to the Kama Steamship Agency.

10.) Miscellaneous

(201) 150 tons of "Sibsyvorotka" (Siberian serum?) were requisitioned for each of the Veterinary Directorates in Krasnodar, Rostov, and Stavropol. According to this, epidemics would seem to be raging in the oblasti named. The serum is to be sent by plane.

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report 5/5

Dated: 25 May 1943

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PREFACE

During the Second World War the German Signal Intelligence Control Center of the Staff of the Chief of Army Signal Service (HNW,LNA) issued a series of reports to show the USSR military-economic situation as reflected in Russian internal plain language traffic. These reports appeared at short, irregular intervals, usually six [redacted] month, for the period October 1942-March 1943. Eighty-three of these reports have been translated and issued by [redacted]

It is planned to issue a complete set of translations of the reports beginning with the most recent and working backward, but omitting those already translated by [redacted] The numbering of the items was added by the translator since the Germans did this only in the last eighteen reports, EcR-1 to EcR-18 inclusive. Since the original material was in Russian, an effort has been made when translating the German to determine the original Russian term wherever possible. This is facilitated by the Russian fondness for abbreviations. In these translations into English the probable meaning of the abbreviation will be given in parenthesis the first time it occurs in each report.

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25 May 1943

The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report 5/5

(Based on Domestic Radio Traffic)

Individual Messages

1) Food Situation

Cultivation

(1) As has already been established, fuel is frequently lacking for agriculture. Seed procurement did not take place in good time, and the repairing of tractors and other agricultural machines presents delays. Because of this, cultivation of the fields could not take place in good time. This was especially the case at offices of the People's Commissariat of the River Fleet /NKRF/, for example at Molotov, Ural'sk, and Ufa.

(2) The kolkhozes in Armenia completed cotton-sowing 25 days earlier this year than in 1942. Oktember Rajon cultivated a total of 4700 hectares. The kolkhoz "Anastvats", which has been decorated with the Order of Lenin, alone cultivated about 300 hectares. Almost all the kolkhozes which have fulfilled their plan are doing additional sowing for the defense fund and for assistance to the liberated oblasti. In other Armenian kolkhozes cattle are being apportioned and additional sowing is being done for the support of the families of members of the Red Army. In the Armenian Republic tobacco-planting has begun in great volume.

(3) To relieve the strained food situation, many offices and enterprises had already changed over last year to partially feeding themselves through their own agriculture. These offices are now to make known the extent of their work. Involved are the administrative authorities of the Tea Industry, of State Trade, of the railroad, of Dwelling Construction,

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of Machine-Tractor Stations and other agricultural organizations, of medical-sanitary enterprises, of enterprises of the Flour Procurement, of primary and middle schools, of enterprises of the communications network, of sovkhozes, and of the Construction Materials Industry. The authorities mentioned must submit the following reports by 10 June:

1. The number of employees who had gardens in 1942 and who received gardens in 1943.
2. The size of the cultivated area in hectares in 1942 and 1943.
3. Its provision with seed.
4. The extent of public land planted with potatoes and vegetables.
5. How far the requirements in agricultural implements are covered.

From the foregoing it is to be presumed that a further intensification of this additional agricultural supply is intended.

Supply

(4) The strained supply situation is apparent, among other things, from the fact that the Georgian and Transcaucasian Meat and Dairy Sales carried out the supply of industrial workers in May in an extremely unsatisfactory manner. For that reason the Georgian Council of Ministers was compelled to request the intervention of Moscow. The unsatisfactory supply in the sphere of food seems also to depend considerably on the transport situation. For example, 2,500 tons of millet, which cannot be shipped because of non-supply of freight cars, have been lying in Uvek, NKRF, since 5 May. Kirov, NKRF, is extraordinarily behind with the transportation of grain.

(5) Attempts are being made, through various makeshifts, to overcome certain deficiencies which have appeared. As has already been established, fishing and the agricultural self-supply of plants have been vigorously promoted for this reason. In this connection the Armenian NK for Textiles in Erivan is

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asking for permission to process 20 tons of cottonseed of poor quality into oil for food.

(6) A lack of salt is often established for individual offices. Thus, the Council of Ministers in Armenia reported that the 200 tons of salt authorized for the second quarter are not enough and that an additional 1,000 tons are needed. 3,500 tons of salt are necessary for the third quarter. This lack of salt is probably connected with the greatly increased plans for the fish catch.

(7) There have often been inconsistencies with the capacity of plants through too high production requirements. For example, in the second quarter the butter factory in Tiflis is to ship 817 tons of vegetable oil, while its production amounts only to 420 tons.

(8) Individual requisitions determined:

Stalingrad NKRF needs an additional 100 tons of seed potatoes.

Stalingrad, Lower Volga Steamship Agency, needs 4 tons of oats for fodder for May and June.

The Armenian Beer Industry needs 100 tons of barley in June, which is being covered entirely from the supplies of the Armenian NK for the Food Industry.

Kujbyshev NKRF needs 20 tons of fish from Astrakhan.

The food combine "Osetia" in Ordzhonikidze shipped 18 tons of macaroni in April. There is no more on hand.

The following authorizations for food were noted:

Consignee		Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(9) Stalingrad	NKRF	2 tons	oats	--	--
(10) Omsk	"	70 tons	"	--	for seed
(11) Molotov	"	15 tons	"	--	for seed
(12) Omsk	"	1.2 tons	millet	--	for seed
(13) "	"	4 tons	buckwheat	--	for seed
(14) Saratov	"	2 tons	fodder grain	--	in May

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	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(15)	Chkalovsk NKRF	1.5 tons	fodder grain	--	in May
(16)	Molotov "	1 ton	fodder grain	--	in May
(17)	Ust-Usa Water Transport Base	2 tons	" "	--	in May
(18)	Omsk NKRF	6.7 tons	peas	--	for seed
(19)	Erivan Canning Trust	0.4 tons	carrot seed	--	in May
(20)	Saratov NKRF	1,600 tons	sunflower seed	--	--
(21)	"Smychka" Canning Plant	8 tons	flour	Rostov	in May
(22)	Ufa NKRF	15 tons	fish(salted)	Kujbyshev	in May
(23)	Astrakhan NKRF	2.5 tons	fat	Kazan	in May
(24)	Georgia Rajon NKVD	16.5 tons	milk	Tiflis	in June
(25)	Azerbajdzhan Rajon NKVD	32.5 tons	milk	Tiflis	in June
(26)	Azerbajdzhan Rajon NKVD	0.9 tons	Ewe's milk	Tiflis	in June
(27)	Saratov NKRF	400 tons	mustard	"	"
(28)	Tiflis "Generator" Plant	1,100 tons	denatured alcohol	Pyatigorsk	--

(29) As of 15 May, Georgian Mining has used in the second quarter:

2.0 tons of fish
0.5 tons of fish products
1.8 tons of vegetable oil
0.5 tons of butter
3.0 tons of macaroni
3.0 tons of salt
0.7 tons of sugar
1.0 tons of kitchen soap

(30) The Meat and Dairy Sales in Tiflis had the following turnover in April:

as of 1 April	2.31 tons of flour
received	7.52 tons of flour
used	0.31 tons of flour
as of 1 May	6.76 tons of flour

(31) Besides the orders already given, the Georgian Fruit Canning Trust in Tiflis is asking that the citrus combine in Batumi deliver in May:

100 tons of citrus fruit concentrates to the Black Sea Fleet in Batumi
150 " " " " " " " " Food Supply of the Transcaucasus Front

Accordingly there must be a sufficient supply of these fruit concentrates on hand.

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(32) In all, the food situation seems not to have changed essentially as compared with the previous month. Accordingly it is to be considered as strained but still under control.

2) Metal Supply

(33) There is nothing noteworthy to add in the metal supply situation. What was said in Military-Economic Report 4/5 still holds.

(34) Besides Novosibirsk and Irkutsk, Semipalatinsk and Omsk NKRF have also not fulfilled the scrap collection and delivery plans of the first quarter.

(35) The copper rolling mill in Tiflis temporarily could not produce, since it lacked raw material. The reason is to be sought in transportation difficulties. The inventory on 14 May amounted to 187 tons, which corresponds to about three weeks' production.

Steel and Iron

1. Scrap and chips

a) Collections, Balances and Deliveries:

	Quantity	Material	Place or Plant	Remarks
(36)	90 tons	Scrap Iron	Makhachkala Tech. -Oil Supply	Balance on 20 May
(37)	51 tons	" "	Groznyj Tech. - Oil Supply	Collected and delivered in 2nd quarter
(38)	30 tons	" "	Groznyj Tech. - Oil Supply	Shipped in 2nd quarter
(39)	8 tons	" "	Saratov, NKRF	Delivered in 2nd quarter
(40)	20 tons	" "	Kryushi NKRF	Delivered by 15 June

b) Authorizations:

	Consignee	Quantity	Material	Consignor	Remarks
(41)	Zvenigovo	17 tons	Scrap Iron	Kazan, NKRF	In 2nd quarter

2. Ores, steel and iron

a) Authorizations:

	Consignee	Quantity	Material	Consignor	Remarks
(42)	Kujbyshev NKRF	1 car	Cast iron	Magnitogorsk NKRF	Ship repair yard

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	Consignee	Quantity	Material	Consignor	Remarks
(43)	Chistopol NKRF	110 tons	Cast Iron	Volsk NKRF	
	b) Needed:				
(44)	Alekseevska (52 km ENE Volsk)	5 tons	Iron	--	NKRF work-shop
(45)	--	195 tons	Carbon steel	Plant "Kirov" in Tiflis	
(46)	--	30 tons	Alloy steel	Plant "Kirov" in Tiflis	
(47)	--	24 tons	Tool steel	Plant "Kirov" in Tiflis	
(48)	--	3 tons	Quick-drawing steel	Plant "Kirov" in Tiflis	
(49)	--	6 tons	Ball-bearing steel	Plant "Kirov" in Tiflis	
(50)	--	40 tons	Sheet steel	Plant "Kirov" in Tiflis	
	c) Deliveries:				
(51)	Plant 71	387 tons	45% Ferrosilicon	Iron Rolling Mill in Zestafoni	167 tons
	Plant 92				40 tons
	Plant 172				180 tons
(52)	Plant 8	118 tons	75% Ferrosilicon	Iron Rolling Mill in Zestafoni	18 tons
	Plant 9				18 tons
	Plant 13				20 tons
	Plant 71				24 tons
	Plant 172				18 tons
	Plant 525				20 tons
	3. Semi-finished goods				
	a) Needed:				
(53)	Bezlan	16 tons	Round iron	Makhachkala Metal Sales	For repairs
(54)	"	8 tons	Flat iron	"	"
(55)	"	2 cars	Sheet iron	"	"
(56)	--	99 tons	Round iron	Plant "Shmidt" in Baku	"Baksanstroj" delivery to R.R. Station Nalchik
(57)	--	17 tons	Sheet	--	"
(58)	--	18 tons	Rolled iron		"
(59)	--	17 tons	Iron bars No. 20	--	"
(60)	--	17 tons	Beams No. 30	--	"
(61)	--	17 tons	Sheet iron	Iron Works in Nizhne-Turinsk	"
(62)	Plant "Kirov" in Tiflis	7 tons	Fine sheet	--	
(63)	"	40 tons	Steel sheet	--	

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4. Finished goods

a) Authorizations:

	Consignee	Quantity	Material	Consignor	Remarks
(64)	Astrakhan "Volgatanker"	42 tons	Pipe	Pervouralsk	
(65)	Astrakhan "Volgatanker"	5 tons	"	Moscow	
(66)	Astrakhan "Volgatanker"	7 tons	"	Kirov	
(67)	Kujbyshev, NKRF	20 tons	"	Kirov	
(68)	Kujbyshev Middle-Volga Steamship Agency	1 car	Flue-pipe	Kirov	
(69)	Astrakhan "Volgatanker"	7 tons	Drawn pipe	Kirov	
(70)	Chistopol Ship Repair Yard	5 tons	Galvanized sheet iron	Gorkij	
(71)	Dneper-Dvina Steamship Agency	0.2 tons	Galvanized sheet iron	Gorkij	
(72)	Zvenigovo NKRF	1.1 tons	Rivets	Gorkij	
(73)	Foreign NKRF-Offices	6 tons	Roofing sheet	Zvenigovo NKRF	
(74)	Gorkij River Fleet Supply	2 tons	" "	" "	
(75)	Krasnoyarsk NKRF	1000 m	Steel cable	--	

b) Deliveries:

(76)	Kizel (not located)	100 units	Cut forgings	--	on 13 April
	Kizel (not located)	58 units	Drill forgings	--	on 13 April
	Kizel (not located)	20	Electric drill machines for hand-work	--	on 13 April
	Kizel (not located	20	Mine priming machines	--	on 13 April
	Kizel (not located	100	Pickaxes	—	on 13 April
	Kizel (not located	58	Taps	--	on 13 April
	Kizel (not located)	200	Springs	--	on 13 April

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Non-Ferrous Metals

1. Scrap

Collections and Deliveries:

	Quantity	Type	Place or Plant	Remarks
(77)	0.9 ton	Scrap	Makhachkala	Balance on 20 June
(78)	0.9 ton	"	Groznyj	" " " "
(79)	0.25 ton	"	Kryushi, NKRF	Delivered on 15 June

2. Raw Metals

a) Needed:

	Consignee	Quantity	Material	Consignor	Remarks
(80)	Electrozinc in Ordzhonikidze	50 tons	Lead	Leninogorsk Lead Plant	
(81)	Electrozinc in Ordzhonikidze	10 tons	Aluminum	Plant 6, Moscow	

b) Authorizations:

(82)	Kujbyshev NKRF	3.8 tons	Bronze	Kazan	in the 2nd quarter
(83)	Uralsk NKRF	0.1 tons	"	Saratov	in the 2nd quarter
(84)	Gorkij NKRF	2.5 tons	"	--	in the 2nd quarter
(85)	Kujbyshev NKRF	2.0 tons	"	--	in the 2nd quarter
(86)	Kirov NKRF	0.2 tons	"	Gorki	in the 2nd quarter
(87)	Molotov NKRF	2.3 tons	"	--	in the 2nd quarter
(88)	"Volgatanker"	10 tons	zinc oxide	Molotov NKRF	
(89)	Upper Volga Steamship Agency	8 tons	" "	" "	
(90)	Middle Volga Steamship Agency	3 tons	" "	" "	
(91)	Lower Volga Steamship Agency	4 tons	" "	" "	
(92)	Kama Steamship Agency	3 tons	" "	" "	
(93)	Moscow-Oka Steamship Agency	2 tons	" "	" "	
(94)	Belaya Steamship Agency	1 ton	" "	" "	
(95)	Vyatka Steamship Agency	1 ton	" "	" "	
(96)	Kujbyshev	2 tons	" "	" "	
(97)	Chistopol	1 ton	" "	" "	
(98)	Uralsk	0.5 tons	" "	" "	

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c) Deliveries:

	Consignee	Quantity	Material	Consignor	Remarks
(99)	--	31 tons	Copper products	Copper Rolling Mill in Tiflis	Deliveries from 1-12 June; Balance 187 tons

3) Oil Supply

(100) From the numerous supplementary requisitions which individual enterprises are submitting, one may observe that the planned fuel allocations have often been meted out too skimpily, and the enterprises are compelled to make extra requests for considerable amounts in order to fulfill their production figures.

(101) The amounts of the extra requests are approaching the same magnitude as the deliveries projected by the plan. Thus, for example, the Georgian Tea Sales in Tiflis is requesting 355 tons of oil and 49 tons of gasoline as an addition to the May plan of 370 tons of oil and 51 tons of gasoline.

(102) According to plan, the NKVD in Erivan is receiving 11 tons of gasoline in May, but it requires a supplement of 4 tons. From the turnover accounts which are at hand for various enterprises it appears that the situation may be called satisfactory, since considerable inventories are being built up in places.

1. Requirements:

Fuel

	Gasoline	Petroleum	Requesting Office	Remarks
(103)	49 tons	10 tons	Georgian Tea Sales, Tiflis	Supplemental in May
	15	10	Silk Spinning Mill, Tiflis	For June
	2	--	Fish Sales, Tiflis	Supplemental in May
	10	4	"Sovpren", Erivan	" " "
	4	--	NKVD Erivan	" " "
	12	5	NKRF Stalingrad	For June

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	Oil	Automobile Oil	Requesting Office	Remarks
(104)	335 tons	--	Georgian Tea Sales, Tiflis	Supplemental in May
	--	4 tons	Silkspinning Mill, Tiflis	For June
	--	2	NKRF Stalingrad	" "

	Legroin	Machine Oil	Requesting Office	Remarks
(105)	5 tons	2 tons	"Sovpren", Erivan	Supplemental in May
	2	--	NKRF Stalingrad	In June

Mazut	Requesting Office	Remarks
2,000 tons	Uralsk NKRF	For the navigation period, including 1,200 tons in May
1,600	Gurev NKRF	For the navigation period
2,000	Uvek NKRF	

2. Authorizations:

	Gasoline	Petroleum	Authorized for:	Remarks
(106)	51 tons	--	Georgian Tea Sales, Tiflis	In May
	2	3 tons	NKVD Voroshilovgrad	Supplemental in May
	--	1	"Plamya", Tiflis	" " "
	20	50	NK for Agriculture, Tiflis	" " "
	1.2	1.2	Gorkij NKRF	In May
	0.13	0.1	Kujbyshev NKRF	"
	0.7	2	Saratov NKRF	"
	0.5	13	Molotov Water Transport Base	
	0.3	0.5	Molotov NKRF	
	200	8	Uralsk, Water Transport Base	In May
	0.3	0.5	Krasnoyarsk NKRF	"
	1	0.5	Ulan-Ude NKRF	"
		0.5	Kharbarovsk NKRF	"
	0.2	--	Ust-Usa NKRF	"
	0.2	--	Gorkij, River Fleet Supply	"
	1.1	--	Gorkij, River Fleet Supply for different NKRF Offices	In May
	0.2	1	Raznezhe NKRF	In May
	0.1	--	Saratov	Ship Repair Yard in May
	0.2	--	Molotov	" " " " "
	--	1	Orel NKRF	In May
	--	1	Cherdyn NKRF	"
	0.1	--	Omsk	Ship Repair Yard in May

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Gasoline	Petroleum	Authorized for:	Remarks
0.1 tons	--	West Siberia River Fleet	In May
0.6	--	Irkutsk NKRF	In May
300	--	Zayarsk NKRF	"
0.2	--	Blagoveshchensk NKRF	"
0.2	--	Zurashevka NKRF	
0.3	--	Kharbarovsk NKRF	In May
4	3.5 tons	Stalingrad NKRF	"
--	4	Molotov NKRF	
0.2	--	Uralsk NKRF	In May
0.1	--	Chardzhou NKRF	"

	Ligroin	Lubricating Oil	Authorized for:	Remarks
(107)	--	1.2 tons	Gorkij River Fleet Supply	In May
	0.2 tons	--	Krasnoyarsk NKRF	"
	0.5	--	Ulan-Ude NKRF	"
	0.6	--	Molotov Water Transport Base	"
	--	0.1	Omsk, Ship Repair Yard	"
	--	0.1	West Siberia River Fleet	"

	Oil	Motor Oil	Authorized for:	Remarks
(108)	--	700 tons	Kazan NKRF	
	--	300	Tetyukhe NKRF	
	200 tons	--	Termez NKRF	
	--	4	Kalach NKRF	In May
	--	40	Kujbyshev NKRF	"

	Mazut	Authorized for:	Remarks
(109)	100 tons	Kujbyshev NKRF	In May
	20	Saratov NKRF	"
	150	Molotov, Water Transport Base	"
	1,000	Molotov NKRF	
	2,500	Gorkij NKRF	
	500	Yaroslavl NKRF	
	1,800	Sokolki NKRF	
	1,800	Derbezhka NKRF	
	1,800	Molotov NKRF	
	2,000	Kamuste NKRF	
	100	Uralsk Water Transport Base	In May
	15	Mstinsk NKRF	"
	70	Kabony NKRF North-West Steamship Agency	
	40	Gostinopole NKRF Northern Steamship Agency	
	35	Arkhangelsk NKRF	

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Mazut	Authorized for:	Remarks
15 tons	Kotlas NKRF Sheksna-Steamship Agency	
180	Cherepovets NKRF Sukhoma-Steamship Agency	
70	Vologda NKRF Upper-Volga Steamship Agency	
600	Rybinsk NKRF	
300	Kineshma NKRF	
10	Rybinsk NKRF Shipyard	
500	Kalinin NKRF Moscow-Volga Canal-Steamship Agency	

3. Noted Deliveries, Exchanges and Balances

(110) Uralsk NKRF received the following quantities: (given in tons)

	Gasoline	Petroleum	Mazut	Oil
In January	0.3	1.8	--	--
February	0.25	7.9	19.1	3.7
March	1.1	4.9	--	6.7
April	2.4	4.0	--	0.5

(111)

Balance on 1 May:	Gasoline	Petroleum	Mazut	Oil	Lubricating Oil
In Uralsk	--	1.0	--	200.0	--
Chkalovsk	--	--	60.0	--	0.4
Gurev on 15 June	--	--	--	--	0.3

(112) Plant "Kirov" in Tiflis received 0.8 ton of gasoline and 1.4 ton of petroleum.

(113) The Georgian Chief Directorate for Textile Supply in Tiflis reported the following consumption and arrivals:

	Mazut	Motor Oil
Received in April	1,127 tons	95 tons
Consumed "	1,091	99
Balance on 1 May	337	67

(114) The Machine Tool Plant in Tiflis reported consumption in the first 10 days of May as follows:

	Mazut	Gasoline	Petroleum
Consumed	11 tons	0.5 ton	0.1 ton
Balance on 11 June	74	0.4	0.1

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(115) Astrakhan NKRF had the following on hand in the first 10 days of May:

Received	8,500	tons mazut
Consumed	5,400	" "
Balance	3, 100	" "

4) Textile and Leather Supply, Shoes

(116) Available messages provide no picture of the situation in the sphere of textiles, since it is a question here almost entirely of authorizations. As a result of the changeover to lighter clothing which took place with the beginning of warm weather, canvas clothes were chiefly represented among the authorizations.

Raw Materials

Authorizations:

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(117)	Novosibirsk NKRF	150 tons	Wool	Bijsk	--
	Barnaul NKRF	200 tons	"	"	--
	Chardzhou NKRF	20 tons	Hemp	Novosibirsk Flax Trust	
	Aralsk NKRF	6 tons	"	Novosibirsk Flax Trust	
	Ilijsk NKRF	6 tons	"	Novosibirsk Flax Trust	

Fabrics

(118)	Erivan NK for Light Industry	500,000 m.	Material	--	--

Clothing

(119)	Station Kavkazkaya	257 peices	Cotton clothes	--	For locomotive engineers
	Baku, Oil Supply	1,400 "	Canvas clothes	--	For Apr./May
	Stavropol Rajon, NKVD	1,000 "	Canvas clothes	Tiflis	--
	Stalingrad NKRF	500 "	Canvas clothes	--	--
	Reconstruction Directorate of Lower Volga	400 "	Canvas clothes		

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Consignee	Quantity	Type	Remarks
Georgia, NKVD Directorate for Dependents of Technical Personnel	250 pieces	Dresses	For April
Dagestan, NKVD Division for Dependents of Engineering Personnel	1,350	Padded knickers	For April
Dagestan, NKVD Division for Dependents of Engineering Personnel	2,000	Knickers	For April
Georgia, NKVD Directorate for Dependents of Technical Personnel	70	Knickers	For April
North Osetia NKVD Division for Dependents of Engineering Personnel	180	Knickers	For April
Georgia, NKVD Directorate for Dependents of Technical Personnel	570	Sport clothes	For April
Dagestan, NKVD Division for Dependents of Engineering Personnel	2,000	Sport clothes	For April
North Osetia, NKVD Division for Dependents of Engineering Personnel	180	Sport clothes	For April
Dagestan NKVD Division for Dependents of Engineering Personnel	380	Sport pants	For April
Baku Oil Supply Azerbajdzhan	550	Capes	For April
Georgia, NKVD Directorate for Dependents of Technical Personnel	30	Blouses	For April

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	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Remarks
	Kavkazkaya Station	384 pairs	Canvas gloves	For locomotive engineers
			Bedclothes	
(120)	Georgia, NKVD Directorate for Dependents of Technical Personnel	180	Bed covers	For April
	Armenia, NKVD Division for Dependents of Engineering Personnel	200	Bed covers	For April
	Armenia, NKVD Division for Dependents of Engineering Personnel	500	Sheets	For April
	Georgia, NKVD Directorate for Dependents of Technical Personnel	100	Sheets	For April
	Georgia, NKVD Directorate for Dependents of Technical Personnel	999	Pillow-cases	For April
	Stavropol Rajon NKVD	1,000	Pillow-cases	For April
			Underclothes	
(121)	Georgia, NKVD Directorate for Dependents of Technical Personnel	550	Shirts	For April
	Dagestan, NKVD Division for Dependents of Engineering Personnel	1,500	Shirts	For April
	Dagestan, NKVD Division for Dependents of Engineering Personnel	1,500	Drawers	For April

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Consignee	Quantity	Type	Remarks
Georgia, NKVD Directorate for Dependents of Technical Personnel	550	Drawers	For April
Stavropol Rajon, NKVD	2,500	Under linens	--
Dagestan, NKVD Division fo r Dependents of Engineering Personnel	2,000	Waist-bands	For April
Armenia, Division for Dependents of Engineering Personnel	5,500	Foot-bandages	For April
Dagestan, NKVD Division for Dependents of Engineering Personnel	2,000	Towels	For April
Armenia, Division for Dependents of Engineering Personnel	6,000	Towels	For April
Stavropol Rajon, NKVD	2,000	Towels	--

The following were noted as textile requisitions:

(122) Tashkent is requisitioning 2 tons of uniformly 3 millimeter rolled-out felt from the Chief Directorate for Aircraft Supply in Tiflis. The previously delivered felt is not usable because it was rolled unevenly.

(123) The Chief Directorate for Textile Sales in Erivan requires 10,000 meters of silk thread.

(124) The plant "Tsentrolit" in Tiflis is requisitioning the following work clothes for the second quarter:

30 pieces of canvas clothes
60 cotton stockings
50 combinations
100 smocks
50 pairs of special shoes

(125) Tiflis, Gold Industry Supply, requires 500 waistbands.

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(126) Gur'ev, NKRF, needs 300 each of bedsheets and pillowcases, and other bedding.

(127) In the field of leather craft as well, there are too few messages to characterize the situation more exactly.

(128) In April the Armenian Leather Industry produced the following:

lamb chrome leather	9,191 pieces	520,818 sq. m.
lambskin	631	--
goat leather	12,012	552, 911
kid leather	5,595	32, 271
pig leather	4, 149 kg.	13,447
half leather	1,950	20,397
1st chrome leather	1,699	42,470
heifer leather	245	4,020
sole leather	700	15,716
buff leather	350	8,091
young ox leather	180	2,974

(129) Shipment of soft leather:

sheepskins	4,620 sq. m.
chevret	2,325
chevreau	3,179
calf leather	498
half leather	17
fat chrome leather	13,514
pig leather	39,260

(130) Hard leather in tons and square meters:

sole leather	12.6 tons	2,226 sq. m.
saddle leather	0.8	238
sheep's wool (backs)	0.6	--
sheep's wool (sides)	0.7	--

(131) The NK for Foreign Trade is transferring 100 tons of sole leather and 100,000 square meters of Russia leather to the Armenian NK for Light Industry in the second quarter. Because of lack of footwear, old rubber covers are being made into soles. For this reason the Food Supply in Tiflis is begging the Chief Directorate for Rubber for a shipment of 30 tons of this raw material. In other cases shoes with wooden soles were often to be identified.

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To be noted as authorizations and deliveries of shoes:

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
			Authorized		
(132)	Stalingrad	70 pair	Felt Boots	--	--
(133)	Omsk, NKRF	200 "	Shoes	--	With wooden soles
(134)	Baku, Oil Supply, Azer-bajdzhan	2000 "	Slippers	--	--
(135)	Krasnodar, Employment Bureau	2000 "	Shoes	Tiflis, Light Industry	April delivery
(136)	Stavropol', Emp. Bureau	1000 "	Shoes	Tiflis, Light Industry	April delivery
(137)	Groznyj, Emp. Bureau	2000 "	Shoes	Tiflis, Light Industry	April delivery
(138)	Makhachkala, Emp. Bureau	1500 "	Shoes	Tiflis, Light Industry	April delivery
			Delivered		
(139)	Kazan', NKRF	1000 pair	Shoes	--	With wooden soles

5) Chemical Supply

(140) The numerous requisitions, authorizations, and deliveries show that the chemical industry of the Soviet Union is making great efforts. However, difficulties also appeared here, caused above all by the transport situation. This led in places to serious repercussions, for example, in the case of the lack of explosives in the coal industry. In the middle of April there was a shortage of explosives at Tkvarcheli- and Tkvibuli- Coal. There was none at all in May. For a time there was help in the form of diversion of explosives from other places. But these supplies were limited. For this reason coal-hauling sank grossly. Paralysis threatened the enterprise.

(141) The soap factory in Ordzhonikidze is shut down because there is no oil for soap.

(142) The leather factories in Tiflis were to receive 10 tons of sulphuric acid from Alaverdy in April; since the delivery did not take place, obstacles

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to production arose. Also a leather plant in Erivan is threatened with losses because of late delivery of 40 tons of sulphate of soda from the Chief Directorate for Light Industry Supply in Kazan'.

(143) The chemical plant "Neftechala" needs 50 tons of caustic soda from the combine in Erivan. Since no delivery took place in April, interruptions in production occurred which led to a shutdown on 2 May.

(144) Obstacles have also arisen which were due to defective organization. Thus "Sovpren" in Erivan refused the delivery of 75 tons of caustic soda for the Fat Combine in Rostov/Don, because there were no instructions.

(145) More than once chemicals have been allocated to the plants by military authorities. For example, the leather plant "Lenin" in Rostov received from the commander of the Southern Front allotments of: potassium bichromate, calcium soda, sulphuric acid, dyes, soaking apparatus, and sulphate (see the table of authorizations). The Georgian NK for the Food Industry in Tiflis intends to order chloric sulphuric acid from the Chemical Department of the Caucasus Front.

(146) These cases, established for the first time, of supplying plants through the chemical departments of the armed forces signify that there is a purely military sector existing alongside the civilian sector, just as in the case of aviation. However, nothing is known about its limitations and problems. It is significant that even plants close behind the front, as, for example, in Rostov, are working again.

(147) Scarce raw materials are being replaced by substitutes; for example, the textile industry is using liquefied calcium oxide instead of soda.

(148) The Chemical Plant in Alaverdy shipped 656 tons of vitriol from January to April. In the first ten-day period of May 115 tons were shipped. The inventory of vitriol amounted to 440 tons. The high stocks of vitriol as compared

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with the extensive need (see the table of authorizations), allow the supposition that transport difficulties have hindered shipment.

(149) The Chief Directorate for Fats and Oils in Erivan shipped the following quantities of soap for Armenia from 10 to 15 May:

6.8 tons of household soap for villages
12.7 " " " " " cities
49.7 " " " " on separate orders
69.2 " total (85 tons on hand)

0.8 ton of toilet soap for villages
1.8 " " " " " cities
2.6 " total (23.4 tons on hand)

(150) On 10 May the CD for Fats and Oils in Erivan had an inventory of 700 tons of household soap and 24 tons of toilet soap.

(151) The soap plant in Tiflis is to produce 2,700 tons of soap during the year.

(152) In spite of manifold difficulties, the total picture of the chemical industry shows a notable production capacity.

Requirements

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(153)	Tiflis, Chemical Sales	2 tons	Battery-Acid	--	--
(154)	Tiflis NK for Textiles	40	Calcium-oxide	Kutais, Litho-pone Plant	--
(155)	Tiflis NK for Food Industry	10	Chloro sulfuric acid	Chemical Division of Transcaucasus Front	--
(156)	Chapaevsk, Plant 102	100	Carbide	Kirovakan, Chemical Plant	--
(157)	Chelyabinsk Chemical Plant	40	Calcium carbide		--
(158)	Neftechala	50	Caustic soda	Erivan, Combine	--
(159)	Ordzhonikidze Technical Fat Industry	30	Soap-oil	--	--
(160)	Tiflis, "Georgia State Planning"	45	Soap-oil	--	--
(161)	Ordzhonikidze Market Industry	1	Domestic soap	--	--
(162)	Zestafoni, "Ironworks"	3	Special soap	--	--

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	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(163)	Tambov, Plant 204	150 tons	Alcohol	Pyatigorsk Alcholol Trust	For May
(164)	Tiflis, Georgian NK	750	Castor oil	--	For special work in Kirovabad

Authorizations

(165)	Military Sanitation Directorate	0.6	Sulphuric acid	Tiflis, Chemical Sales	For 2nd quarter
(166)	Rostov, Leather Plant "Lenin"	3.5	Sulphuric acid	Southern Front Command	--
(167)	Tiflis, Chemical Sales	10	Sulphuric acid	Alaverdy	--
(168)	Navtlug, Georgian NK for Light Industry	20	Sulphuric acid	Alaverdy	For May
(169)	Military Sanitation Directorate	0.3	Battery acid	Tiflis, Chemical Sales	For 2nd quarter
(170)	Military Sanitation Directorate	0.1	Hydrochloric acid	Tiflis, Chemical Sales	For 2nd quarter
(171)	Black Sea Fleet	2	Hydro-chloric acid	Tiflis, Chemical Sales	For May
(172)	Poti, Chief Directorate for Naval Ports	4	Carbonic acid	Tiflis, Chemical Sales	--
(173)	Military Sanitation Directorate	0.2	Sulphur	Tiflis, Chemical Sales	For 2nd quarter
(174)	Tiflis Plant "Generator"	0.5	Sulphite extract	--	For 2nd quarter
(175)	Rostov, Leather Plant "Lenin"	0.5	Sulphite	Southern Front Command	--
(176)	Baku, Glass Factory	100	Sulphite	Tiflis, Georgia Canning Trust	--
(177)	Tiflis	20	Salammoniac	--	--
(178)	Tiflis	50	Vitriol	--	--
(179)	NK for Agriculture of USSR	450	Copper vitriol	Alaverdy Copper-vitriol Works	--
(180)	NK for Agriculture of USSR	210	Copper vitriol	Alaverdy Copper-vitriol Works	1st 10-days June
(181)	Georgia ASSR	435	Copper vitriol	Alaverdy Copper-vitriol Works	For 2nd quarter including 200 for 1st 10-days June
(182)	Stavropol Rajon	90	Copper vitriol	Alaverdy Copper-vitriol Works	1st 10-days June
(183)	--	180	Copper vitriol	Alaverdy Copper-vitriol Works	To be sent 1st 10-days June

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	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(184)	For 3 Sovkhozes	64 tons	Copper vitriol	Alaverdy Copper-vitriol Works	In 2nd quarter
(185)	Azerbajdzhan C.D. for Canning	5	Copper vitriol	Alaverdy Copper-vitriol Works	In 2nd quarter
(186)	Armenian C.D. for Canning	5	Copper vitriol	Alaverdy Copper-vitriol Works	In 2nd quarter
(187)	Georgian C.D. for Canning	5	Copper vitriol	Alaverdy Copper-vitriol Works	In 2nd quarter
(188)	Dagestan C.D. for Canning	5	Copper vitriol	Alaverdy Copper-vitriol Works	In 2nd quarter
(189)	Makhachkala C.D. for Canning	5	Copper vitriol	Alaverdy Copper-vitriol Works	In 2nd quarter
(190)	Krasnodar C.D. for Canning	15	Copper vitriol	Alaverdy Copper-vitriol Works	In 2nd quarter
(191)	Ordzhonikidze C.D. for Canning	3	Copper vitriol	Alaverdy Copper-vitriol Works	In 2nd quarter
(192)	Azerbajdzhan NK for Textiles	7	Copper vitriol	Alaverdy Copper-vitriol Works	In 2nd quarter
(193)	Krasnodar Agricultural Supply	20	Copper vitriol	Alaverdy Copper-vitriol Works	In 2nd quarter
(194)	Armavir Supply	40	Copper vitriol	Alaverdy Copper-vitriol Works	In 2nd quarter
(195)	Stavropol Supply	40	Copper vitriol	Alaverdy Copper-vitriol Works	In 2nd quarter
(196)	Rostov Supply	20	Copper vitriol	Alaverdy Copper-vitriol Works	In 2nd quarter
(197)	Chiatura, Manganese Trust	1	Asphalt lacquer	--	--
(198)	Tiflis Plant, "Generator"	5	Gylcerine	--	For 2nd quarter
	Tiflis Plant "Generator"	1	Dextrin		For 2nd quarter
	Tiflis Plant "Generator"	0.1	Starch		For 2nd quarter
	Tiflis Plant "Generator"	0.2	Stearin		For 2nd quarter
(199)	NK for Arms	300	Carbide	Kirovakan Chemical Plant	--
(200)	NK for Navy of the Pacific Ocean Fleet in Mys-Churkin	40	Carbide	Kirovakan Chemical Plant	--
(201)	Astrakhan, Oil Supply	20	Carbide	Kirovakan Chemical Plant	--
(202)	Poti, Black Sea Fleet	45	Carbide	Tiflis, Chemical Sales	1st Quarter
(203)	Poti, Black Sea Fleet	15	Carbide	Tiflis, Chemical Sales	For May

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	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(204)	--	20 tons	Carbide	Erivan Carbide Works	For May
(205)	Plant 77 of Tank Industry	40	Carbide	Kirovakan Chemical Works	--
	Plant 77 of Tank Industry	40	Calcium carbide	Kirovakan Chemical Works	For 2nd quarter
(206)	Rostov, Leather Plant "Lenin"	2	Bichromate of potash	Southern Front Command	--
(207)	--	12	Chloride of lime	Chistopol NKRF	To build a dock
(208)	Chistopol, NKRF	12	Calcium chloride	--	--
	" "	2.5	Calcined soda	--	--
(209)	Erivan Canning Trust	40	Calcined soda	Kirovabad	--
(210)	Erivan Fat Combine	24	Caustic soda	Erivan "Sovpren"	For May
(211)	Rostov, Fat Combine	12	Caustic soda	Erivan, Fat Combine	From Sovpren delivery
(212)	Tiflis, Soap Factory	6	Caustic soda	Erivan Fat Combine	From Sovpren delivery
(213)	Krasnovodsk, Oil Plant	25	Caustic soda	Erivan "Sovpren"	In 1st 10-days May
(214)	Black Sea Fleet	10	Caustic soda	Tiflis Chemical Sales	For May
(215)	Black Sea Fleet	15	Caustic soda	Erivan "Sovpren"	--
(216)	Erivan, Armenia Council of NK	1	Caustic soda	--	For May
(217)	Erivan, Armenia Light Industry	38	Caustic soda	Erivan "Sovpren"	" "
(218)	Moscow	0.9	Potash	Tiflis "Generator"	Work for May
(219)	NK for Rubber Industry	200	Powdered pumice-stone	Erivan, NK of Armenia S.S.R.	For 2nd quarter
(220)	Tiflis, Soap Factory	50	Soap-oil	--	For May
(221)	Tiflis, Soap Factory	0.06	Domestic soap	--	2nd quarter
(222)	Poti, Black Sea Fleet	28	Toilet soap	--	--
(223)	Rostov, "Lenin" Leather Works	0.3	Tanning fluid	Southern Front Command	--
(224)	Rostov, "Lenin" Leather Works	1.8	Dyestuffs	Southern Front Command	--
(225)	Sumgait	100	Explosives	Tiflis, Explosives Industry	For June
(226)	Erivan	40	"	Tiflis, Explosives Industry	" "
(227)	Navtlug	40	"	Tiflis, Explosives Industry	" "

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Deliveries

	Consignee	Quantity	Type	Consignor	Remarks
(228)	Tiflis, Copper Rolling Mill	12 tons	Sulphuric acid	Alaverdy Chemical Plant	In April
(229)	Dagoninsker Plant	42	Sulphuric acid	Alaverdy Chemical Plant	" "
(230)	Neftechalinsk Plant	124	Sulphuric acid	Alaverdy Chemical Plant	" "
(231)	Kutais, a Plant	37	Sulphuric acid	Alaverdy Chemical Plant	" "
(232)	Tiflis, Georgia Textile Industry	15	Sulphuric acid	Alaverdy Chemical Plant	" "
(233)	Zestafoni, a plant	11	Sulphuric acid	Alaverdy Chemical Plant	" "
(234)	Erivan Armenia Light Industry Supply	36	Sulphuric acid	Alaverdy Chemical Plant	" "
(235)	Tiflis & Baku, C.D. for Chemical Supply	30	Sulphuric acid	Alaverdy Chemical Plant	In April
(236)	Baku, Glassware Factory	100	Sulfite	Alaverdy Chemical Plant	" "
(237)	--	656	Vitriol	Alaverdy Chemical Plant	Jan/April
(238)	--	115	Vitriol	Alaverdy Chemical Plant	1st 10-days in May
(239)	Astrakhan, C.D. for Oil Supply	20	Carbide	Erivan, Chemical Plant	In May
(240)	Sutlery 336	30	Domestic soap	Tiflis	1-15 May
(241)	Depot 167	10	Domestic soap		
(242)	Health Directorate of Transcaucasus Front	64.5	Domestic soap	Erivan, C.D. for Fats & Oils	1-15 May
(243)	Towns, Cities and Special Commissions	69.2	Domestic soap	Erivan C.D. for Fats & Oils	10-15 May
(244)	Towns, Cities & Special Commissions	2.6	Toilet soap	Erivan C.D. for Fats & Oils	" "

6) Transport Situation

(245) The transport situation for railroads remains the same. Lately only authorizations and requirements for cars for May/July could be identified.

(246) The North-Donets Railroad is making available in May:

420 cars for Cast Iron Works in Lutugino (18 km SSW Voroshilovgrad),
20 cars for Plant "Yakubovski" Plant in Voroshilovgrad, and from 15 May to 15 June 50 cars daily to the Locomotive Factory in Voroshilovgrad for metal shipments.

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For June the following cars were authorized:

(247) The Chemical Factory in Erivan for carbide deliveries 4 cars

Delivery plan: to Apparatnaya 1 car
Inskaya "
Nalchik "
Saratov "

(248) The Industrial Wholesale Trade Industry Base in Tiflis for wadding deliveries 7 cars

Delivery plan: to Voroshilovsk Railroad 2 cars
Ordzhonikdze " " "
Tiflis 3 cars

(249) The Industrial Wholesale Trade Industry Base in Baku for wadding deliveries 8 cars

Destination: South-East-Railroad 3 cars
Kazan Railroad 3 cars
Kujbyshev 2 cars

(250) To Plant "Generator" in Tiflis for delivery of metal products 13 cars

Forwarding plan: Rostov 1 car
Adzhi-Kabul 2 cars
Armavir 1 car
Krasnodar 1 "
Baku 1 "
Yaroslavl 1 "
Kutosovo 1 "
Tushino 1 "
Bezymyanka 4 cars

(251) For shipment of nonferrous metals to Stupino: 1 car

(252) For shipment of building materials:

Brick from Fukheti (?) 10 cars
Lime from Malai 3 "
Slate from Telavi 2 "
Chalk from Tsalki (?) 2 "

(253) The Building Trust in Erivan requires for the construction of Plant 447 in

July 360 cars for transports within the Caucasus territory, including:

for cement 40 cars
building timber 60 cars
firewood 40 cars

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(254) The River Fleet has to struggle with increasing difficulties, resulting in a very unfavorable transport situation. Kujbyshev could not carry out the scheduled transports in the first half of May.

(255) Considerable quantities of grain remained for days at various places in Novosibirsk Rajon because there was no cargo space. There were no tugs either.

(256) The NKRF office in Omsk has done an extraordinarily poor job of fulfilling the transportation plan for grain and wood. In the first half of May Semipalatinsk fell considerably behind in the transportation of grain and salt.

7) Civil Air Fleet

(257) The Deputy Chief of the Civil Air Fleet Semenov has the rank of a major general.

(258) The employees of the Civil Air Fleet are now to be instructed in military-political questions also. For this purpose there will take place at the Political Directorate in Moscow in June a four-week course, to which the following offices will send participants:

Yakutsk	1
Khabarovsk	2
Novosibirsk	3
Sverdlovsk	1
Zegedin's Group	2

(259) Raskazov's Group is to report all linguists to the Chief Directorate in Moscow. This group probably flies a partisan pool.

(260) The Omsk airport has been prepared for the opening of regular mail and passenger traffic.

(261) The flight regiments are to receive 40 extra-budgetary aircraft U2 from flight schools. The machines are to be sent to Bykovo with their crews. This is evidently the collection point for airplanes entering the pool. Aircraft not fit for pool service are being repaired at ARB 405 (Sverdlovsk or Alma-Ata?).

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(262) The Civil Air Fleet has its own children's home in Tashkent. Residence in this home is free; preference is given to children of deceased soldiers. Children are to be sent away to this home from Leningrad also.

(263) Newly noted troops:

Flight Group, unattached, named for the first time, location Novosibirsk

Zolotov's Group, named for the first time, location probably Moscow Rajon, Commander Zolotov, Fp. No. 74 559

Armenian Independent Flight Division, named for the first time, location Erivan

Barbinskaj Escadrille, named for the first time

Pavlodarsk Escadrille, named for the first time

(264) Units confirmed:

62nd Guard Regiment

111th Escadrille, Commander Rekhtmann, named for the first time, location probably Isil-Kul (138 km. west of Omsk)

(265) According to call-sign reading and direction-finding, Raskazov's Group is located in Edrovo (25 km SE of Valdaj). There is no confirmation as yet.

(266) The following flight schools were noted:

Flight School Kurgansk (received 133 students on 30 April)
Flight School Aktyubinsk (director Kosolapov)

(267) The Airplane Repair Bases:

ARB 401 in Novosibirsk and
ARB 402 " ? were confirmed.

(268) The following plants were noted for the first time or were confirmed:

Newly noted: Automobile Plant ZIS 21 (probably in Shadrinsk)
Plant 279

Confirmed: Veneer Plant 3 (probably in Kazan')
Plant 16 (probably in Kazan')
Plant 734 (probably repairs motors)

(269) In a message of 10 May from Novosibirsk to Moscow an Airport Barabinsk (310 km E of Omsk) is named for the first time.

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8) Miscellaneous

(270) In connection with the proclamation of a state of siege for the NKRF, reported in Military-Economic Report 4/5, new disciplinary regulations for employees of the NKRF were introduced on 20 May.

(271) According to these new regulations the employees of the NKRF are equated with members of the Navy, as far as the penal code is concerned. The regulations are expressed in an exceptionally sharp and military manner. The authoritarian principle is the basis for the regulations.

(272) In order to promote the welfare of labor, bonuses and other rewards are mentioned in detail in these regulations. The text of the regulations is attached in the appendix.

(273) According to a message of 22 May, the state of siege has also been proclaimed for the personnel of the Maritime Fleet.

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Appendix

to Military-Economic Report 5/5

of 25 May 1943

Disciplinary Regulations of the People's Commissariat for the River Fleet

To all organizations of the NKRF of the USSR.

The Disciplinary Regulations for workers and employees of the River Fleet of the USSR are hereby published.

"Confirmed by the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR on 19 May 1943"

The Disciplinary Regulations for workers and employees of the River Fleet of the USSR

I. General Regulations

1) Military discipline in the River Fleet consists in the responsible execution of duties by workers and employees. They must unquestioningly carry out the commands and instructions of their superiors. The regulations have the purpose of establishing a responsible consciousness of work in each member of the River Fleet, according to which "work is an affair of honor, of glory, of manly virtues, and of heroism." (Stalin)

2) Military discipline obliges each member of the River Fleet:

a) to carry out in the most exact manner the duties officially assigned to him;

b) to fulfill unquestioningly every lawful demand, assignment, and regulation valid for the River Fleet;

c) to know his sphere of work thoroughly and well and to perfect himself in it continually;

d) to guard and keep in repair state property, such as technical installations of the River Fleet (ships, docks, hydrotechnical apparatus, etc.), other equipment, and technical material;

e) to fulfill the production norms prescribed for industry and transport.

3) State and military secrecy is to be most strictly preserved. The command of a superior is law for subordinates. It is to be executed unquestioningly, exactly,

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and punctiliously.

4) Each offender against discipline in the River Fleet is to be officially punished or handed over to the jurisdiction of a military court.

5) The workers of the River Fleet are accountable for their offenses in the service according to the same laws which apply to personnel of the Navy.

6) All transactions about offenses which are committed within the jurisdiction of the River Fleet are to be judged in the military courts of the Waterways Departments according to war-time laws.

7) For offenses in the service, NKRF workers and employees will be expelled from the River Fleet and, according to the judgment of the military court, placed in military penal companies, if no stronger punishment must be inflicted.

8) The superior must be a model in the fulfillment of his duties. He must give his commands to his subordinates exactly and clearly. He must always demand exact execution of his orders, must scrutinize the execution, and if the occasion arises must punish his subordinates in a disciplinary manner or must reward them.

9) The subordinate is to receive each order from his immediate superior. In case the subordinate has received an order from a higher authority, he must carry this out and simultaneously make a report to his immediate superior.

10) The present regulations are effective for all workers, employees, and engineer-technical personnel of the offices and installations of the River Fleet who are subordinate to the NKRF. The present regulations are likewise effective for administrative, teaching, and service personnel, for the employees of the higher educational institutions, and for the technical educational institutions and courses which are subordinate to the NKRF.

11) The directing and political personnel of the NKRF and of the operative offices of the River Fleet must wear a uniform in the execution of their duties.

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12) Each member of the River Fleet must have the most exact knowledge of the present regulations.

II. Disciplinary Punishments

13) Disciplinary punishments are imposed on employees of the River Fleet for offenses connected with the service, if, according to law, the offenses do not make the guilty person answerable before the regular courts.

14) Disciplinary punishments are:

a) reprimand

b) strong reprimand

c) arrest of up to 20 days together with execution of regular duties

d) arrest of up to 20 days without execution of regular duties and without payment of wages for the time of arrest

e) demotion

15) Only one disciplinary punishment may be imposed for one and the same offense.

16) The disciplinary punishment is to be imposed immediately after the commission of the offense; in any case not later than one month after commission of the offense. Before announcing punishment, the superior must hear an explanation from the guilty person.

17) In imposing punishment, the superior must take into consideration:

a) the gravity of the offense and the damage arising from it,

b) the circumstances under which the offense was committed,

c) the previous conduct of the guilty person.

18) Each superior may impose the punishment of reprimand or strong reprimand on his subordinates.

19) Only superiors who have the right of recruiting personnel may impose demotion.

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20) The following may impose the punishment of arrest:

a) up to 5 days -- ship's captains of the Transport Fleet, commanders of land units, chiefs of docks of the 2nd and 3rd classes, directors of ship repair yards, workshops, and construction sections.

b) up to 10 days -- harbor chiefs and chiefs of main docks and docks of the 1st class, chiefs of technical sections, chiefs of offices, departments, and directorates of the steamship agencies and of the oblast waterways directorates, chiefs of register inspections and of steamship agency inspections, directors of plants, yards, and industrial enterprises which are directly subordinate to the NKRF, and chiefs of higher educational institutions and of technical schools.

c) up to 15 days -- chiefs of the central directorates of the departments of the NKRF, and chiefs of registers.

d) up to 20 days -- chiefs of the pool departments of the NKRF, and chiefs of the steamship agencies and of the oblast waterways directorates.

21) In the absence of leading personnel, their permanent deputies may impose all the above-mentioned disciplinary punishments.

22) The People's Commissar of the River Fleet and his deputies may make use of all disciplinary privileges to their full extent according to the present regulations.

23) Each chief of a higher level may exercise, besides the disciplinary privileges proper to himself, those of chiefs subordinate to him.

24) If it is necessary because of the gravity of the offense to make use of disciplinary punishments which are greater than those proper to the superior concerned, then he must make a report to his immediate superior and suggest the level of punishment. In all other cases, the superior imposes his punishments independently.

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25) Each punishment imposed will be announced in an order and in necessary cases will be read aloud at a meeting of the workers of the office or enterprise concerned or published in the newspapers. All punishments will be communicated to the worker and entered in his records. He must endorse these entries.

26) If a superior does not exercise his disciplinary power in necessary cases, then that fact itself amounts to a direct breach of discipline, that is, to an official lapse.

27) Complaints of workers of the River Fleet concerning incorrect or unlawful exercise of the disciplinary power by their superiors are to be brought to the next higher authorities through official channels. Complaints will not delay the infliction of punishment.

28) The complaint is to be directed in writing, not later than three days after punishment has been pronounced, to a higher authority than the person who imposed the disciplinary punishment.

29) The next higher authority must examine the complaint and render its conclusions within three days after receipt of the complaint. Its conclusions are binding. Further complaints are not permitted. If there is no answer to the complaint in ten days, the accused may lay his complaint before the next following higher authority.

30) If the worker has committed no new offenses in the service within a year, the punishment is considered as not having been imposed. If the worker has behaved well after the imposed punishment, the superior who imposed the punishment may erase it before the year is up.

III. Commendations and Prizes

31) Commendations and prizes will be distributed to those members of the River Fleet who execute their duties in an exemplary manner, exceed the prescribed norms, and handle state property carefully; in addition, to those who develop initiative and show resourcefulness and self-sacrifice in their work.

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Especially rewarded will be those who prevent damages to ships and injuries to ships's furnishings.

32) The following commendations are provided:

a) grateful acknowledgment in an order,

b) monetary prizes

c) .....

d) appointment to a higher service rank,

e) bestowal of a diploma and the medal "Prizewinner of the Socialist Competition of the NKRF."

33) The combination of more than one commendation is permissible.

34) Every superior has the privilege of making grateful acknowledgment in an order. Superiors who exercise the right of personnel recruitment have the privilege of granting a present, of ordering a monetary prize with promotion to a higher service rank. Only the People's Commissar of the River Fleet exercises the privilege of bestowing a medal (as above) and the diploma of the NKRF. In the absence of the superiors concerned, their permanent deputies may announce all the commendations mentioned.

35) Besides the privileges of commendation belonging to him, each higher authority may also exercise thos e of the next lower authority.

36) If, in the opinion of a superior, a subordinate has merited a reward which the superior himself may not bestow, the latter must report this fact to the next higher authority.

37) Each reward is to be published in an order and must be entered in the workbook and records of the worker.

38) In his own province each superior must maintain constant control over discipline and the correct execution of the present regulations.

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report 4/5

Dated: 20 May 1943

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PREFACE

During the Second World War the German Signal Intelligence Control Center of the Staff of the Chief of Army Signal Service (HNW,LNA) issued a series of reports to show the USSR military-economic situation as reflected in Russian internal plain language traffic. These reports appeared at short, irregular intervals, usually six per month, for the period October 1942-March 1943. Eighty-three of these reports have been translated and issued by [redacted] FOIAb3a

It is planned to issue a complete set of translations of the reports beginning with the most recent and working backward, but omitting those already translated by [redacted] The numbering of the items was added by the translator since the Germans did this only in the last eighteen reports, [redacted] inclusive. Since the original material was in Russian, an effort has been made when translating the German to determine the original Russian term wherever possible. This is facilitated by the Russian fondness for abbreviations. In these translations into English the probable meaning of the abbreviation will be given in parenthesis the first time it occurs in each report.

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20 May 1943

The Soviet Union

Military Economic Report 4/5

I. Personnel Situation

(1) The personnel situation has not changed since the last report. The calling up of women is further confirmed through various reports; a message to Kujbyshev indicates that women are being used as sailors in the River Fleet.

(2) As reported in Military-Economic Report 3/5, great importance is attached to the opening of new technical schools. An example is the newly opened technical school of the NKRF-Plant "Uritskij" in Astrakhan.

(3) In April 566 persons were mobilized in Georgia. They were assigned as follows:

Plant 201 (NK for Shipbuilding)	122 men
Cloth Factory in Tiflis	139
Silk spinning Mill in Tiflis	107
Wadding Factory in Tiflis	20
Paper Factory in Tiflis	10
Silk Combine in Kutaisi	66
Cloth Factory in Kutaisi	50
Silk Spinning Mill in Tsulukidze (100 km NE of Batum)	22
Petroleum Depot in Tiflis	30
Total	566 men

(4) Although large-scale drafts are being undertaken, draft exemptions are still permitted. For example, at tractor and combine stations in Rostov/Don Rajon 160 tractor and combine operators were exempt regardless of age. In addition, in Rostov Rajon 140 persons over 45 yrs. of age who were fit for administrative service were also exempt. Members of NKRF enterprises cannot be drafted without the express permission of the Committee for National Defense.

(5) Information was received in a report to the Directorate of the Ordzhonikidze Railway that youth are being drawn into the work program of vital enterprises. As of 1 May, the following number of workers from the class of 1926 had been called up:

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(6) In the enterprises which are directly subordinate to the Ordzhonikidze Railway there are:

Workmen	45
Locksmiths	143
Tinsmiths	7
Electric welders	14
Blasting operators	5
Turners	19
Repairmen	83
Communications technicians	26
Assistant locomotive engineers	19
Switchers	3
Electric apprentices	8
Assistant locomotive engineers (students)	40
Welding apprentices	9
Turner apprentices	6
Boiler maker apprentices	3
Copper smiths	3
Carpenters	3
Master electrician	1
Steward	1
Engineer apprentice	1
Motor vehicle apprentices	5
Coppersmith	1
Electro-mechanic	1
Accountant	1
Signal men	2
Total	489

(7) In the enterprises of Food Trade and Transport of the NK for Transportation using the Ordzhonikidze Railway:

Card-index worker	1
Worker	1
Tractor-driver apprentice	1
Switcher	1
Station attendants	5
Plate-layer	1
Students of Technical School of NK for Transportation	66
Students of the Railroad School (10th classes)	10
Total	86

(8) Besides these 575 persons of the class of 1926, the Ordzhonikidze Railway Directorate is sending still more young men of similar age, destined for other technical assignments.

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(9) In spite of the strained personnel situation in NKRF enterprises, more and more military drills are being carried out. For example, from 23 May to 14 June the Waterways-Oblast' Committee of the NKRF in Blagoveshchensk, Khabarovsk, Krasnoyarsk, Ulan-Ude and Yakutsk have to make suitable preparations for the drills.

2. Food Situation

(10) According to a message transmitted on the radio net of the NK for the River Fleet the average price of 1 kg. of potatoes in Stalingrad Rajon is about 15 rubles. Since this report is concerned only with Stalingrad Rajon, any deductions on the food situation in all of Russia based on this report are considered risky. The following plans could be identified for June and the second quarter:

(11) The Plant Sales in Erivan will deliver the following quantities of vegetable oil:

For the Soap Factory	25 tons
For the Bread Bakeries	5
For the Market Enterprise	25
For other purposes	100
Total	165 tons

(12) In June the Alcohol Industry in Tiflis is to produce alcohol as follows:

Brandy	40,000 liters
Cognac	5,000
Sweet liquors	120,000
Total	165,000 liters

(13) From the 1943 harvest the Georgian Republic is to preserve and dry 285 tons of potatoes and vegetables and 2560 tons of cabbage.

(14) The NK for the Meat and Vegetable Industry will deliver 200 bulls to the Armenian NK for Nonferrous Metals in the second quarter including:

To the Ore Directorate in Alaverdy	100 head
To the Procurement Combine	10
To the Copper Smelting Plant in Alaverdy	50

(15) In order to improve the food situation, the fish catch plans have been raised. Armenian Fish Sales must deliver 50 tons more of fish products in the second quarter than was originally scheduled. Georgian Fish Sales will carry out larger fish deliveries in June.

It is to deliver 300 tons of herring, as follows:

100 tons to the Azerbajdzhan Fish Sales
200 tons to the Georgian Fish Trust

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(16) The following deliveries for military enterprises were identified:

Receipts:

(17) The Supply Division of the Black Sea Fleet:

Quantity	Food	Remarks
1215 tons	Flour	From Grain Procurement, Tiflis, in June
317	Rice	"
30	Butter	"
2.5	Cheese	"

(18) The Chief of the Rear of the Black Sea Fleet:

10 tons	Butter	From Tiflis Grain Procurement in June

(19) The Trade Division of the Navy in Sochi:

Quantity	Food	Consignor	Remarks
5 tons	Meat	From Krasnodar	Supplemental in 2nd quarter
4	Cheese		
5	Fish		
1	Sugar		
8	Vegetable oil		
2	Animal fat	From Tiflis	Supplemental in 2nd quarter
5	Meat		
10	Fish		
2	Animal fat		

(20) The Naval Base in Tuapse:

41 tons	Bacon		From Supply Division of the Black Sea Fleet in Poti, in May
20	Chocolate		
12	Candy		
10	Fresh milk		
22	Choice canned-fish		
10	Canned fat		
8	Pasteurized milk		
2758 head	Young pigs		

(21) The Transcaucasian front:

111 tons	Dried fruit	From Erivan Canning Industry	In May
170	Half-smoked sausage	From Tiflis,	Transcaucasus Meat and Dairy Sales, in May
982	Canned meat		

(22) The North Caucasian front:

595 tons	Milk	From Pyatigorsk	Meat and Dairy Sales
115	Dairy products		(Included in the 595 tons of milk)

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(23) It is especially important that shipments for military requirements be completed without complications.

3. Metal Supply

(24) All conceivable metal reserves are being drawn into the scrap collection program. In this connection, the government has decreed that all unsuitable metal objects as well as all engines, boiler plants, instruments and spare parts no longer fit for use in production are to be delivered for scrap conversion.

(25) Novosibirsk and Irkutsk NKRF have not fulfilled the first quarter plan for the collection and shipment of iron scrap.

(26) As a result of transportation difficulties, a sufficient amount of manganese ore could not be shipped from Chiaturi. The shortage on the April plan amounted to 858 carloads. Because of this, steel production in the Kuznetsk and Magnitogorsk combines was interrupted.

(27) On the other hand, metal products could not be shipped for the same reason. At the copper rolling mill in Tiflis, which produced 25 tons of copper from 1-8 May, the unshipped amount increased to 182 tons.

(28) An increased strain is also to be noted at Metal Supply.

(29) The following separate metal deliveries, requirements, authorizations and shipments were noted/and are presented in the following table:

Steel and Iron
a) Raw materials

1. Scrap and Chips

	Quantity	Material	Plant	Remarks
(30)	20 tons	Scrap iron	Tkvarcheli Coal	Total in April
(31)	25	Iron shavings	Tkvarcheli Coal	On hand in April
(32)	5.15	Scrap iron	Tiflis, Highway Directorate	Delivered in 1st ten days
(33)	9.2	Scrap iron	Tiflis, Highway Directorate	Delivered in 2nd quarter
(34)	7	Scrap iron	Erivan, Highway Directorate	Delivered in January

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2. Ores, raw iron and steel

Requirements:

	Quantity	Material	Plant	
(35)	858 cars	Manganese	Kuznetsk and Magnitogorsk Combines	
(36)	70 tons	Cast iron	Tiflis "Tsentrolit"	

Authorized:

(37)	0.2 tons	Babbitt metal	Kalach/Don, Reconstruction Directorate	

Shipped:

				Remarks
(38)	8398 tons	Ores	Poti, Ore Processing	In April
(39)	81	Steel	From Tiflis, Ferrous Metal Industry	First ten days of May

b) Semi-finished goods

Requirements

(40)	3 tons	Roofing sheet	Tiflis, "Tsentrolit"	For roof repair
(41)	100,000	Rivets	Gorkij, NKRF	

Authorizations

(42)	3.5 tons	Wire	Erivan, "State Planning"	For 2nd quarter
(43)	2 km.	Insulation cable	Erivan, "State Planning"	Presumably for own needs
(44)	20 tons	Profile iron	Sevan, "Sevanstroj"	
(45)	5 tons	Profile iron	Saratov, NKRF	
(46)	2	Roofing sheet	Gorkij, NKRF	

c) Ready Made Goods (Deliveries)

(47)	3600	Iron drums	Arkhangelsk NKRF	From Dzerzhinsk
(48)	155	Saws	Irkutsk, NKRF	In 2nd quarter from Gorkij
(49)	2000 m.	Steel cable	Raznezhe	In 2nd quarter from Gorkij

Nonferrous Metals

Raw Materials

1. Scrap

(50)	0.5 ton	Nonferrous scrap	Tkvarcheli Coal	Collected in April
(51)	1.5	Nonferrous scrap	Tkvarcheli Coal	Balance 1 May

2. Raw metals

(52) Production:

Day	Daily production	Balance	Remarks
30 April	12 tons copper	157 tons	Tiflis Copper-Rolling Mill
3 May	5	162	
4 May	5	167	
5 May	3	170	
6 May	4	174	
7 May	3	177	
8 May	5	182	

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(53) Authorizations:

Quantity	Material	Plant	Remarks
1.1 ton	Tin	Tiflis, Georgian Canning Trust	---
0.7	Pewter for soldering	Tiflis, Georgian Canning Trust	---
0.15	Bronze	Aralsk, NKRF Canning Trust	2nd quarter

(54) Deliveries:

6 tons	Copper	Tiflis Copper Rolling Mill	On 24 April
11	Copper	Tiflis Copper Rolling Mill	On 30 April

4. Oil Supply

(55) As in all economic sectors, a strain is to be noted at Oil Supply. The Tiflis silk spinning mill urgently requires fuel for June for the processing of cocoons. At Ulyanovsk and Krasnoyarsk NKRF there is no petroleum for lighting. December was the last time that petroleum was delivered to households in Ulyanovsk. In Saratov and Omsk the NKRF enterprises cannot distribute fuel for sowing purposes.

The itemized requirements are:

	Quantity	Fuel	Requisition Situation	Remarks
(56)	6 tons	Gasoline	Tiflis, Silk Spinning Mill	---
(57)	300	Gasoline	Tiflis, Tea Industry	In 3rd quarter
(58)	15	Gasoline	Ordzhonikidze Truck-Transport	In May
(59)	8	Gasoline	Ordzhonikidze Railroad Directorate	For bridge building
(60)	0.7	Gasoline	Saratov, NKRF	For sowing
(61)	20	Gasoline	Stalingrad, Military Reconstruction Directorate	In 3rd quarter
(62)	28	Petroleum	Tiflis Tea Industry	In 3rd quarter
(63)	3	Petroleum	Ordzhonikidze	For bridge construction
(64)	8	Petroleum	Tiflis, Silk Spinning Mill	
(65)	6	Petroleum	Stalingrad, Military Reconstruction Directorate	In May
(66)	5357	Mazut	Tiflis Tea Industry	In 3rd quarter
(67)	2119	Oil	Tiflis Tea Industry	In 3rd quarter
(68)	1.5	Viscosin	Tiflis Tea Industry	In 3rd quarter
(69)	10	Ligroin	Ordzhonikidze, Railroad Directorate	---
(70)	3	Avtol	Tiflis, Silk Spinning Mill	---
(71)	2	Avtol	Stalingrad, Military Reconstruction Directorate	In May

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(72) In contrast, there are adequate supplies at other enterprises or plants as, for example, at Uvek NKRF, where 123 tons of mazut were in storage on 8 May, or at the mine in Tiflis.

Turnovers and balances noted:

(73) Batum, NK for Food Industry, consumption of mazut in the first ten days of May 1943:

Arrivals	Consumption	Balance
1 ton	15 tons	4 tons

(74) Tiflis, Mining Construction

Explo ives Balance on 1 May		Oil received for the 1st quarter:		Balance on 1 May
Gasoline	7 tons	Avtol	5 tons	1.2 tons
Petroleum	2.6	Solidol	1	---
Diesel oil	9	Trans-former oil	2	0.8
Motor oil	10	Lubri-cating mazut	5	1.3
		Machine oil	2	1.1

The numerous identified authorizations show the large extent to which industrial branches are to be supplied:

	Quantity	Fuel	Consignee	Remarks
(75)	5 tons	Gasoline	Tiflis, Georgia Oil	In May
(76)	3	Gasoline	Tiflis, Armenian Chemical Industry	In May
(77)	35	Gasoline	Tiflis, Georgia, NK for Agriculture	Supplementary delivery in May
(78)	9	Gasoline	Tiflis Construction Project	In May
(79)	4	Gasoline	Kirovakan, Armenia, Chemical Plant	In May
(80)	6.3	Gasoline	Erivan, Armenia, Light Industry	In May
(81)	1	Gasoline	Erivan, Armenia NK for Cloth Industry	In May
(82)	3	Gasoline	Erivan, NKVD	In May
(83)	4.5	Gasoline	Erivan NK for Armenia Meat and Dairy Industry	In May
(84)	6	Gasoline	Sevan, Sevan Construction	In May
(85)	2	Gasoline	Alaverdy, Copper Plant	In May
(86)	1	Gasoline	Nalchik, NK for Trade	In May

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(87)	0.9	Gasoline	Gorkij, Water Transport Base	In May
(88)	0.8	Gasoline	Gorkij, NKRF	In May
(89)	8	Gasoline	Stalingrad, NKRF	In May for Stalingrad and Astrakhan Oblasti
	1	Gasoline	Astrakhan, NKRF	"
(90)	0.6	Gasoline	Gorodets, NKRF	"
(91)	0.4	Gasoline	Zvenigovo, NKRF	In May
(92)	0.2	Gasoline	Krasnoyarsk Water Transport Base	In May
(93)	0.4	Gasoline	Kirensk, Water Transport Base	In May
(94)	1	Gasoline	Chakalovsk, NKRF	In May
(95)	0.2	Gasoline	Novosibirsk Water Transport Base	In May
(96)	0.2	Gasoline	Ust-Usa Water Transport Base	In May
(97)	5	Oil bitumen	Kristachiti	From Baku
(98)	60	Petroleum	Tiflis, Georgia NK for Agriculture	In May, supplemental
(99)	10	Petroleum	Tiflis, Construction Project	"
(100)	3	Petroleum	Erivan Armenian NK for Cloth Industry	"
(101)	1.8	Petroleum	Sevan, Sevan Construction	"
(102)	1	Petroleum	Erivan NKVD	"
(103)	0.5	Petroleum	Erivan Armenian NK for Meat and Dairy Industry	"
(104)	6.5	Petroleum	Erivan Armenian Light Industry	"
(105)	3	Petroleum	Kirovakan, Armenian Chemical Plant	"
(106)	3	Petroleum	Ochemchiri, Georgian Rubber Sovkhoz	"
(107)	18.5	Petroleum	Gorkij, Water Transport Base	"
(108)	3	Petroleum	Gorkij, NKRF	"
(109)	6	Petroleum	Stalingrad, NKRF	In May for Stalingrad and Astrakhan oblasti
(110)	3	Petroleum	Gorodets, NKRF	"
(111)	3200	Petroleum	Astrakhan , NKRF	In May
(112)	8	Petroleum	Krasnoyarsk Water Transport Base	In May
(113)	5	Petroleum	Kirensk Water Transport Base	In May
(114)	12.5	Petroleum	Novosibirsk Water Transport Base	In May
(115)	5	Petroleum	Chkalovsk, NKRF	In May
(116)	2	Petroleum	Ust-Usa, Water Transport Base	In May
(117)	3	Petroleum	Zvenigovo, NKRF	In May
(118)	950	Mazut	Gorkij, Water Transport Base	In May
(119)	10	Mazut	Gorodets, NKRF	In May
(120)	80	Mazut	Chkalovsk, NKRF	Mazut can be borrowed without established allocation

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(121)	0.5	Ligroin	Erivan, Armenia Light Industry	In May
(122)	0.5	Ligroin	Erivan, Armenia NK for Cloth Industry	In May
(123)	1	Ligroin	Ochemchiri, Georgian Rubber Industry	In May
(124)	1	Ligroin	Stalingrad, NKRF	In May for Stalingrad and Astrakhan Oblasti
(125)	1	Ligroin	Astrakhan NKRF	"
(126)	1	Ligroin	Kirensk, Water Transport Base	In May from Tiflis
(127)	11	Solyarka	Batum, "Beriya" Shoe Factory	In May Oil Supply
(128)	5	Diesel fuel	Tiflis, Georgia Oil	In May - Oil Supply
(129)	70	Diesel fuel	Stalingrad, NKRF	In May for the Stalingrad and Astrakhan Oblasti
(130)	5	Motor oil	Tiflis, Georgia Oil	"
(131)	200	Motor oil	Stalingrad, NKRF	"
(132)	245	Motor oil	Astrakhan, NKRF	"

5. Coal Supply

(133) As a result of the deterioration of the transport situation, the Coal Supply appears to be inadequate in many ways. There is an insufficient quantity at Ulan Ude NKRF where coal is urgently needed. The Georgian Textile Industry also lacks coal. Inasmuch as it received only 183 tons in April, several silk areas are without coal, 700 tons are needed for May. The Georgian Perfume Industry also lacks coal. It has been unable to make any shipments, because there was no coal in Tkvibuli. In May 1000 tons are to be shipped from Tkvarcheli.

(134) The delivery of Tkvarcheli coal appears to be very questionable, since the mining of coal at "Tkvarcheli Coal" has fallen sharply due to the lack of explosives. Only in the month of April 1943 did "Tkvarcheli Coal" fulfill the mining plan established from January 1942 to May 1943. In May 1943 mining declined sharply and threatens to come to a complete halt. Also in Tkvibuli the daily haul has been reduced to 400 tons for similar reasons.

(135) "Tkvarcheli Coal" should produce the following according to the 1943 plan:

1943 yearly plan -	358,000 tons of coal
Daily haul	1,150 tons of coal
Third quarter	93,600 tons of coal
Daily haul	1,185 tons of coal

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(136) On the other hand, Plant "Kirov" in Tiflis, the NK for the Food Industry in Tiflis and the Canning Industry in Sugdidi disposed of sufficient coal, as the statement of its transactions shows:

		Remainder 1 March	Arrival	Consumption	Remainder 1 April
Tiflis	NK for Food Industry	---	50 tons	43 tons	45 tons
Tiflis	Plant "Kirov"	570 tons	152	292	430
Sugdidi,	Canning Industry	---	49	20	29

(137) The Georgian Textile Industry requires 3000 tons of coal for May and for each of the following months.

The following delivery authorizations were noted for May:

	Quantity	Material	Consignee	Consignor
(138)	5400 tons	Coal	Erivan "Sovpren"	Tkvibuli
(139)	1700	Coal	Erivan "Sovpren"	Tkvarcheli
(140)	3000	Coal	Erivan "Sovpren"	Donets
(141)	20	Coal	Tiflis, Card Printing Press	Tkvarcheli
(142)	200	Coal	Tiflis for Meat and Dairy Industry	Tkvarcheli
(143)	200	Coal	Erivan, NK for Meat and Dairy Industry	Tkvibuli
(144)	800	Coal	Aviation Industry, Plant 1	Tkvibuli
(145)	200	Coal	Aviation Industry, Plant 447	Tkvibuli
(146)	3000	Coal	Ararat, Cement Plant	Tkvibuli
(147)	200	Coal	Kazan, Copper Combine	Tkvibuli
(148)	200	Coal	Sudkolimask Alcohol Plant	Donets
(149)	300	Coal	Marinsk, Alcohol Plant	Donets
(150)	400	Coal	Industria Alcohol Plant	Donets
(151)	60	Coal	Rostov Alcohol Plant	Donets
(152)	40	Coal	Kamensk Alcohol Plant	Donets
(153)	30	Coal	Transcaucasus, Cement Plant	Tkvarcheli
(154)	100	Coal	Mcheta, Georgia Match Factory	Tkvibuli
(155)	6000	Coal	Ust-Usa, NKRF	
(156)	1200	Coal	Kujbyshev, NKRF	Karaganda
(157)	1500	Coal	Kujbyshev, NKRF	Donets
(158)	1300	Coal	Kujbyshev, NKRF	Kuznetsk
(159)	1068	Coal	Semipalatinsk, NKRF	Kuznetsk
(160)	1900	Coal	Omsk, NKRF	Kuznetsk
(161)	300	Anthracite	Moscow	Shakhtnaya/Rostov
(162)	650	Coke	Baku, Sovpren	Azerbajdzhan Oil Combine, Kemerovo
(163)	15	Coke	"Kirov" NKRF	"
(164)	30	Coke	Kujbyshev, NKRF	Kemerovo

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(165) In April the Georgian Food Industry received coal for the following enterprises:

Bakeries	1231 tons
Butter factory	48
Brewery	47

(166) The Alcohol Plant in Limansk received 240 tons of Donets Coal in May.

(167) The insufficient mining of coal must be regarded very gravely in view of the effect upon industrial production.

6. Timber Supply

(168) The timber supply also appears to be inadequate due to the strained transportation situation.

(169) The mine in Dzhadzhur (unlocated) had to interrupt its work due to the lack of mine timber. 20 carloads are required. Tkvibuli and Tkvarcheli Coal were to receive 2000 cu. meters of mine timber from the NK in Georgia in April. Actually 1760 cu. m. were delivered. These mines received 300 cu. m. from their own rajons.

(170) For the reconstruction of destroyed railroad lines in liberated areas, a large quantity of timber is needed. Until now it could not be produced. Reconstruction work has been stopped because of this shortage. The Railroad Directorate of the Voroshilov Railroad Line in Rostov urgently requires 1000 cu. m. of round timber and 500 cu. m. of sawn timber.

(171) With the beginning of the floating period, individual enterprises were informed of their timber allotments. Accordingly, they are to receive:

	Quantity	Material	Consignee	Consignor	Remarks
(172)	3180 cu. m.	Timber	Black Sea Fleet	To be cut by shipper	For 1943
(173)	4000	Sawn timber	"	Georgia/NK for Timber	For 1943
(174)	1500	Round timber	"	Georgia/NK for Timber	For 1943
(175)	5000	Round timber	"	Abkhaz Industry	For 1943
(176)	4500	Round timber	Tiflis, Plant of the NK for Shipbuilding Industry	Georgia NK for Timber	For 1943
(177)	625	Sawn timber	Tiflis, Film Industry ---		For 2nd quarter
(178)	20	Round timber	Tiflis, Film Industry ---		"
(179)	25	Veneer	Tiflis, Film Industry ---		"
(180)	7000	Timber	Upper Volga Steamship Agency	C.D. for Timber Supply in Gorkij	

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(181)	9000	Timber	Middle Volga Steamship Agency	Kujbyshev	
(182)	2000	Timber	Oblast' Waterways Directorate	Kujbyshev	
(183)	2500	Timber	Oblast' Waterways Directorate	Gorkij	
(184)	5000	Timber	Directorate of Moscow-Oka Steamship Agency	Gorkij	
(185)	2500	Timber	Moscow-Oka Waterways Directorate	Gorkij	
(186)	12000	Timber	Molotov, NKRF for Kama Steam-s hip Agency	C.D. for Timber Sales	
(187)	83000	Timber	Kama-Steamship Agency	Molotov	
(188)	10000	Timber	Kama-Steamship Agency, Oblast' Waterways Di-r ectorate	C.D. for Timber Sales	
(189)	35000	Timber	Vyatka Steamship Agency	Kirov, C.D. for Timber Sales	
(190)	27000	Timber	Lena Steamship Agency	Yakutsk, C.D. for Timber Sales	
(191)	4000	Timber	Lena-Steamship Agency, Oblast' Waterways Direc-torate	Yakutsk, C.D. for Timber Sales	
(192)	10262	Shipbuild-ing timber	Borovaya Shipyard	Erivan NK for Timber Sales	In 2nd quar-ter
(193)	15000	Timber	"Sevanstroj"	Erivan, NK for Timber Sales	In 2nd quar-ter
(194)	3000	Timber	Directorate for Roads and High-ways of NKVD	Erivan, NK for Timber Sales	In 2nd quar-ter

(195) It remains to be seen, how successful the floating will be, since there is a labor shortage for this purpose.

(196) The Tiflis Timber Industry shipped the following quantities of mining timber:

13 cars to Georgian Mine Construction
46 cars to Tkvarcheli Coal Mine Construction
52 cars to Tkvibuli Coal Mine Construction

7. Production

(197) The Russians are attempting to increase their production not only through newly constructed industries (cf. Military Economic Reports 2/5 and 3/5), but also by doubling the output of plants already in existence. The following table concerning the fuel consumption of the plant "Tsentrolit" in Tiflis, whose fuel consumption was several times greater during

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the third quarter of 1943 than during the same period of 1942, offers an example:

	Consumption for third quarter, 1942	Consumption for third quarter, 1943
Coke for casting	61 tons	300 tons
Coal	296	360
Thermoanthracite	16	120
Mazut	24	240
Firewood	8 cbm.	90 cbm.
Gasoline	2.88 tons	9 tons
Petroleum	1.423 tons	3

(198) Expansions were carried out at several enterprises; for example, in Zestafoni, where the Iron Plant requires 50 tons of cement in May in order to carry out the expansion program.

(199) The problem of supplying industry promptly with the necessary materials is becoming increasingly difficult. The tractor repair stations in Tiflis report that the overhauling of combines is difficult due to the lack of spare parts. The shortage is so severe that an air shipment of combine belts is required.

(200) The Spinning Combine in Tiflis has not been able to produce anything since 1 April due to the lack of needles. Needles are to be shipped by air. Likewise, Armenia Light Industry Supply urgently needs 300,000 knitting needles, which should be shipped by air. The impression is that the above noted supply difficulties have arisen from the strained transportation situation.

(201) Several ship construction projects were noted for the second quarter and the entire year of 1943:

Enterprise	Type of Ship	Number	Tonnage	Remarks
Shipyard in Cherdyn	Coal transport barges	3		1943
Shipyard in Cherdyn	Grain barges	3		1943
Shipyard Novopechorsk	Barges	6	each 150 tons	1943
	Barges	6	each 300 tons	1943
NKRF-Tyumen	Steamers	3	---	In May
NKRF-Omsk	Barges	1	500	2nd quarter
	Flatboats	4	50	2nd quarter
	Other vessels	20	100	2nd quarter
NKRF-Krasnoyarsk	Barges	2	500	2nd quarter
	Flatboats	9	100	2nd quarter
NKRF-Ulan Ude	Steam-tugs	2	---	2nd quarter
NKRF-Yakutsk	Barges	1	600	2nd quarter
	Barges	2	500	2nd quarter

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8. Transport Situation

(202) After the declaration of a state of siege on the railroads, the same measure was also introduced for the NK for the River Fleet on 10 May 1943. The text of the decree was as follows:

"To Oil Enterprises of the NKRF, to Party Organs of the NKRF, to Chief of the Political Divisions of the Oblast' Directorates of the Steamship Agency, to Party Organizations of the Steamship Agency, to Directors and Secretaries of the Party Organizations of Plants and Wharves.

On 10 May the state of siege at the River Fleet-Transport Organizations was decreed by a government order. This decree is significant insofar as sound discipline within the labor force of River Fleet-Transports is concerned. Arrange for meetings on all ships, and at all moorings, plants, sectors and offices to explain the decree. Explain in detail the oral and press propaganda so that each sailor will understand his duties as presented by the decree. Daily propaganda work on questions of this decree must be the main task of Party-political work of the political division of top Party organizations. Control any contradictory execution of the decree. Inform the Political Directorate of this work."

Party Secretary of the NKRF
BAEV

(203) In order to obtain closer cooperation from NKRF personnel on a voluntary basis as well, the government decreed that as of 1 May incomes are to be raised and a new system of bonus payments is to be put into effect, for employees of NKRF. For each voyage made on schedule, the managing personnel of the tug boat are to receive a bonus of 50% of the contents and the rest of the crew as well as those aboard ships under tow are to receive a bonus of 30% of the contents. For each percentage point that the planned duration of the voyage is decreased, the entire crew is to be paid a bonus of 3% of the contents. The managing personnel of passenger ships and freighters are to receive 40% and the rest of the crew 30% of the monthly capacity for fulfillment of the monthly plan. For overfulfillment of the monthly plan, the entire crew is to receive an additional bonus of 3% for each percentage point of above-plan fulfillment. To personnel of enterprises in ports and at moorings a bonus of up to

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30% of the monthly income is to be guaranteed for prompt and accurate execution of the decrees. For the crews of oil ships, freighters and rafts, an additional supply of food has been stipulated above the fixed ration norms. These are as follows:

(204) Crews of oil ships receive, in addition, for every 24 hours underway, 400 grams of bread, 100 grams of meat, 20 grams of sugar and 20 grams of tobacco. Crews of freighters and rafts receive 200 grams of bread, 75 grams of meat, 15 grams of sugar and 15 grams of tobacco.

The following requirements and authorizations of cars were identified for May and June:

(205) The Chief Directorate for Construction Supply in Tiflis requires 67 cars for May in order to fulfill the shipping plan for cement to electrical plants of the Ferrous Metal Industry. The shipment to Construction #165 is not possible before the fulfillment of the shipment to the electrical plants.

(206) For May Sumgait is to receive from the NK for Transportation 50 cars allotted for the shipment of boxes to Plant #610.

(207) The NK for Transportation allotted 18 cars in June to the NK for Health in Tbilisi, including 14 cars to the Pharmaceutical-Chemical Industry for the Transcaucasus Railroad, and 4 cars for the Medicine Trust for the Ordzhonikidze Railroad.

(208) Georgian Tea Sales in Tiflis is to receive 320 cars in June, including:

70 for Vladivostok
5 for Ufa
45 for Semarkand
50 for Moscow

(209) The Tiflis Meat and Dairy Sales is to receive 245 cars in June for cattle transport. Destination Baku.

(210) Erivan, Timber Industry, reports the cars assigned for June on the Transcaucasus Railroad and their distributions:

For the NK of the Aviation Industry	20 cars
For Internal Trade of Armenia	102 cars

(211) The Erivan Highway Directorate reports requirements of rolling stock in June:

Cement shipments from Dayuala (?) (unlocated) to:

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Erivan	40 cars	
Kafan	3	
Kirovakan	2	
Akstafa	3	
Kaloyerem	2	(Kaloyerem? unlocated)

km.

Other shipments from Kamarlyn (32 / SSE of Erivan) to:

Erivan	200 cars

Shipments of timber from Shagali (Kirovakan Rajon) to:

Erivan	20 cars

Shipments of gravel from Airuma (Alaverdy Rajon) to:

Amaly	40 cars
Leninakan	40 cars

Shipments of food from Erivan to:

Akstafa	1 car (Akstaja 80 km. SE of Tiflis)
Kirovakan	1 car
Leninakan	1
Kalageran	33 cars (Kalageran, Kirovakan Rajon)

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report 3/5

Dated: 14 May 1943

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PREFACE

During the Second World War the German Signal Intelligence Control Center of the Staff of the Chief of Army Signal Service (HNW,LNA) issued a series of reports to show the USSR military-economic situation as reflected in Russian internal plain language traffic. These reports appeared at short, irregular intervals, usually six per month, for the period October 1942-March 1943. Eighty-three of these reports have been translated and issued by [redacted] FOIAb3a FOIAb3a

It is planned to issue a complete set of translations of the reports beginning with the most recent and working backward, but omitting those already translated by [redacted] The numbering of the items was added by the translator since the Germans did this only in the last eighteen reports, [redacted] inclusive. Since the original material was in Russian, an effort has been made when translating the German to determine the original Russian term wherever possible. This is facilitated by the Russian fondness for abbreviations. In these translations into English the probable meaning of the abbreviation will be given in parenthesis the first time it occurs in each report. FOIAb3a FOIAb3a

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14 May 1943

The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report 3/5

(Based on domestic radio traffic)

Individual Messages

1.) Personnel Situation
(NK for River Fleet)

(1) In spite of the evidently strained personnel situation, students from trade schools could be assigned to individual offices and steamship lines within the NKRF. Thus there were received by:

The Lower Volga Steamship Agency:

10 ship's enginemen
20 helmsmen
10 motor mechanics

Krasnoyarsk:

50 ship's machinists
50 ship's enginemen
24 helmsmen

Krasnoyarsk, Oblast' Waterways Directorate:

19 ship's machinists
15 ship's enginemen
20 helmsmen

Ulan-Ude:

9 ship's mechanics
8 ship's enginemen
2 carpenters

Omsk:

19 ship's pilots

(2) The newly recruited people are receiving good food and an advance of 300 rubles which must be paid back in six monthly installments.

(3) The number of trade schools is likely to be increased for a further guarantee of new blood in the skilled labor force. Thus the opening of a new school could be confirmed in Semipalatinsk.

In addition, the following messages on personnel assignments and mobilizations could be noted:

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(4) Vladimirovka is receiving:

for dock work:	10 carpenters	from Arkul
	10 caulkers	from Arkul
	10 carpenters	from Kujbyshev
	10 caulkers	from Kujbyshev
for repair work:	13 ship's carpenters from the shipyards in Raznezh'e and Gorodets	
	7 caulkers from the shipyard in Sokolskoe	

(5) Up to 2 May, 103 persons arrived in Cherdyn for an addition to the timber floating force.

(6) 700 mobilized and 1500 other workers have been allocated to the Timber-Felling Combine in Tomsk for the period from 1 July to the end of the navigation period.

(7) Furthermore, women are also being called up for work. The office for Military Control in Krasnoyarsk is training women as automobile drivers for its own needs as a substitute for the men who have been called up.

(8) There are great difficulties with respect to apprentice divers in spite of the fact that, as already reported, women are being drawn into this vocation. Thus, for example, Gorkij can not organize any courses in diving for the tim e being because of lack of suitable people.

(9) The personnel situation at the NKRF office in Molotov is likewise unsatisfactory, for as of 1 May the office had only 2770 persons at its disposal, while 2929 person s were needed.

As has already been reported in Military-Economic Report 2/5, the lack of personnel is partly to be traced to poor organization. This is confirmed by the following messages:

(10) Up to 1 May, Gorkij received only 45 mobilized persons instead of the planned 60.

(11) Molotov unsatisfactorily carried out the mobilization for the reconstruction of the fleet. As of 1 May, only 30 person s were secured instead of the planned 460.

(12) Ilijsk mobilized only 83 person s as longshoremen instead of 250.

(13) From a message to Ust'-Usa it appears that cases of wilful abandonment of the work area are to be noted.

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(14) The following social measures merit attention: According to government decree, the NKRF offices are obliged to accept students from children's homes of the NK for Culture and Information as well as from the local directorates of NKVD worker colonies and to employ them according to their training and to guarantee their further training.

2.) Food Situation

(15) A thorough survey of the capacity of the Georgian Food and Luxury Industry allows the following production plan for May, which was approved by the Georgian Council of Ministers:

Bakery goods	14000	tons
Macaroni	800	
Confectionery goods	330	
Oil	140	
Tobacco	500	
Natural tea	350	
Pressed tea	750	
Wine	85000	decaliters
Mineral water	8000	
Alcohol	13000	
Vodka	10000	
Beer	142000	
Alcohol-free drinks	75000	
Preserves	8000	boxes
Cigarettes	35000000	pieces

(16) The extent of the tea harvest may be seen from the following procurement plans for tea leaves:

for May	3604 tons of tea leaves
for June	2625 tons of tea leaves
for July	3673 tons of tea leaves
for August	3637 tons of tea leaves
for September	1710 tons of tea leaves

(17) In the month of May an output of 600 tons of soya flour is planned for the milling combine in Erivan.

(18) Great efforts are being made in the sphere of stock-farming. Thus in Krasnovodsk the number of hogs was doubled. In April, however, because of lack of fodder, losses as a result of exhaustion were to be noted.

(19) Tiflis, NK for Vegetable Fats and Oils, delivered the following quantities of vegetable oil in April:

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to NK for Coal	2.7 tons
Commissaries	3.7
Naval commissaries	3.0
Special trade departments	2.4
Trade-union association	1.0
NK for Aviation Industry	3.1
Intourist	0.1
Elektronets	0.8
NK for Munitions	0.3
NK for Chemical Industry	0.2
NK for Workbench Construction	0.2
NK for Defense of the Land	0.4
NK for Transtorgpit (?)	8.7
NK for Merchant Shipping	1.9
NK for Textiles	0.8
NK for Light Industry	0.4
NK for Food Industry	0.2
Film enterprises	0.3
Food Supply for Rare Metal Workin g	0.2
Food Supply for Goldsmithing	0.3
NK for Shipbuilding Industry	0.9
NK for Communications	9.5
TOTAL FOR THE MARKET	41.1

(20) On 26 April the Tiflis Milling Combine delivered to:

Milling Combine in Navtlug	2438 tons of barley
	832 tons of millet
Milling Combine in Poti	1374 tons of barley
TOTAL	4644 tons

On hand at milling combine in Navtlug	780 tons of barley
On hand at milling combine in Poti	1630 tons of barley
On hand at the local industry mill	14 tons of barley

(21) Erivan. Armenian NK for the Food Industry, received 575 tons of barley on 1 May.

(22) There were authorized for the second quarter:

For Tiflis, Highway Directorate:	1.0 ton candy
For Tobacco Factory in Tiflis:	4.1 tons meat products
	3.9 tons fish
	0.6 tons butter
	1.1 ton vegetable oil
	0.4 ton sugar
	1.2 ton candy
For canning plant in Kutaisi:	3.1 tons meat products
	2.1 tons fish
	0.5 ton butter
	0.9 ton vegetable oil
	0.3 ton sugar
	0.9 ton can dy

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For canning plant in Gori:

2.4 tons meat products
2.2 tons fish
0.4 ton butter
0.7 ton vegetable oil
0.2 ton sugar

(23) The North Osetian NK for Trade required 160 tons of groats monthly for the second quarter and 40 tons of assorted flour for May.

(24) Very great attention is being paid to the reconstruction of agriculture in the liberated oblasti; personnel and implements according to the following list have been sent to the following places:

Stavropol' Rajon

36 motor vehicles, 24 tractors and the following labor troops: 14 farmers, 22 mechanics 4 bookkeepers, 1 zoological technician, 20 tractor drivers, threshing-machine driver.

Krasnodar Rajon

46 farmers, 30 mechanics, 30 bookkeepers, 14 tractor drivers, 1 foreman.

Kabardino-Balkar

2 veterinarians, 6 tractor drivers, 1 foreman

(25) Also seed grain in the amount of 300 tons of wheat, 50 tons of oats, and 50 tons of millet were placed at the disposal of the collective farms in Kalach Rajon.

(26) Significant for the agricultural situation in Russia is the report that the Georgian collective farms owe the following quantities of grain to the Grain Procurement in Tiflis, according to an inventory of 1 March:

Corn grain	4227.7 tons
Beans	3.5
Sunflowers	4.7
Soya beans	0.9

The debt is to be repaid from the 1943 harvest.

(27) Reports on the fish catch present a favorable picture. Difficulties arise whose causes do not lie in poor yields but are to be traced to the unsatisfactory transport situation or other deficiencies. For example, 1000 tons of loose, salted Crimean anchovies have accumulated in Sukhumi. The local Fish Sales urgently requires the shipment of packing material from the Georgian Chief Directorate for Fish Sales.

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(28) Very significant for the fast tempo of reconstruction in Russia is the fact that the Fish Combine in Azov can send immediately 10 carloads of fresh frozen whitefish and 1 carload of caviar to Moscow. Astrakhan seems to be an important fishing center. Thus Astrakhan NKRF is delivering 50 tons of fish to Kujbyshev, 110 tons to Molotov, 15 tons to Ufa, and 125 tons to Gorkij.

(29) Astrakhan, "Volga Tanker", requires 800 tons of salt for processing larger quantities of fish.

(30) The NKRF longshoremen in Stalingrad, Kamyshin, Krasnoarmejsk, and Astrakhan are receiving the following special allotments upon fulfillment of the work norms, without detaching ration coupons, per person per day:

70 grams of meat or fish
10 grams of fat
100 grams of groats
50 grams of macaroni

These allotments come from the NKRF's own supplies.

3.) Metal Supply

(31) Scrap collections seem to be taking a satisfactory course. Procurements beyond shipments were reported. This is apparently connected with the transport situation, for the copper rolling mill in Tiflis could not undertake any shipments in the first five days of May, according to an agreement with the Transcaucasus Railroad.

(32) With a production of 45 tons and a personnel of 38, this copper rolling mill had in April total costs of 144000 rubles and sales of 337000 rubles, which means a profit of 134% of total costs.

(33) Also Ordzhonikidze reports that 15 tons of brass remain unloaded at the Ogni railroad station. However, almost 90% of the shipments, 143 tons of brass, could be transported in April.

(34) Numerous authorizations could be confirmed for NKRF enterprises.

(35) It appears that metal production is at a satisfactory level.

(36) There is a warehouse for loot in Sal'sk. Captured metal goods are apparently collected in it. Thus it is reported that 40 tons of wire are to be found there.

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Steel and Iron

a) Raw Materials

1.) Scrap and chips

(37) The following quantities were shipped:

Quantity	Plant	Remarks
8.8 tons	Gorkij, NKRF	Up to 1 May (an additional 8 tons are ready)
11.0	Tiflis, NK for Meat and Dairy Sales	1st quarter (an additional 4 tons are ready)
3.0	"	In April
4.0	Tiflis, Canning Industry	For 2nd quarter

(38) The following quantities are to be received:

Quantity	Plant	Remarks
1350 tons	Gorkij, NKRF Plant "Teplokhod"	In 2nd quarter
17	Kujbyshev, NKRF Plant "Margulej"	In 2nd quarter
102	"	In 2nd quarter
20	Molotov, NKRF	In 2nd quarter
17	Pavlodar, NKRF	In 2nd quarter
34	Chkalovsk, NKRF	In 2nd quarter, from Gorkij
33	Gorkij, NKRF	In 2nd quarter
5	Technical Dept. of the Black Sea Fleet	In 2nd quarter

(39) There were received:

Quantity	Plant	Remarks
17 tons	Ulan-Ude, NKRF	In 1st quarter

2.) Pig iron and steel

(40) Required were:

Quantity	Material	Plant
5 tons	Ferrosilicon	Kujbyshev, NKRF

(41) Authorized were:

Quantity	Material	Plant	Remarks
40 tons	Cast Iron	Kujbyshev, NKRF	2nd quarter, for ship repair
130	Cast Iron	Kujbyshev, NKRF	From Vol'sk
34	Cast Iron	Molotov, NKRF	In June from Novotagil'sk
100	Cast Iron	Kotlas, NKRF	From Ust'-Usa
3	Steel, alloyed	Astrakhan, "Volga Tanker"	From Stalingrad

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b) Semi-Finished Products

(42) Required:

Quantity	Material	Plant	Remarks
200 tons	Tinplate	Molotov, NKRF	---
30	Tinplate	Krasnoyarsk, NKRF	---
8	Bolts	Gorkij, NKRF	---
2	Rivets	Gorkij, NKRF	---
4	Nails	Gorkij, NK RF	---
2	Wire	Gorkij, NKRF	---

(43) Authorized:

Quantity	Material	Plant	Remarks
110 tons	Mine rails	Kisel', Mine Railroad	From Novosibirsk
20	Roofing sheet	Upper Volga Steamship Agency	From Molotov
4.5	Bolts	Molotov, NKRF	---
6	Nails	Stalingrad, NKRF	From Gorkij
16	Wire	Molotov, NKRF	From a plant in Beloretsk

(44) Received:

Quantity	Material	Plant	Remarks
21 tons	Section Iron	Ulan-Ude	In 1st quarter
1	Nails	Ulan-Ude	In 1st quarter

4.) Oil Supply

(45) In April, 103 tons of oil were required in Makhachkala.

(46) There is a lack of fuel in agriculture. As a result there are numerous requisitions. In Kujbyshev, NKRF, field cultivation cannot be carried out for lack of fuel. The NK for Trade in North Osetia requires 78 tons of fuel for similar purposes; Krasnoyarsk, NKRF requires 15 tons; and the Georgian NK for Textiles in Tiflis requires 16 tons. There have been requisitions from the following places during the period of this report:

	Quantity	Fuel	Requisitioning Point	Remarks
(47)	60 tons	Gasoline	Tiflis, Highways Directorate	For May
(48)	2 tons	Gasoline	Tiflis, NK for Textiles	For field cultivation
(49)	10 tons	Gasoline	Ordzhonikidze, NK for Trade, North Osetia	"
(50)	10 tons	Gasoline	Ordzhonikidze, NK for North Osetia	---

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	Quantity	Fuel	Requisitioning Point	Remarks
(51)	5 tons	Gasoline	Ordzhonikidze	---
(52)	9 tons	Gasoline	Erivan, NK for Light Industry	For May
(53)	0.5	Gasoline	Erivan, NK for Silk Industry	For May
(54)	10	Oil	Gorkij, NKRF	For May
(55)	2	Oil	Ulan-Ude, NKRF	---
(56)	60	Oil Bitumen	Kazan', Flax Plant	For 2nd quarter
(57)	52	Petroleum	Gorkij, NKRF	For May
(58)	68	Petroleum	Ordzhonikidze, NK for Trade with North Osetia	For field cultivation
(59)	15	Petroleum	Krasnoyarsk, NKRF	For field cultivation
(60)	0.5	Petroleum	Ulan-Ude, NKRF	For field cultivation
(61)	4 tons	Petroleum	Erivan, NK for Light Industry	For May
(62)	10 tons	Petroleum	Tiflis, NK for Textiles	For field cultivation
(63)	4	Petroleum	Ordzhonikidze	---
(64)	0.25	Petroleum	Erivan, NK for Silk Industry	For May
(65)	550	Mazut	Erivan, NK for Light Industry	For May
(66)	22	Ligroin	Gorkij, NKRF	For May
(67)	4	Ligroin	Tiflis, NK for Textiles	For field cultivation
(68)	4	Ligroin	Erivan, NK for Light Industry	---
(69)	10	Ligroin	Ordzhonikidze, NK for North Osetia	---
(70)	10	Lubricating oil	Ordzhonikidze, Canning Industry	---
(71)	8	Lubricating oil	Erivan, NK for Light Industry	For May

(72) From a message to Stalingrad and Astrakhan NKRF it is to be understood that the May allotments may be made only at the level of 20% of the April allotments. This reduction was undertaken either in order to relieve the transport situation or as a result of increased military demands. A message to Novosibirsk, NKRF, according to which steam tugs with water tube boilers are to be converted to peat combustion, is perhaps connected with these difficulties. On the other hand, there are contradictory communications to Molotov, NKRF, and to other NKRF offices, that various ships are to be reconverted to the combustion of liquid fuels, with retention of the installation for the use of solid fuels. Apparently these decisions depend upon the conditions of transport for the different fuels in the individual oblasti.

The following delivery authorizations were noted:

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	Quantity	Fuel	Requisitioning Point	Remarks
(73)	900 tons	Gasoline	Tabriz	From Batumi Oil Export in May
(74)	3 tons	Gasoline	Plant "Plamya"	From Tiflis Oil Supply
(75)	2	Gasoline	Kislovodsk Electrical Plant	Stavropol' Oil Supply
(76)	4	Gasoline	Essentuki Sovkhoz Combine "Karl Marx"	Stavropol' Oil Supply
(77)	3	Gasoline	Kujbyshev NKRF	In May
(78)	3	Gasoline	Ural'sk NKRF	In May
(79)	20	Petroleum	Essentuki Sovkhoz Combine "Karl Marx"	---
(80)	15	Petroleum	Pyatigorsk, USSR Sovkhoz Transport	In May
(81)	6	Petroleum	Kujbyshev NKRF	In May
(82)	1	Petroleum	Kislovodsk Electrical Plant	---
(83)	7	Petroleum	Ural'sk NKRF	In May
(84)	1000	Diesel Fuel	Kamust'e NKRF	From Chistopol'
(85)	70	Diesel Fuel	Kujbyshev, NKRF	In May
(86)	2000	Mazut	Ufa NKRF	For Belaya Steamship Agency
(87)	14000	Mazut	Kujbyshev NKRF	In May
(88)	540	Motor Oil	Kujbyshev NKRF	In May
(89)	1	Ligroin	Kujbyshev NKRF	In May
(90)	1	Ligroin	Ural'sk NKRF	In May
(91)	1 carload	Oil Bitumen	Chistopol' Ship Repair Yard	From Ufa Refinery

(92) It is worth noting that gasoline is being exported to Iran. A shipment of 900 tons of gasoline went from Batumi to Tabriz.

(93) The steamship lines do not yet seem to be sufficiently supplied with fuel, for the water transport bases at Saratov and Stalingrad were without fuel.

(94) It appears from messages that Rostov Oblast' is receiving considerable fuel.

Deliveries

	Quantity	Fuel	Consignee	Remarks
(95)	168 tank cars	Oil	Rostov	On 14 April from Armavir
(96)	11	Oil	Rostov	On 1 May from Armavir
(97)	12	Oil	Rostov	On 2 May
(98)	483	Oil	Rostov	In April from Makhachkala
(99)	100	Oil	Rostov	On 1 May from Makhachkala
(100)	800 tons	Petroleum	Rostov Oblast'	From Rostov Oil Supply up to 25 April
(101)	180	Ligroin	Rostov Oblast'	"
(102)	60	Avtol	Rostov Oblast'	"

(103) Inventory and turnover messages show in most cases a greater amount used than received, so that inventories are cut down.

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Turnover and Inventories

(104) Tiflis, Georgian Grain Procurement, turnover for 1-15 April:

	On Hand 1 April	Received	Used	On Hand 16 April
Gasoline	1.4 tons	4.3 tons	5.7 tons	---
Petroleum	0.23	3.0	1.8	1.43 tons
Mazut	1.4	9.0	4.9	5.5

(105) Tiflis, Tea Sales (?), fuel turnover in April (?):

	Received	Used	On Hand
Gasoline	22.5 tons	25.9 tons	11.3 tons
Petroleum	30.0	24.1	37.3
Oil /Naphta/	16.1	21.0	3.9
Mazut	29.6	31.4	8.4
Ligroin	1.6	0.5	3.4
Oil	3.6	4.8	2.5

(106) Poti, "Tsentrolit", fuel turnover 1-5 May:

	Received	Used	On Hand
Gasoline	---	0.285 ton	1.315 ton
Petroleum	1.0 ton	---	1.0
Mazut	---	6.0 tons	28.0 tons

(107) Tiflis, Fat Sales, had a stock of 25 tons of mixed fats on 1 May.

5.) Production and Construction

(108) The mention, already contained in Military-Economic Report 2/5, of the build-up of Soviet Russian production must once more be especially emphasized. Thus in Erivan, for the build-up of the oil industry, 700 tons of cement for May and 210 carloads of cement for the whole quarter are being authorized, the equivalent of 4500 to 6000 tons of cement. Likewise a large construction project is being finished in Sevan (on Lake Sevan, 55 kilometers northeast of Erivan), for which in May, in addition to 800 tons of cement which are to be brought in by the project's own means of transportation, 32 carloads of cement were authorized to be delivered by the Transcaucasus Bureau of the Chief Directorate of Construction Materials Sales.

(109) Construction work in the liberated oblasti is being carried out with remarkable energy and tenacity. Thus in Rostov there are being built

the plant "Krasnyj Aksaj"
an ironware plant
a flax plant
a plant for agricultural machinery

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(110) It appears as though the Russians are not concerned about a second loss of Rostov/Don, as is shown by the following message from the radio network of the NKRF:

"A technical school for the River Fleet is bein g established in Rostov/Don. Its organization must be fully completed by 1 October 194/3?/."

(111) Newly identified plants:

Plant "Iskra" in Borovsk, Molotov Rajon, producing electric motors.

Canning factories in Sukhumi, Sugdidi, and Gurdzhani.

Ship repair yard No. 638 in St alingrad.

Plant No. 639 in Omsk.

Machine and tractor shops in Oktember, making repairs on tractors for the Red Army.

6.) Transport Situation

(112) The transport situation develops ever more unsatisfactorily. In Erivan during April the following shipments could not be made for lack of rollin g stock:

50 carloads of flour
8 carloads of sacks
36 carloads of wheat
16 carloads of rice
1 carload of oats
1 carload of linseed

(113) An untenable situation has arisen for the chemical combine in Kirovakan. The Transcaucasus Railroad is to furnish 10 cars daily for the shipment of chemical products which are destined for the armaments industry, particularly for the aviation and tank industries. The supply of freight cars is extremely irregular and sometimes does not take place for days at a time. The plant "Generator" in Tiflis has not been able to ship caustic soda for a week. Likewise in Tiflis 200 tons of laurel await shipment.

(114) The unsatisfactory transport situation is to be traced not only to the lack of rolling stock, but also to the defective outfitting of the right-of-way with signals, tracks, etc. Thus, for example, Ordzhonikidze reports that 1000 signal lamps are missin g, so that the safety and speedy dispatching of traffic are greatly prejudiced. Repair of bridges on the Ordzhonikidze Railroad is not proceeding fast enough, because bridge-building materials are lacking.

(115) The following could be identified as freight car requisitions for the months of May, June, and July:

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Tiflis			
30 cars	Plant "Kirov"	Machine Parts	July
30 cars	Plant "Kirov"	Tools	July
Erivan			
22 cars	Plant "Prom-tekhnika"	Cement	May
122 cars	Timber Industry		June
Kujbyshev			
2 cars	NK for Light Industry	Footwear	June

(116) The following extract from a message provides information about the burden of the Ordzhonikidze Railroad:

"As of 1800 hours on 3 May 1943: In all there are 10366 loaded freight cars on hand, of which 2626 cars, equalling 237 transports, are loaded with supply freight and 1902 cars, equalling 57 military transports, are loaded with operative freight."

(117) The transport situation is developing unsatisfactorily not only on the railroads, but also on the waterways. Some of the NKRF offices (for example, in Semipalatinsk) could not fulfill their April transport plans. Novosibirsk NKRF has to carry out a water transport of 49200 tons in June on the order of the NK for the Timber Industry in Moscow.

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report 2/5

Dated: 10 May 1943

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PREFACE

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10 May 1943

The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report 2/5

(Based on domestic radio traffic)

Individual Messages

1.) Personnel Situation

(1) Difficulties continue to grow. The personnel situation is so strained that a thirteen-hour day was introduced at a Erivan building site of the NK for the Rubber Industry (Compare report of December 1942 concerning the NK for the River Fleet, S. 1, with regard to the introduction of an eleven-hour day). The situation is also significant at Plant No. 4 of the Timber Supply Trust of the Artillery in Novosibirsk which has made available only 44 per cent of the required labor force. Consequently, the deliveries of special packing for munitions to Combine 179 and to Plants 65, 556, and 677 cannot be carried out. The plant still requires a minimum of 2, 000 workers.

(2) The situation is still so critical in many oblasti that, for example, in Kolpashev (362 kilometers north northwest of Novosibirsk) 820 persons, who are urgently needed for fishing, can only be made available from among the youth, the aged, and second and third degree invalids.

(3) Likewise, workers are urgently needed at the Dock "Karl Marx" in Gorkij.

(4) The number of days off has been shortened and work has even been performed on high holidays in many enterprises because of difficulties.

(5) According to a decree, the first and second of May are to be considered as work days in the timber camps of the NKRF.

(6) Although the first and second of May are holidays, the work on ships is being carried out uninterruptedly in the harbors and landing places.

(7) The unfavorable personnel situation might also be traced in part to faulty organization. For example, the Employment Bureau in Barnaul was to mobilize 3, 920 persons in the first quarter. However, only 389 persons were picked up because of poor organization.

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(8) The social measures also leave much to be desired. According to a message to Yakutsk, the families of the soldiers at the front who are active in the River Fleet require additional assistance. However, any special authorizations for this purpose are not scheduled.

2.) Food Situation

(9) In May larger transports of bread grain are being carried out to Moscow via water. The following is being delivered:

Gorkij	5,121 tons
Kujbyshev	35,450 tons
Molotov	15,417 tons

(10) For May the following allotments to individual oblast' trade divisions were authorized:

	Flour	Groats	Rice	Macaroni
Krasnoyarsk	12,600 tons	85 tons	15 tons	375 tons
Irkutsk	9,000	40	5	400
Ulan Ude	3,500	75	5	100
Yakutsk	3,201	215	--	20
Chita	7,900	185	5	400
Khabarovsk	13,700	280	200	300

(11) The trade divisions are instructed to supply from the directed food allotments first of all the supply divisions of the NK for Transportation, the NK for the River Fleet, the students of the trade schools and the students of the railway workshop schools.

(12) The following reports concerning seed and young cattle allotments to offices of the NK for the River Fleet confirm the early reports concerning self-supply of these offices. (Compare report of February 1943 concerning the NK for River Fleet, S. 2 and 3).

(13) The following seed deliveries are being carried out in May:

Office	Peas	Buckwheat	Millet
Svenigovo	0.5 tons	---	---
Stalingrad	1	---	10.1 tons
Astrakhan	0.9	---	1
Kirov	3	1 ton	0.1
Molotov	2.4	1.1	0.1
Borovoe	0.5	0.2	---
Baturino	1	0.5	---
Novosibirsk	3	2.5	0.5
Krasnoyarsk	1	0.4	0.3
Irkutsk	4.5	1.3	0.25
Blagoveshchensk	3	1.5	0.5
Khabarovsk	2.7	3	0.2
Zurashevka	0.5	0.5	0.1

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(14) The following deliveries of young cattle are being carried out in May:

Consignee	Young Calves	Young Pigs
Kostroma Shipyard	10	--
Gorodets Shipyard	20	20
Raznezhe Shipyard	20	20
Cherdyn Shipyard	10	30
Borovaya Shipyard	10	30

(15) In addition the following deliveries are being carried out:

Astrakhan	1000 tons	salt
	1 ton	feed grain
Stalingrad	2 tons	feed grain
Kotlas	2 tons	feed grain
Molotov	150 tons	fish

(16) The following could be determined from instructions: The Oblast' Food Industry in Novosibirsk received the following production plan for factories "Krasnayasibir" and "Krasnayazvezda" for the second quarter:

640 tons	bakery products
250 tons	concentrates
150 tons	gingerbread

with a total value of 2,119,000 rubles.

(17) In April the biscuit factory in Tomsk received 30 tons of good flour for making macaroni.

(18) As soon as possible the distillery in Mariinsk (northeast of Novosibirsk) is to ship 40 tank cars of alcohol to Plant 40 to Vostanie on the Kazan Railway Line.

(19) Difficulties apparently exist in agriculture with respect to the motor equipment and horse situation. For, according to a message from Kemerovo to Novosibirsk, 16,193 horned cattle were trained for work in the spring cultivation as of 25 April.

(20) The following individual good results could be reported from the fish catch area:

50 tons	for the Lower Volga
56 tons	for Gurev

3.) Metal Supply

(21) The current metal supply appears to be satisfactory. There are scarcely any complaints with regard to the lack of metals. As in the entire economy supply disturbances have resulted with regard to metals because of the strained transport situation.

(22) As before, special attention is being given to scrap collection. The plants must collect scrap and waste metal and deliver them to the assigned offices.

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Steel and Iron

a) Raw Materials

1.) Scrap and Waste

(24) The following quantities are to be delivered:

140 tons	Omsk, NKRF	In the second quarter
30 tons	Semipalatinsk, NKRF	In the second quarter

The following quantities were delivered:

516 tons	Novosibirsk, Ferrous Metal Combine 179	In April
2 tons	Novosibirsk, Camphor Plant	

2.) Raw Iron and Steel

(25) Required:

740 tons	cast iron	for the NK for the coal industry (Plants are without cast iron)
300 tons	iron	for Barnaul, local iron industry

Authorized:

20 tons	iron	for Plant 29
20 tons	steel	for Kizel Machine Tools
160 tons	cast iron	for Kuznetsk Plant 74 (In May)
130	armor plates 45 mm. (faulty)	Nahkhodka, Far East Construction of NKVD

Delivered:

23 tons	iron	to Plant "Gurev"
60 tons	cast iron	NK for Coal Industry
240 tons	cast iron	to Balkhash

b.) Half-finished Goods

(26) Required:

120 tons	iron hoops	for Novosibirsk
100 tons	round iron	Molotov NKRF
60 tons	round steel	Kemerovo Plant 65

Authorized:

20 tons	section metal	Karaganda Factory No. 4
3.6 tons	sheet metal	Tambov Plant "Boevik"
80 tons	sheet metal	Tomsk, Storehouse (additional in 2nd quarter)
0.6 ton	tin plate	Tomsk Storehouse
6.1 ton	sheet metal	Molotov NKRF

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2.7 tons	iron hoops	Omsk Ship Repair Yard
3 tons	quality iron	Khabarovsk NKRF
67.5 tons	wire	Stalingrad (in the 2nd quarter)
1.5 ton	wire	Astrakhan "Volgatanker"
12 tons	bolts	Molotov NKRF
6 tons	bolts	Molotov NKRF
20 tons	bolts	Astrakhan "Volgatanker"
3 tons	rivets	Stalingrad NKRF
6 tons	rivets	Astrakhan NKRF
6 tons	nails	Stalingrad NKRF
50 tons	nails	Molotov NKRF
18 tons	pipes	Kemerovo
89 tons	pipes	Gorkij NKRF (In June)

Delivered: 600 tons rails, Magnitogorsk Metal Sales

Non-ferrous Metals

(27) Delivered:

220 tons	zinc	to Plant "Pobeda"
87 tons	lead	Plant 18

Authorized:

50 cars	zinc	for Yaroslavl
50 cars	lead	for Pivolskoe

4.) Coal Supply

(28) The following coal deliveries were confirmed:

Quantity	Consignee
30 tons coal	Plant "Metalist"
15	Plant "Gigant"
15	Plant "Spartakus"
15	Plant in Khilkovsk
15	Plant in Kuvsaisk
200 tons coke	Balakovo, Plant "Dzerzhinskij"
100	Ugolnaya, Plant 701
43	Kujbyshev, Ball bearing plant
19,800	Plant "Uralnickel"
16 tons coke	Plant 204
198	Tashkent Carborundum Plant
86	Tashkent Central Heating Plant
129	Yaroslavl
86	Nizhne Turinsk
34	Tashkent Plant for Cast iron ore
3300 tons coal	Semipalatinsk NKRF
1110	Bijsk (Southeast of Novosibirsk) Distillery
50	Slavgorod (Southwest of Novosibirsk) Motor Repair Plant
5 tons coke	Svenigovo NKRF
20 tons coal	Kostroma Shipyard "Komsomolskaya Pravda"

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(29) The following offices require the following quantities of coal:

1,000 tons	of coal	Novosibirsk, Plant "Utes"
30 tons	coal	Gorkij, Plant "Sverdlov"

In general a conclusive picture regarding the coal supply cannot be drawn. It has the appearance of being satisfactory as far as the transportation situation permits.

5.) Timber Supply

(30) The following deliveries were carried out in the second quarter:

Material	Quantity	Consignee
Shipbuilding timber	500 cu. meters	Gorkij, NKRF Plant "Teplokhod"
Shipbuilding timber	50,000	Stalingrad, NKRF
Firewood	3,000	Raznezhe, Shipyard "Gorkij"
Lumber	1,200	Molotov NKRF
Firewood	600	Molotov NKRF
Firewood	23,000	Belaya Steamship Agency
Firewood	5,000	Oblast' Waterways Directorate of the Kama Steamship Agency
Shipbuilding timber	1,400	Semipalatinsk, NKRF
Round timber	1,500	Ansherskaya, for reconstruction of the plant
Sawn timber	15,000	

(31) Tomsk. The ball bearing plant is to procure 8,000 cubic meters of timber for its own use in 1943. This report shows that in the timber supply areas considerable difficulties also occur which can be traced back to the transport situation.

6.) Clothing Supply

(32) Tomsk. On 2 May 1943 the clothing factory shut down because of the lack of wool and cotton. In addition the free delivery is being requested of 38,000 meters of wool which are still in the clothing factory.

(33) In April the following deliveries of footwear were identified:

Material	Quantity	Consignee
Felt shoes	2,000 pair	NK for Aviation Industry
Felt shoes	3,590	NK for Munitions
Felt shoes	2,600	NK for Weapons Industry
Felt shoes	4,330	NK for Land Defense
Felt shoes	500	Novosibirsk Light Industry
Shoes	3,000	Novosibirsk Light Industry
Leather shoes	100	Irkutsk NKRF for the Lower Amur Steamship Agency
Leather shoes	200	Blagoveshchensk NKRF for Lower Amur Steamship Agency

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In addition the following were delivered:

Half furs	1,960	NK for Land Defense
Half furs	200	Novosibirsk Light Industry

7.) Production & Construction

(34) In spite of the difficulties brought on by the war, construction for production expansion is being carried on in Siberia and in the Caucasus. The NK for the Rubber Industry can report that at a construction project in Erivan the digging work for the foundations and the machinery equipment, with the exception of the autoclaves, is 80 per cent completed. The foundations for the cylinders and accumulators are also ready. 11 cars with main parts for the cylinders and synchronous motors have arrived. The remaining cars are being loaded in Baku and sent to Erivan. As usual, these difficulties resulted from the strained personnel and transport situation. For example, 15 cars were lost which must be absolutely found.

(35) A coal-refining factory is being built in Kuznetsk. The personnel situation is strained since 800 transportation people are being drawn into the program. The plant cannot do without these people and is insisting on an extension of the deadline. The Oblast' Executive Committee in Kemerovo has not yet come to any conclusion.

(36) On 1 May the spray basin installation of the industrial building was completed at the construction project in Stalinsk. In addition, the assembling and packin g of the pipe lines as well as the testing of the pumps have been completed. Digging 38,000 cubic meters; gravel 5200 cu. meters, concrete 970 cu. meters, tar concrete 14,000 sq. meters, tar pitch concretel4,500 sq. meters. The assembly of 505 tons of suction, rising and drain pipes, two pumps with a total capacity of 10,000 cu. meters per hour, assembled and tested; 1 kilometer of cable laid. Still to be settled: gravel, 2100 cu. meters, concrete 130 cu. meters, tar concrete 7,000 sq. meters, t ar pitch concrete, 7,000 sq. meters and 145 tons of pipelines. Number of workers 1258 men.

(37) The NKRF office at Osetrovo could report an excellent achievement with regard to completing its shipbuilding program by 146 per cent. On the other hand, however, according to a message to Gorkij, there were ships delivered which were not yet completed and on w hich work of poor quality was carried out.

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(38) Gas generators were produced in Anshero-Sudshensk. In April 47 plants were delivered as follows:

To the NK for the Coal Industry	24 plants
Kuznetsk Basin Coal	12 plants
Moscow Coal	10 plants
Ship Repair Yard Prokovievsk	1 plant

(39) Boilers with ventilators for exhausting plants for steam are being produced in Bijsk.

(40) Plant 617 in Novosibirsk is producing miner's lamps.

(41) Plant No. 90 is processing superphosphate.

(42) A sulphuric acid plant is located in Sverdlovsk.

8.) Civil Air Fleet

(43) According to a message of 7 May from Novosibirsk to Moscow, the Chief of the Civil Air Fleet, who was known as Major General Astakhov, now holds the rank of supreme-general.

(44) In the last period messages have increased concerning the building of installations of the Civil Air Fleet. It is to be noted that the Civil Air Fleet is being enlarged, especially in Middle Asia, the Caucasus, and Siberia. Aviation buildings are to be built in Yakutsk and Sejmchan.

(45) According to a message to Novosibirsk, 364,000 rubles are being made available in the second quarter for the construction of an airdrome (Novosibirsk ?). Of this amount, 130,000 rubles are to be used for illuminating plants. In addition, new buildings are to be put up for which significant sums have been expended.

(46) Flight Harbor Khabarovsk is also to be built up. For this purpose, 538,000 rubles are being procured in the second quarter which are to be used in part as follows:

For the building of the airdrome	150,000 rubles
For the erection of direction finders	75,000
For Radio Central	42,000
For feed lines	40,000

(47) The installations of Flight Harbor Aktyubinsk are also being expanded. 785,000 rubles were authorized for construction. However, complaints are being registered that the work is progressing too slowly.

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(48) In the second quarter renovation work is also being carried out at Flight Harbor Baku.

(49) The Civil Air Fleet has one of its own polyclinics in Moscow.

(50) The following workshops or bases were identified or confirmed again:

PARM 2 in Kalinin, mentioned for the first time, awaiting confirmation
ARB 406 in Aktyubinsk, confirmed
Truck repair factory in Arsamas mentioned for the first time
Plant for aviation motors in Sverdlovsk confirmed.
Plant 183 in Nizhne Tagil confirmed

(51) The aviation factory in Sverdlovsk procured the following new aviation motors M-62:

For the Moscow Directorate	5 units
For the West Siberian Directorate	3
For the WWS of the Leningrad Front	1
For the First Flight Transport Division	1
For Plant 183	1

(52) An aviation motor factory in which M-62 motors are being produced is presumably also located in Novosibirsk.

(53) A depot with spare parts for JU-52 is located in Rosozhka (cannot be located on maps in this country).

(54) Special attention is being directed to the training of special workers. In various areas courses are being given, for example, in Tashkent for the training of new pilots. Personnel of the WWS are taking part in these courses. Likewise, radio courses are being conducted.

(55) In Sverdlovsk 161 men have arrived for a course, including 95 participants from Issyk Kul.

(56) The following troop units were confirmed or identified for the first time:

The First Independent Flight Regiment	identified in the Ashkhabad area
The Ninth Independent Flight Regiment	Commander is Zegedin, Chief of Staff is Alekhin. The planes of this regiment are being repaired in Aktyubinsk
Squadron Konovalov	Mentioned for the first time. Location presumably Sverdlovsk.
Squadron Korostelev	Mentioned for the first time. Location presumably Sverdlovsk.
47th Squadron	Confirmed.
83rd Division	Mentioned for the first time. Location presumably Irkutsk.
111th Flight Squadron	Mentioned for the first time. Location presumably Novosibirsk.

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A training squadron in Taldy Kurgan was mentioned for the first time.

(57) According to a message of 8 April from Alma Ata to Moscow the Flight Group Kluson was to submit as of 9 April a precise report concerning the situation of equipping the planes in which special attention must be directed to weapons. It is obvious that the group will be set up shortly.

(58) As of 1 April the Fourth Flight Regiment, (location Khvojnaya) mentioned having 74 planes which could take off and 2 planes which could not take off. The Fourth Flight Regiment is also to be considered as a strengthened regiment.

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report 1/5

Dated: 5 May 1943

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5 May 1943

The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report 1/5

(Based on domestic radio traffic)

Individual Messages

1.)Personnel Situation

(1) In spite of the heavy work backlog, the military training of the personnel of the NK for the River Fleet is being carried out once again because of the reopening of navigation. In Kirensk the ship personnel of the Lena Steamship Agency are being drawn into a general training program. The workers who are being called up must be returned to their offices immediately after completion of their training so that the work program will not suffer any real setback.

(2) Large numbers of youth are being picked up according to a message of 24 April. The youth are being put together in a camp and receiving training there.

(3) The following report of an NKRF office at Kujbyshev shows how strained the personnel situation is:

	Personnel on Hand	Still Needed
Lathe operators	18	10
Locksmiths	10	6
Smiths	4	4
Boilermakers	15	15
Electro welders	4	5
Pipe fitters	3	6
Carpenters	6	35
Joiners	12	10
House painters	3	4
Pattern makers	4	1
Roofers	1	2
Oven installers	1	3
Caulkers	3	10
Shapers	6	5

(4) The report concerning the calling-up of women for diving work is confirmed in a message in which the NKRF Office in Omsk received permission to enroll for instruction women of 20 to 25 years of age who can show the completion of 7 years of school and who are completely fit for diving work.

(5) Great significance is apparently being attached to the carrying out of diving work since, according to a message from Irkutsk, it is forbidden to cancel draft exemptions for management personnel in diving courses.

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2.) Food Situation

Tiflis

(6) It is worthy of note that tea is being delivered from the Caucasus to Mongolia. 45 carloads of brick tea are to be shipped from the Tea Sales via Krasnovodsk to Mongolia.

(7) 3500 tons of wheat flour are being imported via Dzhulfa, including 2500 tons to be received by Tiflis and 1,000 tons by Poti.

(8) In April the distillery received 160 liters of raw alcohol.

(9) In April the Oil and Fat Sales shipped 50 tons of vegetable oil to Yaroslavl.

(10) The wine industry is to ship 20 carloads of wine to Volkhovstroj for the Supply Office of the Leningrad Front.

Erivan

(11) In 1943/44 the Armenian Meat and Dairy Industry has the following requirements:

	60 tons	fruit
	20	berries
	30	onions
	20	garlic
	120	potatoes

(12) On 10 April the city of Erivan had the following supplies:

In Grain Procurement	937 tons	flour
	382	barley products
	60	rye
	1715	barley
Flour Combine	3751	flour
	132	barley products
Bakeries	243	flour
Trade	854	flour
	20	barley products
Total	7094 tons	

(13) On 20 April the Flour Combine was authorized 22 tons of barley and 182 tons of millet.

(14) In May the Canning Industry in Oktemberyan was allotted for a construction project 1 ton of bakery products, 5 tons of macaroni, and 0.5 ton of vegetable fat.

(15) The Grain Procurement in Stavropol is to set in motion 1500 tons of grain for Groznyj before all other shipments.

(16) According to plan the mill in Kirovabad is to grind 1200 tons of flour in April and 3,545 tons of flour in the second quarter.

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(17) Mahkachkala. The sovkhozes of the Voroshilov Trust are to cultivate a total of 3,120 hectares in the spring. As of 5 April 14 sovkhozes had cultivated 430 hectares.

(18) The food situation has evidently become worse during the last period at the NK for the River Fleet. To be sure, we cannot yet speak of an open crisis although difficulties of even a more serious nature exist.

(19) Preparations for the spring cultivation in Gorkij Oblast' and Novosibirsk are taking a very unsatisfactory turn because the tractors and the agricultural machinery have not been completely repaired.

(20) The NKRF Directorate in Gorkij received only 10 percent of the allotted food for the ship's restaurant.

(21) Difficulties have occurred also in supplying NKRF personnel in Rybinsk.

(22) The supply for the communal feeding of the NKRF Directorate in Cherdyn is in question, since fat is completely lacking and in April only 0.2 ton of barley has been delivered instead of the 2 tons.

(23) The NKRF Directorate in Omsk cannot get any seed grain from central allotments and must procure the required seed goods through its own threshing. Likewise, Molotov is to procure seed potatoes and other seeds from place to place.

(24) In the 2nd quarter Omsk, Ilijsk, and Semipalatinsk are receiving only two-thirds of the scheduled allotments of sugar and bakery products.

(25) In May the NKRF Directorate in Gurev received 2,000 tons of bread grain from the Grain Procurement Office in Uralsk.

3.) Metal Supply

(26) In March and the first quarter the following deliveries of steel and iron were identified:

Type of Metal	Quantity	Consignee
Martin Steel	294 tons	Zestafoni "Iron Works"
Cast Iron	70	Plant "Tsentrolit"
Cast Iron	2	Erivan "Machine Plant"
Manganese Ore	160	Kujbyshev, Plant "Tsentrolit"
Cast Iron	400	Tiflis, Metal Sales
Cast Iron	20	Machine repair workshop
Cast Iron	36	Alaverdy "Copper Plant"

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(27) In the first quarter the Metal Sales depot in Baku can only deliver 496 tons of cast iron instead of 856 tons. Accordingly only 59 per cent of the order was fulfilled.

(28) In April the following deliveries of metals were carried out or have to be carried out in the second quarter:

Type of Metal	Quantity	Consignee
Tin plate	18 tons	Tiflis
Iron plate	34	Syzran
Round iron	20	Syzran
Roofing sheet	3	Svenigovo
Cast iron	1 car	Semipalatinsk
Cast iron	2 cars	Ulan Ude
Wire tacks	3 tons	Novosibirsk
Bolts	0.5	Novosibirsk
Electric welding wire	5	Omsk
Section iron	40	Omsk
Section iron	40	Irkutsk
Hawsers	3,000 meters	Irkutsk
Hawsers	1,500	Irkutsk
Hawsers	200	Saratov
75% ferrosilicon	20 tons	Omsk

(29) From 1 to 15 April the iron industry in Tiflis processed 321 tons of scrap.

(30) Great value is being attached to scrap collections. In the second quarter the following results were reported:

Georgian NK for the Light Industry	22 tons iron
Erivan	54 tons iron
	31 tons non-ferrous metals
Akarmara	50 tons iron
Tiflis perfume industry	2.2 tons iron

(31) In the second quarter the following offices are to deliver the following quantities of scrap:

Tkvibuli Coal	100 tons
Georgian Technical Division of the Black Sea Fleet in Poti	5
Tiflis Canning Trust	15
Georgian Power Industry	8
Erivan Canning Trust	10
Ordzhonikidze Canning Trust	10
Novosibirsk NKRF	20

(32) The writing machine industry in Erivan reported an especially good collection result. It delivered 22 tons above the plan in the second quarter.

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4.) Chemical Supply

(33) The shortage of chemical products has occurred for Agriculture and the Light Industry. This is apparently due to the priority of military requirements. Georgian Agriculture requires 2,000 tons of copper vitriol for spraying the wine gardens, citrus trees and orchards. However, only 175 tons were authorized for the second quarter. In case there are no additional deliveries, it is felt that more than half of the fruit crop will be lost.

(34) The Armenian Light Industry requires 40 tons of sulphuric acid but received only 10 tons. The scarcity hinders work of the leather factory, shoe factory and clothing industry in Erivan.

(35) A more serious shortage of explosives is noticeable and appears to have taken such a turn that the coal shipment of the Tkvibuli Coal Trust is being endangered because of it. On 14 April there was only a supply for 4 days on hand and Tkvarcheli Coal had enough explosives for only 15 days. The shipments going via Krasnovodsk are not to be calculated in the next period. In order to prevent a discontinuance of the coal shipment, both are to receive 1 carload of explosives via Tikhoretsk. These difficulties appear to be based on either the strained transport situation, or as already mentioned above, on the priority of military needs.

(36) The following chemicals were required:

From Tiflis	2,003 tons copper vitriol
	2 carloads carbide
From Akarmara	2 tons calcium carbide
From Samtredi	2 tons ammonia
From Zestafoni	12 tons carbonic acid

(37) The following deliveries were authorized:

Chemical	Quantity	Consignee	Date of Delivery
Household soap	50 tons	Tiflis	May
Household soap	426		In the 2nd quarter
Caustic soda	6		April
Copper vitriol	175		In the 2nd quarter
Copper vitriol	30	Erivan	In the 2nd quarter
Ammonia sulfate	100		In the 2nd quarter
Copper vitriol	15	Baku	In the 2nd quarter
Copper vitriol	15	Tabriz	In the 2nd quarter
Copper vitriol	30	Dagestan	In the 2nd quarter
Copper vitriol	108	Krasnodar	In the 2nd quarter
Copper vitriol	75	Stavropol	In the 2nd quarter
Copper vitriol	25	Rostov	In the 2nd quarter
Copper vitriol	17	Kabardino Balkar	In the 2nd quarter
Copper vitriol	17	North Osetia	In the 2nd quarter
Copper vitriol	1 car	Nalchik	In the 2nd quarter

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Carbide	1 car	Aparatuaya	In the second quarter
Carbide	1 car	Alma Ata	April
Carbide	1 car	Sverdlovsk	April
Carbide	1 car	Krasnodar	April

(38) The following deliveries were already carried out:

Chemical	Quantity	Consignee
"Tung"oil	30 tons	Moscow, Lacquer and Paint Plants
Household soap	1.2	Armenia (City)
Household soap	219	Armenia (Land)
Carbide	1 car	Omsk
Sulphuric acid	50 tons	Neftechalinsk Chemical Plants

(39) On 6 April Tiflis "Generator" Plant had:

Tar	29.61 tons
Technical glycerine	0.246
Caseine glue	13.77
Ammonia	0.01
Ammonia nitrate	7.4

On 20 April Tiflis "Chemical Plant" had:

Chlorine picric	1.5 ton	
Carbon disulphide	0.8	
Dichlor ethelyene	40	(being shipped)

(40) On 15 April Erivan Soap Industry:

Household soap	79 tons	
Toilet soap	14.5	
Household soap	220.2	(shipped from 10 to 15 April)

5.) Clothing and Textile Supply

(41) In the first quarter the Tea Directorate in Tiflis received only 2.5 tons of yarn instead of the authorized 5 tons.

(42) The silk-spinning mill in Erivan received the order to deliver 6 tons of frieze cloth to Moscow.

(43) The following deliveries are to be carried out:

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Article	Quantity	Consignee
Imported blankets	3 cars	Kislovodsk, Health Directorate
Linen and clothing	1	
Cotton	5	Scheduled delivery
Medical smocks	10,000 units	Scheduled delivery
Work shoes	500 pair	Gorkij, River Fleet Supply
Men's boots	300	
Flax in fibers	10 tons	Svenigovo, NKRF
Sailor's smocks	49 units	Kujbyshev, NKRF
Shoes	39 pair	
Cotton-wool clothing	100 sets	
Sail cloth	600 meters	Stalingrad, Reconstruction Directorate

(44) In the second quarter Ust-Usa NKRF received:

for 30,000 rubles	cotton
for 40,000 rubles	wool
for 35,000 rubles	silk
for 37,000 rubles	tailored goods
for 5,000 rubles	yarn
for 35,000 rubles	hosiery
for 28,000 rubles	hose
for 30,000 rubles	leather shoes

6.) Production

(45) Difficulties in production continue to occur which can be traced mainly to the lack of personnel. However, part of the difficulties can also be traced to material. From a message to the Nonferrous Metal Processing Unit in Tiflis, it is noted that no nonferrous metal goods could be produced in the second ten-day period of April, since there was no raw material on hand as of 16 April an d fuel was lacking after 16 April.

(46) Putting ships into operation in Gorkij and Molotov is proceeding exceptionally slowly. In order to prevent any stoppage, acceptance tests are to be carried out night and day.

(47) In the second quarter, Kujbyshev NKRF Directorate is to complete 20 flatboats with a 40-ton capacity according to schedule. The fulfillment of this plan is questionable because of the lack of ships' carpenters.

(48) The NKRF Office in Saratov reports that the ships in repair during the winter could be completely handed over for traffic on 20 April. On the other hand, the ship repair yard must refuse the rebuilding of tugs for Stalingrad because of the lack of building timber and workers.

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(49) In the first quarter Uralsk fulfilled only 58 per cent of the scheduled production. Likewise, Ilijsk could only fulfill 66 per cent of the production plan. Consequently, the work was very poorly carried out.

(50) Only Borovaya reports that the scheduled ship repair work was fulfilled and the putting of ships into operation completed.

(51) Krasnoyarsk NKRF could transfer two ships to traffic. In addition, on 26 April there were 34 ships in technical readiness and an additional 44 ships came out of repair.

(52) Work was so well carried out in various enterprises that bonuses could be paid. The following plants received bonuses:

Gorkij, NKRF Plant "Karl Marx"	30,000 rubles
Svenigovo, Plant "Butkyakov"	50,000
Kostroma, Shipyard	(?)
Saratov, Personnel of the Steamship "Orel"	3,000
Ust Usa, Steamship "Dvina"	5,000
Blagoveshchensk	
An office of the Upper Amur Steamship Agency	5,000

New Identifications

(53) An oil refinery is under construction in Tiflis.

(54) A distillery is being built in Tashkent since, on 15 April, 3 cars with plant equipment were sent from Tiflis and an additional 6 cars are to follow.

(55) In Beloretsk on the Ural a Plant No. 706 is located in which wire is being manufactured.

7.) Miscellaneous

(56) Wire photos have been picked up of the holiday Divine Service in the Moscow cathedral. The Divine Service was conducted by Metropolitan Nikolai of Kiev who, clothed in the Mass vestments and miter, read the Easter message of Metropolitan Sergius of Moscow who presently occupies the Patriarchate. The last words of the message were "The Soviet people in a self-denial campaign between the Front and the Homeland, under the leadership of our leader, Stalin, has dealt out the heaviest blows against the Fascists in Stalingrad and on other fronts. These blows have brought about confusion in the camp of the enemy. Hitler, who feared no danger in Europe, has brought more and more troops to the Russian Front. The Fascists are preparing for a new offensive. Still, we do not fear their terror. With the help of God, our brave Russian Army will drive out the Fascists from the borders of our country. May God rise up and destory his enemies."

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report 14/4

Dated: 30 April 1943

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Office of Research & Reports

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PREFACE

During the Second World War the German Signal Intelligence Control Center of the Staff of the Chief of Army Signal Service (HNW, LNA) issued a series of reports to show the USSR military-economic situation as reflected in Russian internal plain language traffic. These reports appeared at short, irregular intervals, usually six per month, for the period October 1942-March 1943. Eighty-three of these reports have been translated and issued by [redacted] FOIAb3a

It is planned to issue a complete set of translations of the reports beginning with the most recent and working backward, but omitting those already translated by [redacted] The numbering of the items was added by the translator since the Germans did this only in the last eighteen reports, [redacted] inclusive. Since the origin al material was in Russian, an effort has been made when translating the German to determine the original Russian term wherever possible. This is facilitated by the Russian fondness for abbreviations. In these translations into English the probable meaning of the abbreviation will be given in parenthesis the first time it occurs in each report. FOIAb3a FOIAb3a FOIAb3a

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30 April 1943

The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report 14/4

(Based on domestic radio traffic)

Individual Messages

1) Oil Supply

(1) The Oil Supply does not seem to have any setbacks in its production program. However, difficulties have resulted in individual cases because of the transportation situation.

(2) In May and June Ust Usa is to receive only a limited amount of liquid fuel. Krasnoyarsk received only 1 ton instead of 6 tons of petroleum.

(3) According to a message from Moscow, the report deadlines concerning the consumption of mazut and fuels for all the NKRF offices have been shortened to 5 days because of supply difficulties. This decision also applies to wood and coal.

(4) The following deliveries were identified:

Consignee	Quantity	Oil Type	Remarks
Machine Plant "Dzerzhinskij" of the NK for Food Industry	6.5 tons	Gasoline	Delivered 1-20 April
	0.5	Petroleum	"
	6	Motor oil	"
	31	Mazut	"
Astrakhan	13,000 tons	Mazut	Delivery period in Apr.
Baku	214	Oil	Delivered in March
	30	Gasoline	
Cotton Procurement	5	Petroleum	
	24	Machine Oil	First quarter
	19	Avtol	
Sverdlovsk Plant 76	200	Diesel oil	In April
	8	Spindle oil	
	1	Oil (turbine)	
	1	Transformer oil	
Vlasovskie Kopi	300	Mazut	In April
Yaroslavl	100	Motor oil	In April

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Consignee	Quantity	Oil Type	Remarks
Gorkij Plant "Teplokhod"	65 tons	Motor oil	In April
NKRF	25	Diesel fuel	
Upper Volga Steamship Agency	500	Mazut	Additional in April
Moscow Oblast' Waterways Directorate	150	Mazut	Additional in April
Kujbyshev	2	Petroleum	Additional in April
Molotov Waterways Directorate	15	Diesel oil	Additional in April
Plant "Kama"	1,000	Mazut	
Sarapul Plant "Dzerzhinskij"	300	Mazut	Additional in April
Uralsk Water Transport Base	100	Mazut	Additional in April
	1	Petroleum	Additional in April
West Kazakhstan Water Transport Base	2	Petroleum	Additional in April
	5	Oil	April/May
Chkalovsk Water Transport Base	0.5	Petroleum	In April

(5) Above all the requests for April show the following breakdown. Gasoline and petroleum were required by preference.

Consignee	Quantity	Oil Type	Remarks
Tiflis Waterworks Construction	0.4 tons	Gasoline	For April
	0.9	Petroleum	
	0.05	Oil	
Sovkhoz Georgia	136	Petroleum	For sowing purposes
	28	Gasoline	In April
Sovkhoz Armenia	73	Petroleum	For sowing purposes in April
Georgian NK for Health	5	Gasoline	For April. The newly built caffeine plant cannot maintain its production.

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Consignee	Quantity	Oil Type	Remarks
Georgia Power Circuit	2	Gasoline	For April
	2	Ligroin	
	1	Petroleum	
Armenian NK for Agriculture	30	Gasoline	For April
Georgia Oil Supply	60	Avtol	For 2nd quarter
Erivan Directorate of Highways	42	Gasoline	For June
	51	Ligroin	
	21	Petroleum	
	20	Diesel oil	
	2	Avtol	
	75	Mazut	
	2	Machine oil	
Kutais Glassware Factory	10	Gasoline	For 3rd quarter
	10	Petroleum	
NK for Food Industry	10	Gasoline	Monthly
	10	Petroleum	Monthly
Ordzhonikidze Railway Directorate	100	Gasoline	For April
	200	Petroleum	
	12	Ligroin	
Krasnoyarsk	6	Petroleum	For April

(6) Attempts are apparently being made to save ligroin, since tractors which have discontinued using this fuel are now operating with a gasoline-petroleum mixture.

(7) The sufficient supply of the offices in the petroleum area shows that the oil supply is running into no difficulties with regards to the production program. This results in the following breakdown:

	Supply on 1 March	Arrivals	Consumption	Supply on 1 April
Tiflis Hay Procurement:				
Petroleum	2.35	5.92	4.05	4.23
Gasoline	5.75	1.30	0.84	6.21

	Arrivals in March	Consumption	Supply on 1 April
Georgia NK for Food Industry:			
Mazut	2037	2155	874
Gasoline	84	71	25

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	Arrivals in March	Consumption	Remarks
Ligroin	6	6	2
Petroleum	27	15	21

Zestafoni Iron Works on 17 April:

	Consumption	Supply
Mazut	3	204

2) Coal Supply

(8) The following requirements and authorizations of coal could be identified:

Office	Quantity	Coal	Remarks
Tiflis	40 tons	Tkvibuli coal	Authorized
Ingur Paper Combine	200	Coal	Required
Georgian Mine Construction	300	Coal	Authorized for own use
Erivan, Plant "Chezimskij"	15 tons	Coke	Authorized
Carbide plants (?)	165	Oil coke	Authorized
Zestafoni Iron Works	3,000	Coke	Authorized for 2nd half of month.
Uralsk NKRF Workshops	40	Kuznetsk coal	Authorized
Semipalatinsk	2,011	Kuznetsk coal	Authorized
Pavlodar	2,875	Kuznetsk coal	Authorized
Omsk	6,875	Coal	Authorized

(9) The Ingur Paper Combine requires 200 tons of coal monthly for the production of a sulfide celluloid extract which is being delivered to Georgian armaments plants.

(10) In the 1st quarter the Armenian Oil Plants could ship only 50% of the scheduled oil coke. In April only 165 tons of oil coke instead of 650 tons were authorized for the carbide plants (?), resulting in various setbacks. Since 16 April 4 carloads of oil coke were delivered from the Sovpren Plant in Erevan. Because of the non-availability of railroad cars, additional shipments were discontinued. It should be noted that difficulties with regard to coal were also caused by the transport situation.

Turnover:

(11) Tiflis - Georgian Food Industry

	Arrival in March	Consumption	Supply on 1 April
Coal	1152 tons	1198 tons	541 tons

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(12) Zestafoni Iron Works. Situation on 17 April.

	Arrivals	Consumption	Supply
Tkvibuli coal	---	---	788 tons
Tkvarcheli coal	---	54 tons	222 tons
Coke	25 tons	25 tons	28 tons
Oil coke	---	70 tons	---
Anthracite	---	---	180 tons

(13) On 15 April Batumi had a supply of 1306 tons of coal for the Steamship Agency and 46 tons for the harbor.

(14) Semipalatinsk received 3900 tons of coal for operating the Steamship Agency.

3) Timber Supply

(15) The following deliveries were either carried out in April or are scheduled for May.

Consignor Office	Quantity	Type of Timber	Remarks
Tiflis	2 carloads	Barrack boards (40-80 milli-meters)	For May
Gorkij	2 carloads	Plywood	In April
Murom (Plywood Factory)	2 carloads	Plywood	
Kujbyshev	10 carloads	Timber	For May
?	9,000 cubic meters	Timber	For Stalingrad Harbor
?	3,000 cubic meters	Timber	In 2nd quarter for Kujbyshev
Ufa	10 carloads	Special packing	For May

(16) Chkalovsk reports that timber procurement work was discontinued because of the lack of transport facilities and workers.

(17) The NKRF Dir ectorate in Omsk received 71,284 cubic meters of timber as of 1 April.

4) Transport Situation

(19) Great difficulties occur with regard to the food situation and the placing of workers in transportation. As is noted in the following reports, the supply is not a raw material problem but a transport problem.
The great difficulties in the Caucasus seem to be mainly traced to the military events in that area.

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(20) Increased difficulties have been noted during the past few weeks. We must determine whether this situation is continuing or is only a passing thing, perhaps brought about by military spring preparations.

(21) The bread supply in the Transcaucasus is insufficient. The shipment of 23,648 tons of bread grain from Stavropol Oblast' to the Transcaucasus cannot be carried out because of the lack of railroad cars.

(22) Difficulties have arisen in Baku with regard to delivering tea, because the store houses are overfilled with tea and tobacco.

(23) Since 20 March Erivan has not been able to ship any tobacco to the Red Army since railroad cars are lackin g.

(24) The Metal Plant in Zestafoni can only partially carry out shipments because of the shortage of railroad cars. Consequently, delivering metal to armaments plants has been prevented. From 1 to 25 April only 637 tons were shipped.

(25) From a report to the NK for the Aviation Industry it is noted that an order of the NK for Transportation to the Transcaucasian Railway to make 2 cars available for transporting carbide could not be carried out.

(26) Kirovakan Chemical Factory requires 25 railroad cars and Plant Sovpren in Erivan requires 5 railroad cars. In the meantime (26 April) the requirement for the Chemical Plant in Kirovakan has been increased to 60 railroad cars.

The following number of railroad cars were authorized to individual offices:

(27) Tiflis. The Georgian Tobacco supply - 70 cars in April, for shipping new tobacco products which have been accumulated in Krasnoyarsk.

(28) The Armenian and Georgian Tobacco Industry - 75 cars for transporting tobacco, which were distributed as follows:

Shipping place	Tiflis	35 cars
Shipping place	Baku	25 cars
Shipping place	Erivan	20 cars

(29) Fish Sales - 16 cars for transporting fish in May.

(30) Georgian NK for the Food Industry for transporting by the Transcaucasian Railway in May the following:

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For Vodka bottles	20 cars
For alcohol	10 cars
For sulphate	7 cars

(31) Gorkij, Plant "Teplokhod" - 50 cars for May.

Railroad cars are required by the following plants and offices:

(32) Tiflis. The Caffeine Plant 60 cars for transporting raw material in June. Georgian Agricultural Supply - 30 cars for transporting chemicals in June to the Transcaucasus.

(33) Erivan, Sales of agricultural products - 1 car in June for transporting eggs in the Transcaucasus. The Armenian Executive Committee of the Party - 5 cars on 22 April for May Day gifts to the troops at the front.

(34) Groznyj. 18 cars on 20 April, for transporting the families of 468 workers of building site No. 36 in Groznyj.

(35) The scarcity of transport space aboard ships seems to be on the increase. Kujbyshev reports that a large quantity of transport goods is lying about. However, the ship space required for it is not available at the present time.

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report 13/4

Dated: 29 April 1952

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Office of Research & Reports

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SECURITY INFORMATION

PREFACE

During the Second World War the German Signal Intelligence Control Center of the Staff of the Chief of Army Signal Service (HNW, LNA) issued a series of reports to show the USSR military-economic situation as reflected in Russian internal plain language traffic. These reports appeared at short, irregular intervals, usually six per month, for the period October 1942-March 1943. Eighty-three of these reports have been translated and issued by [redacted] FOIAb3a

It is planned to issue a complete set of translations of the reports beginning with the most recent and working backward, but omitting those already translated by [redacted] FOIAb3a FOIAb3a The numbering of the items was added by the translator since the Germans did this only in the last eighteen reports, [redacted] FOIAb3a inclusive. Since the origin al material was in Russian, an effort has been made when translating the German to determine the original Russian term wherever possible. This is facilitated by the Russian fondness for abbreviations. In these translations into English the probable meaning of the abbreviation will be given in parenthesis the first time it occurs in each report.

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29 April 1943

The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report 13/4

(Based on domestic radio traffic)

Individual Messages

1) Personnel Situation

(1) Personnel difficulties continue. All measures are being taken to remedy the shortage. More and more youths are being drawn into the working program. According to a message to Zamuse (200 kilometers north northeast of Novosibirsk), the working period for youths under 16 years of age is being set at 6 hours and for youths over 16 years 8 hours. First of all, however, only persons who have reached their sixteenth birthday are to be called into the work program.

(2) The NKRF office in Gorkij could not hire any berths for a row of ships.

(3) In various NKRF plants a 24 hour working period is to be introduced in order to be able to complete repairs much faster.

(4) The office in Yakutsk was prevented from transferring employees of the Steamship Agency to other organizations.

(5) 56 fishermen were sent to Astrakhan for the NKRF office.

(6) Stalingrad received 250 students from the trade schools in Kujbyshev and 250 from Saratov.

2) Material Supply

(7) In April the cement factory in Ararat is to deliver 400 tons of cement to the Trust of the NK for the Aeronautical Industry and in May 5 carloads of cement to the Armenian Directorate for Street Construction.

(8) In the second half of April 183 drills are being shipped by the Machine Supply in Tiflis to the Locomobile Plant in Syzran.

(9) Astrakhan requires 1,000 meters of driving belts and 500 accumulators; the latter are to be delivered from Saratov.

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(10) In April the following material will be delivered to the following offices:

Gorkij	500	batteries
Kujbyshev	0.2 tons	white chalk
Astrakhan	7 carloads	fireproof brick
Molotov	6 tons	special packing
Novosibirsk	5 tons	boxes of matches
Ulan Ude	1 carload	glass
Blagoveshchensk	5 carloads	boxes of matches

(11) The oil factory in Gorkij can not deliver its quota before May because of a lack of raw material. The NKRF office in Molotov was consequently forced to send the required 5 tons of varnish from the River Fleet Supply.

(12) Irkutsk must send 5 tons of tackle to the East Siberian Timber Trust.

3) Consumers Goods

(13) The NKRF office in Ural received the following in the second quarter:

For 10,000 rubles	cotton goods
For 1,000 rubles	woolen goods
For 3,000	silk goods
For 1,000	thread
For 3,000	tailored goods
For 2,000	hosiery
For 2,000	leather boots
For 12,000	tobacco products
For 2,000	soap
And 80 pair	felt boots

(14) For 453,000 rubles Kujbyshev received manufactured goods, boots and special clothing. The proposed supply for 1300 men of the waterways personnel has been refused.

(15) The following offices received the following in the second quarter:

Omsk	200 pair	shoes with wooden soles
Tomsk	500	rubber sandals
	100	rubber boots
Irkutsk	500	boots
	500	shoes with wooden soles

4) Production

(16) Production is unsatisfactory in various rajons. However, in other areas performance has been such that bonuses have been awarded in individual cases. For example, at the Water Transport Base in Molotov a bonus of 27,000 rubles was paid out for overfulfillment of the production plan. Likewise, personnel of the steamship "Pushkin" in Chardzhou received a bonus of 5,000 rubles.

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Furthermore, the following offices in Gorkij were awarded bonuses:

Personnel of the Upper Volga Steamship Agency	90,000 rubles
Plant "Karl Marx"	30,000 rubles
Water Transport Base	30,000 rubles

(17) The following individual messages indicate unsatisfactory performance:

In the first quarter the office in Omsk operated very poorly. It is urgently advised to fulfill the yearly plan under all conditions. Attempts are being made to eliminate the delay in technical work on ships and in repair work by the introduction of a 24 hour working period.

(18) In Krasnoyarsk delays are to be eliminated likewise by lengthening the working period.

(19) The NKRF office in Gorkij has a deadline of 21 April for the completion of total repairs. In the event that this deadline is not met, the Steamship Agency Line must be stricken from the competition list.

(20) The order for manufacturing shipping containers in Gorkij is not being carried out although shipping material for fish is urgently needed. Details for the delay are not known.

(21) Shortages have been noted during the construction of a steamship at a plant in Zamuse. These must be remedied before the beginning of further ship construction.

(22) The following production plans have been noted from a series of messages:

Office	Products	Remarks
Svenigovo	20 tons cast iron	To be delivered to the Electrical Plant Cheboksary in April
Kujbyshev	50 hydraulic cranes (20 tons power)	To be completed by 15 July
	1 floating steam crane	For Derbeshka
Molotov, Plant "Staryj Burlak"	20 hand pumps	April
	3 boilers	For Lena Steamship Agency
Plant "Dzerzhinskij"	dry dock	Planned construction

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Cherdyn	1 coal barge (2,000 tons) 2 grain ships (1700 tons)	1943 planned for the Kama Steamship Agency

(23) The NKRF Directorate in Gorkij is to carry out the repair of motors to a greater extent. Plans call for the completion of 50-60 motors each month.

(24) The NKRF Directorate in Uralsk fulfilled 100% of the plan. As of 5 April 29 self-propelled ships and 82 non-self-propelled ships were ready for use.

5) Transport Situation

(25) The NK for the Rubber Industry in Moscow received the following message from Tiflis:

"The decision with regard to the question of supplying "Sovpren" (rubber factory for synthetic rubber production in Erivan) with railroad cars for transporting coke, electrodes and technical industrial instruments as well as material equipment was reached by the directors thru the Secretary of the Georgian Central Committee Charkviani, Representative of the OB of the (Transcaucasus) Front General Dratvin, Chief of the Railway, and Secretary of the Central Transport Committee. Despite all certified orders the Chief of Military Transport is not makin any cars available, since empty trains are lacking. The Chief of the Railway again demands declaring this transport as military transport. Total required was as follows:

55 cars for coke

2 cars for electrodes

35 cars for material equipment and technical industrial instruments

6 cars for evacuated freight

In this question I will attempt to present a petition for the second time to Charkviani today and try to reach an agreement with Tyulenev. It is unconditionally necessary to bring about together with Moscow a decision of the transport committee concerning the declaration of this transport as belonging to the military transport plan and thereby having Baku make available the above-mentioned number of railroad cars."

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6) Miscellaneous

(26) In a message of 21 April the following accounts were noticed:

Gross for January, February and March		199,828 rubles
Listings		
Income tax	6690 rubles	
War tax	195 rubles	
Culture tax	5623 rubles	
Childless tax	9681 rubles	
Childrens homes	8040 rubles	
Contributions to clubs (?)	1364 rubles	
Gifts for soldiers	50 rubles	
Loans	200 rubles	
Building of Planes	12048 rubles	
Radio licenses	1025 rubles	
Food allotment	23762 rubles	
		112,733 rubles
	Balance	87,095 rubles

Accordingly 57% of the income is taxed. It is worthy of note that 19% alone of the income as a currently fixed tax is set aside for gifts, loans and contributions to soldiers.

(27) The following plants were identified for the first time or confirmed in traffic of the Civil Air Fleet:

Plant Irbit (175 kilometers northeast of Sverdlovsk)		presumably makes trailers
Veneer Plant #3		
Plant #16		
Plant #37		
Plant #217 (presumably located in Sverdlovsk)		makes direction finders
Plant 245	(confirmed)	
Plant 387	(confirmed)	
Plant 734		

7) Other Messages

(28) The following amounts of money were collected for arming the Red Army:

Agricultural workers of the Collective "Chkalov" in Armenia	for building tanks 273,000 rubles
Sovkhoz workers of Borshomi in Georgia	for building tanks 340,000 rubles
	for building planes 38,000 rubles
Agricultural workers of Kutais Rajon	for building tanks 1,854,000 rubles
	for rebuilding Stalingrad 116,000 rubles

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Workers of the Kafan Rajon in Armenia (190 kilometers southeast of Erevan)		**for building tanks and planes**
		1,222,743 rubles
	TOTAL	**3,843,743 rubles**

(29) Contributions of workers of Kafan Rajon:

56,557 tons of	**miscellaneous agricultural products**
33,169 tons	**gifts**
21,151 units of	**warm clothing.**

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report 12/4

Dated: 28 April 1943

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28 April 1943

The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report 12/4

(Based on domestic radio traffic)

Individual Messages

1.)Personnel Situation

(1) On 1 April the Oblast' Waterways Directorate in Gorkij had a proposed working strength of 5,927 men. However, only 4,913 men were actually on hand. The following figures serve as an example:

	Proposed Strength	On Hand	Percentage
Captains' Helpers	125	109	87.2
Mechanics	213	205	96.25
Apprentices	131	124	94.7
Divers	75	54	72
Stokers	275	180	61.05

(2) Stalingrad Rajon needs 149 men. Faulty performances on the part of the workers occur resulting in the loss of valuable effort.

(3) According to a message of the NKRF Office at Kujbyshev the 80 experienced shipping workers mobilized by the landing places have been used by Plant No. 1 in Kujbyshev as simple workers, although a great shortage of good shipping workers exists. Plant No. 1 is to transfer the 80 shipping workers to the Middle Volga Steamship Agency in exchange for other workers.

(4) The River Fleet Directorate in Molotov employs 6,000 men as traveling personnel. Through numerous recalls, the procurement and timber transportation must be discontinued. The carrying out of the assignments scheduled for the second and third quarters is very much in question because of this.

(5) Attempts are being made to overcome critical conditions through auxiliary measures. According to a message from Omsk and Semipalatinsk all workers mobilized as ships crew must also be trained in repair work. The responsible direction of this program was assigned to the captains of the actual ships.

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(6) The water transport bases in Novosibirsk and Irkutsk failed in the mobilization program and the carrying out of additional assignments.

(7) The water transport base in Krasnoyarsk received 100 mobilized persons for work on the ships.

(8) Furthermore, the office of the NKRF received instructions never again to transfer the 100 wo rkmen of the Fish Trust who have been employed up to the present time at the ship repair yard.

2.) Food Situation

(9) The disturbances in the food supply could be determined as being on the increase during the last period; for example, in Kujbyshev where, as a result of non-supply of personnel with bread, the prompt putting to sea of the ships is in question. Furthermore, the NKRF offices in Kujbyshev received allotments for the second quarter which, however, only covered 22 per cent of the requirement for meat, 88 per cent for fat and 60 per cent for sugar. However, deductions relative to a general worsening of the food situation on the basis of these messages are to be considered risky since it may be a question in these cases of the general Russian critical situation.

(10) Great significance is being attached to the fish catch. The Astrakhan Office of the NK for the River Fleet received 5,000 tons of salt for salting fish and the Chief Supply Office of the NK for Communications in Ordzhonikidze received 300 tons of salt.

(11) The following deliveries for the Transcaucasian Front could be identified:

From the macaroni factory in Tiflis	50 tons of macaroni products
From the NK for the Food Industry	150 tons of macaroni products
From Grain Procurement in Erivan	350 tons peeled grain and 50 tons of manna

(12) Tiflis. The Chief Directorate for Vegetable Fat and Butter is to deliver 1.3 tons of vegetable fat to Plant #316 (in Tiflis) in the second quarter.

(13) The Transcaucasian Meat and D ai ry Sales has to deliver in the second quarter to the Chief Directorate for Highways of the NKVD the following additional quantities:

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	Meat Products	Powdered Eggs
In Georgia	6.55 tons	2 tons
Azerbajdzhan	4.6	2.1
Armenia	8.55	---

(14) In April the butter factory is to deliver 163 tons of butter. However, it can produce only 140 tons.

(15) In the second quarter the Butter Industry in Makhachkala received 71 tons of ewe's cheese.

(16) In April the ore mine Shamluga requires 8 tons of grain feed.

(17) The Food Supply of the Zinc Industry in Mizura (Osetia) is to receive 6 tons of oats in April.

(18) On 15 April the city of Tiflis disposed of the following quantities of grain:

Grain Procurement	361 tons	flour
	32	groats
	284	rye
	795	wheat
Mill Combine	156	flour
	96	groats
	294	wheat
Bakeries	364	flour
	1	wheat

(19) On 15 April Grain Procurement South delivered 604 tons of sunflower kernels to the oil factory. Furthermore, it is reported there that a supply of 80 tons is on hand to be used only for maize.

(20) The Georgia NK for Trade allotted the following food to evacuated families:

27.3 tons flour 13.6 groats 2.73 fat

The following deliveries could be identified:

(21) The Tobacco Industry in Tiflis shipped 15 carloads of tobacco to Baku and 120 tons to Bataisk.

(22) In the first quarter the Syrup Industry in Agara delivered the following syrup.

To the alcohol distillery	Gomi	961 tons
Kolkhozes		1 ton
Agricultural needs		2 tons
Supply on 1 April		595 tons

(23) Khabarovks NKRF received 300 liters of schnapps from the Khabarovsk Schnapps Trust for the months of April and May.

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(24) Blagoveshchensk received 500 liters from the Schnapps Trust in Irkutsk for the Upper Amur Steamship Agency. The Khabarovsk Schnapps Trust delivered 500 liters of schnapps to Blagoveshchensk for the months of April and May.

3.) Material

	Consignee	Quantity	Material	Consignor	Remarks
(25)	Wadding Factory-Tiflis	1 ton	Felt	Tiflis-Georgia Light Industry	To be delivered in the second quarter
(26)	---	568 tons	Fireproof brick	Yaroslavl NKRF	---
(27)	Moscow Ship Repair Yard	500 square meters	Window glass	Gorkij River Fleet Supply	---
(28)	Volga Steamship Agency, Oblast' Waterways Directorate	1,000 square meters	Window glass	---	---
(29)	Stalingrad for the Lower Volga Steamship Agency	6 tons	Spanish white	Saratov River Fleet Supply	---
(30)	Astrakhan "Volga Tanker"	6 tons	Spanish white	---	---
(31)	Astrakhan "Volga Tanker"	9 tons	Paint	River Fleet Supply, Gorkij	---
(32)	Astrakhan "Volga Tanker"	15 tons	Varnish	Saratov	In April
(33)	Astrakhan "Volga Tanker"	150 tons	Cement	Volsk Plant "Bolshevik"	---
(34)	Astrakhan "Volga Tanker"	8 tons	Household soap	Kazan	---
(35)	Astrakhan NKRF	74,000 yds.	Tarpaulin	Krasnovodsk	---
(36)	Astrakhan NKRF	30,000 yds.	Tarpaulin	Baku	---
(37)	Astrakhan NKRF	3 carloads	Netting	---	For fishing purposes
(38)	Kama Steamship Agency	20 tons	Cement	Volsk NKRF	---
(39)	Upper Volga Steamship Agency	40 tons	Cement	---	---
(40)	Middle Volga Steamship Agency	20 tons	Cement	---	---
(41)	Lower Volga Steamship Agency	20 tons	Cement	---	---
(42)	Novosibirsk NKRF	20 tons	Cement	---	In April
(43)	Kama Steamship Agency Oblast' Waterways Directorate	10 tons	Spanish white	Molotov NKRF	---

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	Consignee	Quantity	Material	Remarks
(44)	Erivan Armenian NK	2,000 tons	Cement	Required for second quarter
(45)	Gorodets NKRF	0.3 tons	Red lead	Required
(46)	Kujbyshev	5 carloads	Fireproof brick	Received
		1,000 units	Incandescent bulbs	Required
(47)	Kujbyshev	3,000 meters	Lines	Required
		1 ton	Paper	Delivered
(48)	Ufa NKRF	5 carloads	Fireproof brick	Received
		3,000 tons	Wood tar	Purchase permitted for the Steamship Agency Lines
		6,000 tons	Charcoal	"
(49)	Uralsk NKRF	1 carload	Fireproof brick	
(50)	Chardzhou	20 tons	Flax in fibers	From Frunze
(51)	Krasnoyarsk NKRF	15 tons	Bleached oakum	" Required
(52)	Irkutsk NKRF	5 cases	Matches	From the match factory in Baikal-Usole

4.) Transport Situation

(53) Transports of greater volume are scheduled for May in the Caucasus Oblast'. These will serve in part for armaments production. The following transports were identified: In May Local Supply in Tiflis will receive 29 cars for transporting oil bitumen. The transport are assigned as follows:

From Batum to Lagernaya (Kazan)	4 cars
From Batum to Kurya (Perm)	5 cars
From Batum to Smyshlyaevka (Kujbyshev)	2 cars
From Batum to Chapaevsk (Kujbyshev)	2 cars
From Batum to Krivoshchekovo (Tomsk)	10 cars
From Batum to Kaganovich	3 cars
From Batum to Dzerzhinsk (Gorkij)	3 cars

(54) For the month of May 26 cars were authorized for the glass factory in Ogni (Dagestan) with the following destinations:

Station	Railway Line	Number of Cars
	Kazan	1
Izhevsk		1
Lagernaya		1
Simonovo	Moscow	2
Beskudnikovo	Yaroslavl	2
Grazhdanskaya	Kalinin	1
Voskresensk	Leninsk	1
Erivan	Transcaucasus	1
Ordzhonikidze		7

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Station	Railway Line	Number of Cars
Alagir		1
Rostov		1
Elshanka	Southeast	7

(55) In May 155 cars were authorized for the Chief Directorate for Highways of the NKRF in Erivan for the transport of building materials. Likewise, the Wool Industry in Erivan requires 37 cars in June for transport.

(56) Great set-backs in transporting freight could be determined at the NKRF offices. Kujbyshev reported the following freight which is still to be shipped in April according to plan:

Bread Grain	105,900 tons
Cement	24,200 tons
(Mine Material?)	64,200 tons
Slate	38,000 tons
Timber for ships	54,000 tons
Other timber	9,400 tons
Floated timber	18,900 tons
Timber in the warehouses of the landing places	510 tons

(57) NKRF Kujbyshev was responsible for transporting goods and for fulfilling the April transport plan. However, this is questionable in view of the transfer of the passenger ships to the Kama Steamship Agency.

(58) Kazan NKRF has to prepare 10 barges for shipping bread grain along the tributaries.

(59) In April and May Stalingrad NKRF has to transport 20,000 tons of stones to Durovga for the construction of a railroad bridge.

(60) Volsk reports that, because of the lack of railroad cars, it can not ship 150 tons of cement (compare above under Material).

(61) Because of the lack of transportation facilities, Molotov NKRF is not in a position to transport 50,000 cubic meters of timber which is 25 per cent of the requirement during the navigation period.

(62) In May the following metal products were brought for shipment:

Ship Repair Yard Omsk	8 carloads
Lower Irtysh Steamship Agency	2 carloads

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5.) Reconstruction

(63) Three hundred thousand rubles are needed for the most essential repair work on a plant for agricultural machines in Prokhladnaya.

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report 11/4

Dated: 21 April 1943

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21 April 1943

The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report 11/4

(Based on domestic radio traffic)

Individual Messages

1) Metal Supply

(1) Plant "Teplokhod" in Gorkij is to ship 20 tons of round steel.

(2) The offices of the People's Commissariat for the River Fleet in Kujbyshev could deliver a total of 293 tons of ferrous metal scrap and 1.5 tons of non-ferrous metal scrap during the last quarter of the year.

(3) The following offices of the NKRF received the following metals in April:

Gorkij	15 tons	roofing sheet
Stalingrad	15	roofing sheet
Svenigovo	96	metal
Saratov	2.5	wire
Sverdlovsk	4	steel hawsers
Molotov	40	stanic oxide
Kirov	20	cast iron
Ilijsk	30	defective sheet metal
Novosibirsk	6	copper
Omsk	17	sheet iron
Semipalatinsk	77	cast iron (for the period January to May)
Semipalatinsk	34	steel (for the period January to May)
Amu Darya Steamship Agency	1 carload	steel hawsers

2) Production

(4) In many enterprises and workshops of the NKRF work is falling far behind. The scheduled deadlines for the completion of ship repairs were not on schedule so that ships are running into considerable delays. According to a message to all NKRF offices, a significant number of rotary planers and other installations are not fit for use in enterprises and workshops. The NK for the River Fleet desires that all installations be ready for service by 1 June. The necessary spare parts are to be produced by that time.

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(5) From an additional message to all offices it is noted that critical conditions exist in all steamship agency lines which have been put into operation up to now. The carrying out of technical work is poor, assembly work is negligent, and controls inadequate so that a large number of ships could be put into operation only with very great delays.

(6) Repair work in Kujbyshev is unsatisfactory. Repair work in Omsk and Blagoveshchensk is more and more behind. The Shipyard in Baturino operated so poorly in March that the "Rote Fahne" is to be transferred to another shipyard.

(7) Supervision has been so incompetent that in Astrakhan various ships have been stripped and partially destroyed. The Steamship Agency lines have been ordered to devote all their efforts to correcting these critical conditions.

(8) After the close of the winter repair work, the industrial enterprises in Aralsk are to be converted to the production of spare parts for ships.

(9) According to recent reports, Plant "Teplokhod" in Gorkij is working only for armaments..

(10) The following production orders could be identified: By 15 May the Shipyard in Raznezhe must complete 20 fishing boats and 20 boats with fish tanks for storing large fish. The Shipyard in Voskresensk must complete 30 fishing boats.

(11) In April Kujbyshev is to set up 3 sets of pulleys with 2 rollers of 20 tons carrying capacity each and deliver 30 diving pumps.

(12) In the course of the second quarter a coal transport ship of 1700 tons is to be built at the Borovaya Shipyard. For this purpose 205,000 rubles were already authorized.

3) Miscellaneous

(13) Luxemberg Rajon in Bolsnik has been mentioned in a message from Tiflis.

(14) On 1 April Plant "Tsentrolit" shut down with a debt of 700,000 rubles.

(15) The Iranian asbestos deposits are being exploited by Russia. On 9 April asbestos samples were already sent to Moscow. It is believed that 600 tons of asbestos type 1 and 180 tons of asbestos type 2 will be extracted in the next few months.

(16) The offices of the NKRF are to carry out a propaganda campaign in the period from 15 April to 15 May for improved furnishings for general quarters in the workers section.

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report 8/4

Dated: 14 April 1943

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14 April 1943

The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report 8/4

(Based on domestic radio traffic)

Individual Messages

1.) Food Situation and Agriculture

Caucasus and Middle Asia

Tiflis

(1) In March the procurement organizations of Georgia SSR delivered 13,667 tons of potatoes.

(2) In the second quarter the NK for Trade is to deliver the following to Plant "Beriya" in Poti:

23.1 tons	fish
25.3 tons	meat
4.9 tons	butter
8.5 tons	vegetable fat
2.1 tons	sugar

(3) The following repairs were completed in Georgia as of 1 April:

1828 tractors	=95% of the plan
1249 tractor plows	=83.5% of the plan
3636 drill machines	=68.6% of the plan
213 sowing "	=65% of the plan
347 scalping "	=73.4% of the plan

Erivan

(4) The Canning Industry requires 3 tons of barley for sowing purposes.

(5) On 1 April Erivan had 10,283 tons of grain including:

Grain Procurement Office	665 tons flour
	453 tons groats
	480 tons wheat
	60 tons rye
	1740 tons barley
Flour Combine	4191 tons flour
	322 tons groats
	242 tons wheat
	1535 tons barley
Bakery Organizations	345 tons flour
	18 tons groats.

For consumption in April 2,232 tons of flour are scheduled.

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(6) The Cannery in Gori turned out 1,000 cans above the scheduled March production.

(7) The Tea Industry in Anazeul (not located) received the following food on 1 April:

16.0 tons	flour
1.27 tons	groats
970 tons	canned goods

(8) It is noted from messages from Alma Ata that Alma Ata is sending to various oblasti of Kazakh bread grain for sowing purposes with the expressed warning that it is to be treated as seed grain which must not be used for food purposes. Apparently there is no seed grain in the oblasti or the seed grain has been used for food because of the poor food situation.

(9) From 25-31 March the Tobacco Industry in Tiflis shipped 25 carloads of tobacco. On 31 March the Wine Industry in Erivan shipped 37 carloads of wine to Moscow.

(10) NK for River Fleet.

Procurement of seed potatoes

Office	Quantity
Saratov	400 tons
Molotov	600 tons
Ufa	300 tons
Omsk	50 tons
Tavda, Sverdlovsk Rajon	20 tons

(11) The auxiliary enterprise in Osetrovo cannot undertake the sowing of summer grain since land and seed grain are lacking.

2.) Metal Supply
(Caucasus)

Tiflis

(12) Plant "Kirov" requires 55 tons of steel from the plant for metal products in Magnitogorsk.

(13) The Non-ferrous Metal Industry produced 70 tons of copper products in March.

(14) In the second quarter Plant "Tsentrolit" requires the following:

5 tons	section iron
3	rolled iron
10	sheet iron
2	roofing sheet

(15) The cannery in Oktemberyan received the following:

7 tons	sheet iron
16	section iron
3	sheet iron
3	iron sleepers
0.3	steel hawsers

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(16) On 28 and 29 March 1,095 tons of ore were loaded on the "Magnitka" in Poti. Since the beginning of the month 14,900 tons of ore were loaded.

(17) The Metal Supply Office in Erivan could ship only 60 tons of cast iron instead of 174 tons. An additional shipment has been cancelled since cast iron is lacking.

(18) In March the Manganese Trust in Chiaturi shipped a total of 28,432 tons of manganese ore as follows:

22,239 tons	to Magnitogorsk
4,180 tons	to Zestafoni
2,013 tons	to various peroxide plants

(19) The March plan for peroxide (2,000 tons) has been completely fulfilled.

Metal Supply of the NK for the River Fleet

(20) The following deliveries are scheduled for April and May:

Consignee	Quantity	Type
Upper Volga Steamship Agency	20 units	Circular saws
Gorkij	20 tons	Round metal (faulty)
Raznezhe	5.3	Steel hawsers
	3.4	Cable
	3.0	Wire
Stalingrad	17	Metal (rolled)
Astrakhan	86	Sheet iron
	20	Rod iron products
	150	Steel hawsers
	1500	Sheet Steel
	84	Steel Plate
	14	Wire tacks

Scrap Metal

(21) Various offices and plants in Tiflis, Ufa, Molotov, and Chardzhou are delivering 445 tons of scrap.

3.) Raw Materials and Completed Goods
(besides metals)

(22) For April 15 carloads of cement have been authorized for Sevan (55 kilometers northeast of Erivan) Construction.

(23) In April 10,000 pieces of raw hide of low quality and size are to be delivered to the Council of the Georgian NK.

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(24) The Georgian NK for the Food Industry requires 30,000 sacks in the second quarter.

(25) 475 auto tires have arrived in Tiflis.

(26) Erivan. The Armenian NK for Trade is to receive from the Ingur Paper Combine 2 tons of writing paper for the first quarter.

(27) The Armenian Supply Office received 81,520 meters of tarpaulin.

(28) In March the Glass Factory produced 700 large balloons and 28,400 small balloons which fulfilled 142% of the plan.

(29) The Canning Industry requires 3,000 units of type 15I balloons from the Glass Factory in Baku.

4.) Material Supply of the NK for the River Fleet

(30) The following were delivered:

Consignee	Quantity	Goods
Gorkij	100 square meters	Glass
Saratov	3 tons	Nails
	13	Spanish white
Astrakhan	9	Soap
	15	Varnish
Molotov	0.5	Red lead
Sverdlovsk	1 carload	Varnish
Semipalatinsk	3 tons	Oil varnish
Krasnoyarsk	1.5	Spanish white
	0.5	Red lead
	2.0	Varnish
	0.5	Nails
Khabarovsk	1.1	Gun powder
	15,000	Detonators

(31) Astrakhan requires 3 to 400 kilograms of writing paper, and Molotov 3 tons of Spanish white and 1 ton of red lead.

(32) In the second quarter the Georgian Textile Industry is to ship woolen goods to the following:

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Turkmen	for 2,000,000 rubles
Uzbek	for 10,000,000 rubles
Azerbajdzhan	for 1,500,000 rubles
Armenia	for 1,910,000 rubles
Stalingrad	for 970,000 rubles
Kalmyk	for 130,000 rubles
Dagestan	for 320,000 rubles
Checheno-Ingush	for 450,000 rubles
North Osetia	for 340,000 rubles
Kabardino-Balkar	for 220,000 rubles
Stavropol	for 400,000 rubles
Krasnodar	for 315,000 rubles

(33) On 30 March the cloth factory reported a daily production of 4,665 meters of cloth. Since the beginning of the month 129,560 meters were shipped. Remainder on hand 12,055 meters.

(34) On 1 January 1943 the hospitals of the Georgian SSR had the following linen:

179,059	sheets
101,143	shirts
104,270	drawers
108,154	towels
8,809	pillows
29,375	straw pads
128,583	pillow cases
76,525	blankets
87,293 meters	cotton goods

(35) NK for River Fleet. There were delivered to the following:

Omsk	80 tons flax in fibers
Lower Irtysh Steamship Agency	5 tons binding thread
Lower Volga Steamship Agency	120 sets of bed linen

6.) Transport Situation

(36) In March the Transcaucasian Railway made available 15,429 railroad cars for military transportation.

(37) The Transcaucasian Railway refuses to remove the damaged railroad cars from the liberated sections along the Ordzhonikidze-Voroshilov stretch. Because of this, great transportation difficulties have resulted. For example, 600 railroad cars are idle along the Derbent-Machachkala stretch.

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(38) From conversations between Alma Ata and Aktyubinsk it is noted that Aktyubinsk has no transportation facilities at the present time. The trains are not running and the airfields are closed.

7.) Construction

(39) The Waterworks Industry requires the following additional material for "Baksan" Construction:

2500 tons	cement
120 tons	sheet iron
40 tons	narrow gauge rails
50 tons	telegraph wire
500 units	telegraph insulators with supports
1800	insulators
100	brass instruments
125	relays
300	pin insulators
13 kilometers	control cable
3 units	magneto-boards "MB" for 30 connections
3	magneto-boards "MB" for 20 connections
100	telephones

8.) Reconstruction (Within the NK for the River Fleet

(40) At the present time two three-story houses are being rebuilt in Stalingrad in which the Directorate of the Steamship Agency Lines and its workers are to be housed. Construction work along the banks has likewise begun although, because of the lack of materials and accessories, great difficulties are to be overcome. The Second Reconstruction Division is presently concerned with the building of 4th and 5th landing places.

9.) Compilations

(41) In March the following was spent:

4,817,251 rubles	in Tiflis for arms
13,000 rubles	by the Academy in Narashensk in Armenia
300,000 rubles	in Sugdidi for building tanks "Kolkhoznik Gruzi"

10.) Miscellaneous

(42) The NK for Supply in Georgia reports that the fund for invalids in the amount of 63,000,000 rubles, provided by the NK for Finance of the USSR, is not sufficient. Actually 70,000,000 rubles are needed The debt on 1 April amounts to 5,000,000 rubles. In the second quarter 22,000,000 rubles are needed.

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report 7/4

Dated: 12 April 1943

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12 April 1943

The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report 7/4

(Based on domestic radio traffic)

1.) Personnel Situation at the NK for the River Fleet

(1) In the course of the directed mobilization of workers for the River Fleet, Stalingrad is to take measures to use family members, housewives, youths, school children and river captains, who have already been pensioned because of their age, for work on river ships and landing places.

(2) In the Nesterenko section 561 persons are employed as of 25 March.

(3) The government decree concerning the 10% increase in work performance in loading and unloading river ships is not being carried out by the offices in Ufa, Kujbyshev and Uralsk.

(4) Draft exemptions for six members of the Shipyard "Gorkij" in Kujbyshev were cancelled.

(5) Uralsk-All draft exemptions (including tractor drivers) have been extended to 1 July 1943.

2.) Food and Agriculture

Georgia

(6) In 1943, 8,000 tons of pip fruits and 2,000 tons of stone fruits are to be procured.

(7) According to plan 150 tons of cranberries are to be harvested in the second quarter and 250 tons in the fourth quarter.

(8) Plans are being made to produce 100 tons of egg white yeast yearly. The Lemonade Industry in Tiflis received only 1030 tons of barley from the authorized 1900 tons. The delivery of the remainder was refused.

(9) In the first quarter the NKVD storehouse in Erivan received the following food quantities:

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120 tons	sifted flour
20 tons	quality flour
10 tons	groats
4 tons	vegetable fat
1 ton	meat
3 tons	macaroni
10 tons	granulated feed
25 tons	jars of preserves

(10) The mill of Poti is supplied with barley. Because of the lack of wheat, however, the plant must be shut down. Azerbajdzhan delivered only 2,436 tons instead of the scheduled 7400 tons. During the last few days there has been no deliveries. There are 14,210 tons of wheat remaining to be delivered.

(11) People's Commissariat for River Fleet

It could be noted from a message of 3 April from Kujbyshev that management personnel receive additional free supplies.

(12) In the Osetrovo Office, Irkutsk Rajon, monthly allotments of groats amounted to the following:

For workers	1200 grams
Employees	800 grams
Dependents	600 grams
Children	800 grams

An allotment in excess of this amount is forbidden.

3.) Timber

(13) In 1943 the Georgian Coal Trust requires 18,000 cubic meters of mine timber. No possibility exists for procuring the timber on the spot.

(14) From North Osetia 10,000 telegraph poles are to be delivered to the Georgian Oil Supply by 15 April.

4.) Coal

(15) The mine 'Tkvarcheli Coal" in Erivan carried out the following coal deliveries in March:

NK for Transportation	489 tons
NK for Electrical Plants	10,114 tons
NK for Coal Supply	40 tons
NK for Navy	3,660 tons
NK for Shipbuilding Ind.	99 tons
NK for Merchant Marine	2,940 tons
NK for Rubber Industry	700 tons
NK for Light Industry	203 tons
NK for Food Industry	1,669 tons

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NK for Textile Industry	120 tons
NK for Meat & Dairy Industry	20 tons
NK for Paper Industry	849 tons
NK for Construction	198 tons
NK for Agriculture	110 tons
Shoe Industry	203 tons
Georgian Mine Construction	40 tons
Plant "18"	35 tons
Plant "19"	35 tons
Plant "Sovpren"	600 tons
"NKPSM" (?)	348 tons
Georgia	396 tons
Azerbajdzhan	33 tons

5.) Oil Supply (Caucasus)

(16) The procurement storehouse in Tiflis reports the following fuel supply:

	Supply on 1 March	Arrivals	Consumption	Supply on 1 April
Ligroin	0.8 tons	---	0.8 tons	---
Mazut	1.8	3.0 tons	3.4	1.4 tons
Gasoline	---	7.8	6.4	1.4
Petroleum	---	4.0	3.77	0.23

(17) The following are needed each month at the Baksan Construction Project (113 kilometers northwest of Ordzhonikidze) for portable compressor stations:

80 tons	gasoline
40	petroleum
12	lubricating oil

In addition there are required:

150 tons	transformer oil
30	turbine oil
4	accumulator acid

(18) In April the Georgian Electrical Industry received 3 tons of gasoline and 1.5 tons of petroleum.

(19) The Chairman of the Georgia State Plan objects to the insufficient authorization of only 20 tons of motor oil in March and April. At least 300 tons are needed. In addition, in April 40 tons of gasoline and 60 tons of petroleum are required for motor vehicle transport and tractor work in the auxiliary enterprises.

(20) In April the Shoe Factory "Beriya" received the following fuel:

0.4 ton	truck gasoline	for transportation purposes
3.5 tons	truck gasoline	for operational purposes
1.9 tons	aviation gasoline	

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(21) In April the hog breeding sovkhoz in Prokhladnoe is to receive 5 tons of petroleum.

Oil Supply of the NK for the River Fleet

(22) The offices of the NK received the following deliveries in April:

Consignee	Quantity	Type
Kostroma	0.5 ton	petroleum
	0.1 ton	gasoline
Gorodets with shipyard	1.0	petroleum
Gorkij	2.0	motor oil
	2.5	petroleum
	0.9	gasoline
Kujbyshev	9600.0	mazut
	1665.0	motor oil
	2.0	petroleum
	0.5	ligroin
	0.1	gasoline
Sarapul	1.5	petroleum
Stalingrad	2.0	petroleum
	1.0	ligroin
	0.3	gasoline
Astrakhan	3.0	oil
Sokolskoe	0.5	petroleum
	0.1	gasoline
Kineshma	0.3	gasoline
Molotov	2.0	petroleum
	1.0	ligroin
	0.2	gasoline
Ufa	500.0	mazut
	60.0	motor oil
	0.5	ligroin
	0.1	gasoline
Uralsk	700.0	mazut
	8.0	petroleum
	1.0	ligroin
	1.2	gasoline
	5.0	oil
Ilijsk	3.5	petroleum
	50.0	mazut
	5.0	oil
	0.1	gasoline
Chardzhou	954.0	mazut
	0.2	petroleum
Tobolsk	0.2	petroleum
Kirov	2.0	petroleum
	0.2	gasoline
Omsk	3.4	gasoline
	8.0	petroleum
	0.3	ligroin
	28.0	oil

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Krasnoyarsk	0.3 ton	gasoline
	1.2	petroleum
	5.0	oil
Novosibirsk	1.0	petroleum
	1.2	gasoline
	5.0	diesel fuel
	2.0	motor oil
Irkutsk	1.1	petroleum
	1.1	gasoline
Kirensk	2.0	petroleum
	0.1	gasoline
	0.2	ligroin
	15.0	oil
Khabarovsk	0.5	ligroin
	0.4	gasoline
	9.2	petroleum
	80.0	oil
Borovoe	1.0	petroleum
	0.1	gasoline

6.) NK for River Fleet

(23) The Shipyard in Kostroma showed good results in the first quarter. Plans call for the completion of 30 tug boat s in April.

(24) A shipyard in Raznezhe also showed good results in March. The delivery of the first 40 ton vessels is considered to be an urgent assignment in April along with the scheduled completion of repairs.

(25) Plant "Molotov" in Gorkij received 2 gas generators from the River Fleet Supply.

(26) "Volgatanker" in Astrakhan received the following ships for the 1943 navigation period: "Bolshevik" , "Pervoe Maya", "Krasnaya Zvezda", "Korolenko", and "Furmanov."

(27) Omsk. A larger number of ships will probably not be able to be put to sea at the beginning of navigation since repair work is behind schedule.

(28) The Power Combine is limiting power for Ship Repair Yard "Stalin".

(29) The order requiring motor vehicles to convert to gas is not being carried out by the offices in Semipalatinsk, Omsk, Krasnoyarsk, Ulan Ude, Khabarovsk, Blagoveshchensk and Yakutsk.

(30) Khabarovsk received for the Lower Amur Steamship Agency from the supply at Vladivostok Harbor 95 electric motors of 220/380 volts, 1500 revolutions.

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report 6/4

Dated: 9 April 1943

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PREFACE

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It is planned to issue a complete set of translations of the reports beginning with the most recent and working backward, but omitting those already translated by [redacted] The numbering of the items was added by the translator since the Germans did this only in the last eighteen reports, [redacted] inclusive. Since the origin al material was in Russian, an effort has been made when translating the German to determine the original Russian term wherever possible. This is facilitated by the Russian fondness for abbreviations. In these translations into English the probable meaning of the abbreviation will be given in parenthesis the first time it occurs in each report: FOIAb3a FOIAb3a FOIAb3a

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The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report 6/4

(Based on domestic radio tr affic)

I. Total Survey

1) Transport

(1) Fuel deliveries to the front can be accomplished only under great difficulties because of the lack of railroad cars.

Civil Air Fleet

(2) The training of flight apprentices for the Red Army by the Civil Air Fleet is once again confirmed in traffic.

2) Fuel

(3) A shortage in the fuel allotment was noted at the end of March.

(4) No fuel is being authorized by the Armenian People's Commissariat for Agriculture for tractors and other machines in agriculture.

(5) From the Oil Oblast' of Groznyj in the period from 22 to 29 March 251 tank cars of oil were delivered to Krasnodar and on 25 March 80 tank cars of fuel to Rostov. These shipments are probably scheduled for the front.

(6) In the period from 20 to 25 March the Machine Tool Industry in Tiflis had a fuel consumption of about 25 tons. The "iron plants" in Zestafoni reported a consumption of 250 tons of fuel for the period of 27 to 29 March.

3) Reconstruction

(7) In various cities of the Soviet Union larger new buildings and plant enlargements are planned for the next period.

(8) In the reconquered oblasti of the Caucasus, including Cherkessk, greater efforts are being directed towards reconstruction work.

4) Plants

(9) Soviet Russian plants have not been able to deliver their products for several months because the results from the metal testing places are not yet available.

(10) Other plants are being prevented from carrying out the existing orders of the state according to plan because of too many orders from Agriculture and Industry.

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(11) A few new plants could be identified.

II Separate Items

1) Transport

(12) According to a message of 3 April, no oil and fuel deliveries could take place from the Oil Oblast' of Groznyj because the required number of empty tank cars are lacking for this operation.

(13) In Kirovakan the railway directorate is not in a position to make available railroad cars for transporting raw material for the chemical industry. For April only 45 railroad cars were authorized instead of the required 200 cars.

(14) Larger deliveries to Kirov can be carried out only very slowly because of the lack of railroad cars.

(15) In Ingur only 8 of the 25 authorized railroad cars were made available to the Paper Sales for transporting paper.

(16) For the shipments of mine timber the following is being made available for the mines in April:

In Borshomi	36	railroad cars
In Ochemchiri	10	railroad cars
In Poti	15	railroad cars
In Dzhumati	10	railroad cars
In Kingda	20	railroad cars
In Zadakhlo	11	railroad cars
In Airum	6	railroad cars
In Akhtala	17	railroad cars
In Zhagali	22	railroad cars

(17) For transporting canned goods the following was authorized for April:

To the Azerbajdzhan Canning Trust	28	railroad cars
To the Georgian Canning Trust	57	railroad cars
To the Armenian Canning Trust	5	railroad cars

Civil Air Fleet

(18) According to a message radio operators from the Directorate of the Civil Air Fleet are being put at the head of field units.

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2) Fuel

(19) Plant "Kirov" in Tiflis received none of the allotted fuel for 20 and 21 March according to a message of 22 March.

(20) The People's Commissariat for Agriculture in Armenia authorized no fuel for use in agriculture.

(21) According to messages of 3 April, Groznyj delivered to Krasnodar

on 22 March	92 tank cars	of oil
on 26 March	80 tank cars	of oil
on 29 March	79 tank cars	of oil

(22) Rostov received 80 tank cars of fuel on 25 March.

(23) The Machine Tool Industry in Tiflis issued the following fuel account for the period from 20 to 25 March:

	Arrival	Consumption	Remainder
Mazut	14 tons	1 ton	69 tons
Truck Gasoline	------	0.18 tons	2 tons
Kerosene	------	0.03 tons	1 ton
Anthracite	------	4 tons	60 tons
Coal	------	14 tons	164 tons
Coke for foundry purposes	10 tons	4 tons	7 tons

(24) The "iron plants" in Zestafoni reported for the period from 27 to 29 March a fuel account of:

	Arrival	Consumption	Remainder
Oil	57 tons	97 tons	207 tons
Mazut	55 tons	3 tons	239 tons
Coke	-------	89 tons	149 tons
Tkvibuli Coal	-------	61 tons	1819 tons

3) Construction

(25) Ilijsk is far behind in scheduled construction. 179,000 rubles are provided for the construction of a new landing place.

(26) Chardzhou is in last place with regards to carrying out construction.

(27) The Oil Industry in Baku requires 291 tons apparently for new buildings or enlargements of enterprises, and the Oil Industry in Groznyj 283 tons of clinkers.

(28) Plant "Volgatanker" in Erivan is apparently in the process of being enlarged. For this purpose 150 tons of cement are being delivered from Volsk.

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(29) Gas driven engines and generators are being produced once again in Cherkessk. For repairing generators 20 accumulators were required by the accumulator works in Ordzhonikidze. 156,000 rubles are needed for reconstruction of the truck park and 115,000 rubles are needed for the restoring of the work shops.

4) Plants

(30) The Ship Repair Yard "Lenin" in Blagoveshchensk has not shipped its production for 2 months, since the results of the metal testing office are not yet available.

(31) Plant "Teplokhod" in Gorkij is engaged in the building of steam engines and spare parts for ship repairs among other things. As a result of the overloading through orders for tractor spare parts, the plant is behind in carrying out government orders.

(32) According to a message of 2 April the Shipyard "Molotov" in Cherdyn is building coal barges of 1700 GRT.

(33) According to messages from 1 to 3 April, the following were recently identified:

Plant #29	in Irkutsk	(presumably aviation factory)
Plant #77	in Barnaul	
Plant #617	in Novosibirsk	
Kalinin workshops	in Gorkij	

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report 5/4

Dated: 8 April 1943

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PREFACE

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8 April 1943

The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report 5/4

(Based on domestic radio traffic)

Individual Messages

I Total Survey

1) Food

(1) The Industrial People's Commissariats were instructed to cultivate agricultural products on their lands which have been unplowed up to the present time.

(2) In March the Procurement Commissariat in Georgia could make available larger quantities of potatoes and vegetables. In April the production of food is to be increased further. According to plan 600 tons of macaroni are to be delivered to the Trade Commissariat alone.

(3) Working the areas of the Asiatic Rivers of the Soviet Union where fish are plentiful is apparently to be considerably increased. In addition to the organization of the People's Commissariat for Fish, the River Fleet Commissariat as well as one transport organization are to be included in the fish catch. According to plan the offices are to increase the fish catch by almost double in the second quarter.

(4) The delivery of alcohol to the Organization of Trade in the Soviet Union was forbidden. The distilleries have to carry out deliveries only for the Red Army.

2) Transport

(5) The shortage of railroad cars could not be corrected as before.

(6) Special measures were ordered for the River Fleet for the spring period.

3) Metal Industry

(7) The Metal Industry in Middle Asia delivered part of its products to the Metal Industry in the Transcaucasus for further processing.

II Individual Items

1) Food

(8) According to plan the People's Commissariat for the Timber Industry in

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Georgia is to harvest 1700 tons of hay from 1200 hectares of land in 1943.

(9) On 1 March the Georgian Trade Commissariat gave the following figures for supply and consumption for the months of January and February:

	Potatoes	Vegetables
Arrivals	480 tons	442 tons
Consumption	520 tons	495 tons
Supply	579 tons	93 tons

(10) In March alone the Commissariat for Procurement shipped 11,508 tons of potatoes and 19,781 tons of vegetables.

(11) From March to June the Commissariat for Food is to deliver 12.7 tons of bakery products to the Canning Trust and in April, 600 tons of bakery products to the Trade Commissariat.

(12) In the second quarter the River Fleet Commissariat in Krasnoyarsk is to catch 0.4 ton of fish. The plan called for a quantity of only 0.23 ton.

(13) On 28 March the Food Industry in Kutais had a supply of 222 tons of food.

(14) From 20 to 25 March the Honey Combine in Kafana shipped 338 tons of honey products.

(15) In the last period the following deliveries were carried out:

From Fish Industry Gurev to Astrakhan	450 tons of fish
From Groats Factory No. 10 in Kukhnamenkovo to Ufa	130 tons of scraps
From the Altai Sovkhoz to Novosibirsk	380 tons of oats
From Ufa to the Northwest Steamship Agency, Leningrad	50 tons of seed potatoes
To Kujbyshev	20 tons of seed potatoes
To Sretensk (275 kilometers east of Chita)	1 ton feed grain
To Saratov	30 tons of seed potatoes
To Plant "Teplokhod" in Gorkij	2 tons feed grain

(16) The crews of ships at sea receive the following allotted rations per man for ten days:

2,000 grams	meat or fish
200 grams	sugar
600 grams	groats
4,000 grams	potatoes
3,000 grams	vegetables
100 grams	tobacco
	bread as confirmed

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In addition, each one will receive 200 grams of soap and 2 boxes of matches.

Luxuries.

(17) The distillery in Kamyshin refused a delivery of 3,350 liters of alcohol with the argument that the delivery of alcoholic beverages to commercial organizations is forbidden.

2) Transport

Railway Directorate

(18) Only 70 cars of sawn timber instead of 170 cars were made available by the Railway Directorate in Tiflis. For hay transport 40 cars were authorized.

(19) In Erivan carbide for 13 cars is stored. The transport of the carbide cannot be carried out because of the lack of railroad cars. For April, 57 cars for transporting carbide are required by both Erivan and Kirovakan.

(20) In Georgia the following is required in May for transport within the Transcaucasus: 50 cars for grain, 10 cars for building materials, 35 cars for timber, and 125 cars for other raw materials.

(21) In Krasnovodsk 10 cars have been accumulated which are destined for Plant "Generator" in Tiflis.

River Fleet

(22) According to a message the Directorate of the Lower Volga Steamship Agency was moved to Stalingrad/Zarepta.

(23) In the second quarter, according to plan, the Water Transport Base in Novosibirsk is to transport 1,000 cubic meters of timber and the River Fleet Commissariat--1,500 cubic meters of timber.

(24) The River Fleet Commissariat in Novosibirsk received ship screws for five ships. Likewise, ship screws are being produced for four ships lying in Omsk.

(25) In Tyumen there are two steam tugs of 300 horsepower each and one steam tug of 400 horsepower.

(26) The following was ordered in order to assure a safe harboring of the river ships at repair places during the breaking-up of ice in the spring:

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1) It is to be determined which ships have engines, hulls, and water-emptying plants in good condition;

2) Ten days before the opening of navigation the steamers are to be manned with a full crew of experienced technical workers;

3) Priority is to be guaranteed to selected steamers above all remaining ships with regard to the completion of repair work, the cleaning of boilers and the examining of engine plants;

4) Through an order to the River Fleet the ships concerned have to carry out a 24-hour watch at their berths in order to guarantee the required help to other ships in the event that the ice begins to break or the occurrence of some other natural phenomenon;

5) People are to be assigned to each repair place with the responsibility of conducting an uninterrupted 24-hour watch for the safety of the River Fleet at the berths during the breaking-up of the ice in the spring;

6) In accordance with the number of ships wintering at the berths for damage conditions, a sufficient supply of cement, nails, sawdust, tarpaulin, felt and steel hawsers are to be procured along with a steam tug;

7) By 5 April the Central Directorate is to make known the names of the ships on watch as well as the names of the persons responsible for the safe berthing of the ships.

Useful organization of ships' berths is to be considered as a final measure in carrying out winter repair work, the results of which are decisive for fulfilling the State Plan in connection with transport during the navigation period of 1943.

3) Metals and Metal Industry

(27) The following freight destined for Plant "Generator" in Tiflis is located in Krasnovodsk:

4 cars non-ferrous metals
3 cars spare parts
1 car pipes
1 car propellers
1 car nitro lacquer

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(28) In addition Plant "Generator" in Tiflis was authorized 0.1 ton of copper wire and 100 tons of brass mesh wire. The Metal Sales transferred to the Local Industry 98 tons of iron for processing in the period from 1 to 25 March. Plant 201 requires 40 tons of galvanized sheet metal. Plant Kirov requires 160 tons of pipe from the pipe factory in Pervouralsk.

(29) On 1 April the River Fleet Commissariat in Kujbyshev had a supply of 285 tons of ferrous metals and 430 tons of non-ferrous metals.

(30) The Sales for the Metal Industry delivered 111.5 tons of steel hawser and 90 kilograms of tin.

(31) The Water Transport Base in Khabarovsk received 9.1 tons of steel hawser from Vladivostok.

4) Miscellaneous

(32) Saratov cannot receive any varnish for the time being. In the middle of April 12 tons will again be made available.

(33) Plant "Kujbyshev" in Kujbyshev Rajon received an order to manufacture 2,000 axes.

(34) Plant "Volgatanker" in Erivan received 150 tons of cement from Volsk.

Expenses.

(35) In Armenia 2,410,000 rubles were spent for the building of tanks and planes, including 1,500,000 rubles in promissory notes.

(36) For the families of the soldiers at the front 55,000 rubles and 66 tons of grain were made available.

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report 4/4

Dated: 7 April 1943

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7 April 1943

The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report 4/4

(Based on domestic radio traffic)

I. Total Survey

1.) Personnel Situation

(1) First of all, the rural population is apparently being drawn into the work program in the Soviet Russian economy and transportation.

(2) Technical personnel who have been temporarily deferred from the draft are now being called into the Red Army.

(3) In the first quarter of 1943 an additional 1040 persons, who were not employed up to now apparently because of their age, were drawn into the work program in Georgia.

(4) The Oil Directorate in Georgia has 4, 772 workers available for the time being. Half of the personnel consist of women and children, including 380 children under 12 years of age.

2.) Food

(5) The troops of the Transcaucasian Front are being supplied with feed grain by the Grain Procurement Organization in Tiflis.

(6) In 1943 in the wine growing areas of the Transcaucasus, agricultural products are apparently to be cultivated to a greater extent and cattle-breeding is to be increased.

(7) The supplies of flour and bread grain in Tiflis amounted to 7, 240 tons on 25 March.

(8) The Soviet economies in Kazakhstan fulfilled about 80 per cent of the plan for sowing preparations. Also, the repair of agricultural machines should have been carried out to a greater degree.

3.) Transport

(9) According to one estimate there are in the Armenian Soviet Republic 1671 motor vehicles including 1297 motor lorries and 374 private cars.

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(10) A new railway-ferry service over the Volga is to be opened in Stalingrad. It is believed that 130 to 150 railroad cars can be sent over each day. The railroad tariff for luggage was increased 70 per cent.

Civil Air Fleet

(11) The Fifteenth Flight Group with a probable location of Tashkent was mentioned for the first time on 4 April.

II. Individual Items

1.) Personnel Situation

(12) The rural population was drafted into the work program in the Soviet economy and transportation as follows:

For the Steamship Agency in Kujbyshev	100 persons from Kujbyshev Oblast'
	290 persons from Saratov Oblast'
For the Steamship Agency in Uralsk	120 persons from Kazakhstan Republic
For the Steamship Agency in Ufa	210 persons from the Bashkir Oblast'
For the Steamship Agency in Ust Usa	451 persons from the Komi ASSR
For the Steamship Agency in Novosibirsk	150 persons from Altai Oblast'
For the Baikal-Zelenga Steamship Agency	80 persons from Irkutsk Oblast'
At the Water Transport Base, Irkutsk	75 persons from Irkutsk Oblast'
At the Water Transport Base, Ust Usa	100 persons from Komi ASSR
At the Water Transport Base, Uralsk	70 persons from Kazakhstan Republic
For the Steamship Agency in Irkutsk	100 persons from Irkutsk Oblast'
At the Munitions Plant #316 in Tiflis	50 persons (?)

(13) Tractor drivers from Uralsk Oblast' who were not drafted by the armed forces up to the present time are being called into the Red Army as of 1 April.

(14) Likewise, ships' helpers from Semipalatinsk who were draft exempt up to the present time are also being drawn into the army.

(15) In the first quarter in Georgia 1040 persons from the population capable of working who were not conscripted as of now were called up for work in various branches of the People's Economy.

(16) The Georgian Oil Directorate has at its disposal 4, 772 workers as follows:

2, 092 workers
2, 181 members of workers' families (including 130 children up to 12 years of age)
500 family members of those called up (including 250 children)

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2.) Food

Transcaucasus

(17) In March the People's Commissariat for Grain Procurement delivered 3,734 tons of feed grain to the troops of the Transcaucasian front.

(18) In 1943 the vineyards scheduled for sowing 22 hectares of field vegetables, 55 hectares of vegetable plants, and 2 hectares of beets for fodder. In addition, each farm must be able to show 13 cows and 15 sows by the end of 1943.

(19) On 25 March Tiflis reported a grain supply of 7,240 tons which was distributed as follows:

	Flour	Groats	Rye	Wheat
Grain Procurement	411 tons	84 tons	267 tons	891 tons
Mill Combine	2,388 tons	165 tons	---	2,544
Trade & Bakeries	481 tons	3 tons	---	6

(20) In Kazakhstan preparations for land cultivation were completed as follows:

Sovkhoz Urinskaya	70.3%
Zeledovskaya	87.9
Priuralskij	92.9
Sopkalinskaya	69.0
Zabetinskaya	109.0
Furmanskaya	101.8
Konoeva	81.7
Kamenskij	58.2
Zajbatskij	103.9

(21) The prescribed fertilizing was fulfilled as follows:

Sovkhoz Furmanovskij	101.0%
Tegerlanskij	3.0
Zabetinskij	25.8
Gsoplevskij	53.0
Priuralnyj	21.0
Chepaevskij	90.7

(22) Repairs of tractors were carried out as follows:

Sovkhoz Urlinskij	96.1%
Teshinskij	94.9
Algobatskij	79.3
Bezorbet	74.5
Zelenovskij	100.0
Kegonskij	79.3
Vladekinskij	70.0
Karaze	79.4
Toropeshin	71.5
Zarubezhskaya	104.5

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Zajzodskaya	66.7
Vosodykhskij	81.0
Chuvashinskij	84.8
Rubeshenskij	84.5
Yanvar	86.2
Budenovskij	109.2
Zhudgajskij	96.0
Chugilskij	72.?

3.) Transport

(23) On 20 March the Armenian Soviet Republic reported the following number of motor vehicles on hand:

Motor lorries--1297, including 124 ready for use, 927 capable of repair, 146 in poor condition.
Private cars--374, including 73 ready for use, 298 capable of repair, 3 in poor condition.

(24) In the District of Traktornyj (19 kilometers northeast of Stalingrad) railway-ferry service is to be set up over the Volga. The ferry is to transport 130 to 150 railroad cars a day.

(25) According to a message, the tariff for travel luggage was increased 70 per cent. Only express goods are exempt from this ruling.

Civil Air Fleet

(26) In messages from 1 to 4 April, the following was noted:

Fifteenth Flight Group, location presumably Tashkent
Aviation Repair Base 057 in Novosibirsk
Aviation Repair Base 022, presumably in Tashkent

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report 3/4

Dated: 6 April 1943

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Office of Research and Reports

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PREFACE

During the Second World War the German Signal Intelligence Control Center of the Staff of the Chief of Army Signal Service (HNW, LNA) issued a series of reports to show the USSR military-economic situation as reflected in Russian internal plain language traffic. These reports appeared at short, irregular intervals, usually six per month, for the period October 1942-March 1943 Eighty-three of these reports have been translated and issued by [redacted] FOIAb3a

It is planned to issue a complete set of translations of the reports beginning with the most recent and working backward, but omitting those already translated by [redacted] FOIAb3a
The numbering of the items was added by the translator since the Germans did this only in the last eighteen reports, [redacted] FOIAb3a inclusive. Since the original material was in Russian, an effort has been made when translating the German to determine the original Russian term wherever possible. This is facilitated by the Russian fondness for abbreviations. In these translations into English the probable meaning of the abbreviation will be given in parenthesis the first time it occurs in each report. FOIAb3a

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6 April 1943

The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report 3/4

(Based on Domestic Radio Traffic)

I. Total Survey

1.) Personnel Situation

(1) The lack of workers at the River Fleet Commissariat is once again confirmed by the fact that the calling up of personnel exempt from the draft was postponed until further, in part until 1 November 1943.

2.) Transport

(2) The transport situation in the Transcaucasian Oil Oblast' appears to be extraordinarily serious. For the smooth development of transportation, a special authority was set up at this place.

(3) According to a message 22 oil trains are standing in the Groznyj Nevinnomyskaya section. These trains can not be transported further.

(4) In one case the State Defense Committee protested to the Railway Directorate because the latter was not in a position to make railroad cars available for workers who were to be sent to Zarepta for reconstruction work.

Civil Air Fleet

(5) According to a message of 2 April, the Chief Directorate of the Civil Air Fleet is located in Vnukovo. Also located there are the first Transport Flight Division and other flight groups. Additional formations of the Civil Air Fleet have been identified recently.

3.) Reconstruction in the Reconquered Oblasti

(6) From Kambarka Oblast' on the Kama (87 kilometers southeast of Izhevsk), where several plants and a larger building terrain are located, workers and employees are to be sent to Stalingrad without their families.

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II. Individual Items

1.) Personnel Situation

River Fleet Commissariat

(7) Employees of the offices in Ust Ussa and Kujbyshev are exempt from the draft until 1 November 1943.

(8) The office in Tobolsk received 120 technical school graduates for practical training as ship captains, technicians, shipbuilders and radio technicians. The office in Kujbyshev was assigned 210 technical school graduates for the Lower Volga Steamship Agency.

(9) Kujbyshev and Omsk are to report on the calling up of the population for reconstruction of the river fleet and for shipping work. From Omsk Oblast' 610 persons of the rural population were already drawn into the program for loading ships.

(10) The Directorate of the Water Transport Base in Chardzhou has a labor force of 25 persons.

2.) Transport

(11) 18 motor boats are being built for Plant "Molotov" in Gorkij. These are to be delivered in April.

(12) The Armenian Canning Trust could not ship 110 tons of candied fruit for Stavropol because of the lack of railroad cars.

(13) In the Groznyj-Nevinnomyskaya section 22 oil trains are idle. A special authority was set up in the Transcaucasus to improve railroad traffic.

(14) The four heated baggage cars required by the Lower Volga Steamship Agency in Saratov are not being made available for transporting 86 men to Zarepta for reconstruction work. The State Defense Committee is complaining about this to the Railway Directorate.

(15) For April 50 railroad cars are scheduled for the River Fleet Commissariat in Irkutsk for transporting timber to Chardzhou.

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Civil Air Fleet

(16) According to a message of 2 April, the Chief Directorate of the Civil Air Fleet is apparently located in Vnukovo. Also located there are the 1st Transport Flight Division and 2 flight groups.

(17) The following formations of the Civil Air Fleet were identified and confirmed:

2nd Flight Regiment	presumably in Kazan	
4th Flight Regiment	in Khvojnaya (57 kilometers northeast of Borovichi)	Commander Grizenko
9th Flight Regiment	with parts in Tiflis and Krasnodar	
Flight Regiment Oprishko	(location unknown)	
Flight Group Chankotadze	presumably in Vnukovo	
Flight group Zejmchan	presumably in Irkutsk	
Flight group Yakutsk	(location unknown)	
Flight group Raskasov	(location unknown)	
Flight group Azerbajdzhan	(location unknown)	
A technical brigade	in Tashkent	

(18) An aviation repair work shop is located in Sverdlovsk.

(19) In a message of 30 March, the Dzhidinsker Flight Line was mentioned (Dzhida = tributary of the Zelenga at Irkutsk). Planes type PS-7 and JU-52 fly this route.

(20) Courses for the Civil Air Fleet are being given in Khabarovsk. Training squadrons are also located there.

(21) The offices of the Civil Air Fleet in Aktyubinsk collected 72,7000 rubles for the state defense fund.

(22) Buildings for the Civil Air Fleet are being put up in Baku.

(23) The Chief of Flight Harbor Kazan is Mikhailov.

3.) Food Situation

(24) The People's Commissariat for Grain Procurement in Tiflis made 776 carloads of grain available for May.

(25) Voroshilovsk is to receive 110 tons of candied fruit from Armenia.

4.) Clothing - Transcaucasus

(26) In 1943 the clothing supply office in Tiflis can deliver 2,000 fur jackets to Kutais. For this purpose 11,000 meters of rep are needed.

(27) The Textile Industry in Erivan received 1 carload of sewing cotton from Tashkent.

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(28) The Ferrous Metal Sales in Novosibirsk received from Baku 1207 half furs, 65,000 ear caps and 598 vests.

(29) Plant "3rd International" in Mahachkala received fleeced cotton material worth 429,000 rubles.

(30) As of 26 March the Textile Industry in Leninakan manufactured 2,262 meters of fleeced cotton material.

(31) The following large deliveries are to be carried out:

To Sheksna Steamship Agency	from ship repair yards	Saratov-39 meters of camel hair belts
To Enisej Steamship Agency	from the River Fleet Supply	Saratov-33 meters of camel hair belts
To the Lower Irtysh Steamship Agency	from Ulan Ude	3 tons of wool

(32) 300 pair of shoes with wooden soles are to be delivered to the River Fleet Commissariat in Irkutsk and 100 pair each to the Lena Steamship Agency and the Baikal-Zelenga Steamship Agency.

5.) Timber Supply

(33) The office of the People's Commissariat for the River Fleet in Kujbyshev is to transport 500 cubic meters of timber from Kryushin Bay (south of Ulyanovsk).

(34) For April the office in Novosibirsk received 400 cubic meters of sawn timber for processing (as opposed to an amount of 500 cubic meters in March).

6.) Metals

(35) From 1 to 15 April the following larger sheet deliveries were carried out:

To Plant "Karl Marx", Gorkij	
from the Chief Directorate for Metal Sales in Gorkij	600 kilograms of section iron
To Plant "Kujbyshev", Gorkij	
from the Chief Directorate for Metal Sales in Gorkij	1400 kilograms of section iron
To Kujbyshev	1 carload of iron
from Magnitogorsk	(March delivery)
To Plant "Hammer and Sickle", Astrakhan	
from Krasnovodsk	16 tons of steel hawser

(36) In the first quarter the River Fleet Commissariat in Khabarovsk is to deliver 10 tons of scrap iron and 250 kilograms of non-ferrous metal scrap according to plan.

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7.) Machine Industry

(37) A plant in Barnaul and a plant in Tomsk were each to receive one locomobile of 175 hp.

(38) A locomobile of 75 hp is to be delivered to the Kama Steamship Agency, the Belaya Steamship Agency and the Moscow-Oka Steamship Agency.

8.) Plants

(39) Plant #628 which manufactures "MB" equipment is located in Ufa.

(40) Workshops of the Ural Steamship Agency are to be erected in Gurev.

9.) Reconstruction

(41) The Steamship Agency Building Bureau in Kambarka is to send workers and employees without their families to Stalingrad for reconstruction work.

(42) From Saratov 86 men are to be sent to Zarepta for reconstruction work.

10.) Miscellaneous

(43) In April the following deliveries are to be carried out:

To Balkhash for Ili Steamship Agency	52 radio tubes
from Ust Ussa	1 ton of varnish
To Gorkij for Don Kuban Steamship Agency	
from Ust Ussa	8 tons of varnish
To Svenigovo	
from Ust Ussa	1 tank car of varnish
To Novosibirsk	
from the Lower Irtysh Steamship Agency	2500 incandescent bulbs
To Krasnoyarsk	
from the Lower Irtysh Steamship Agency	2 tons of varnish
To Ulan Ude	
from the Lower Irtysh Steamship Agency	60 kilograms electrodes
To Khabarovsk	
from the Lower Irtysh Steamship Agency	4 tons of varnish

(44) Plant "Kirov"in Tiflis requires 5 tons of vegetable oil for the completion of an armaments order.

(45) Kirovakan urgently requires 5 tons of carbide in order to complete armaments orders.

(46) By the end of March Factory "Kirovakan" was to ship one carload of calcium carbide to the Bureau of Ferrous Metal Supply in Sverdlovsk.

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report 2/4

Dated: 5 April 1943

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PREFACE

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5 April 1943

The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report 2/4

(Based on domestic radio traffic)

I. Total Survey

1) Personnel Situation

(1) The shortage of workers and trained technical personnel is more and more noticeable in the economy of Soviet Russia. The urban and rural population is being called into the work program in greater numbers.

2) Food Situation

(2) The Flour Industry in the Transcaucasus fulfilled only 48% of its February plan.

(3) In the harbor of Baku there are stored 2000 tons of rice which have not yet been unloaded since the storage sheds are overfilled with goods. The necessary railroad cars are lacking for transporting the rice.

(4) The collectives in the reconquered oblasti which were able to safeguard their cattle before the arrival of the Germans are not bound to deliver eggs and ewe's cheese.

3) Metals

(5) The planned collection of scrap is being purused with greater emphasis. Within the Communist youth groups a competition is being carried out in the collection of scrap.

4) Transport

Civil Air Fleet

(6) The location of the 1st Flight Transport Division is presumably in Vnukovo (22 kilometers west of Moscow) according to a message of 28 March. Included in the formation of the civil air fleet were the 52nd Squadron in Alma Ata (Middle Asia) and the 82nd Squadron presumably in Irkutsk. The latter can not carry out any flights because of the shortage of fuel.

5) Reconstruction in Reconquered Oblasti

(7) For the repair of the Voroshilov Railway 48 railroad cars with technical material were shipped from Tiflis to Tikhoretsk. The Armaments Plant "Bolshevik" in Volsk received orders for "military reconstruction" in the reconquered oblasti. The fulfillment of this reconstruction is being delayed, since insufficient cement is being delivered because of the lack of railroad cars.

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6) New Construction

(8) A new electrical plant is to be erected in Karaganda (Kazakhstan).

II. Separate Items

1)Personnel Situation

(9) In a conversation between Petropavlovsk and Alma Ata women tractor brigades were mentioned.

Commissariat for River Fleet

(10) The Chief Directorate in Moscow objects to the calling up of the chief of the production plan division of the shipyard "Mikheev" in Vozdvizhenskoe (Gorkij Rajon).

(11) The offices in Astrakhan, Stalingrad and Gorkij are to report as of 1 April the situation regarding the mobilization of the rural and urban population for shipping work and reconstruction of the River Fleet.

(12) The office in Astrakhan received from its technical school 30 ship captains and 28 ship mechanics for practical training. The office of Stalingrad received 50 transport workers for loading metal.

(13) In Saratov Rajon 35 sailors are needed for the oil ships of the Plant "Volgatanker".

(14) For practical training graduates of the technical school in Kirensk and other schools are being assigned to separate offices as follows: To Lena Steamship Agency 30 ship captains, 65 ship machinists. To the West Siberian Steamship Agency 85 machinists, 40 pilots. To the Ob Steamship Agency 15 ship machinists, 10 pilots. To the Angara Steamship Agency 20 ship pilots, 60 ship machinists.

(15) The office in Omsk needs workers from other offices, but cannot receive any since here are no personnel there either.

(16) At the office in Krasnoyarsk 425 men are being transferred from among the non-management personnel: 81 men to be skippers, 59 pilots, 20 stokers, 212 sailors, 40 shipping agents, 13 appraisers. Construction in the first quarter of the year within the office can not be carried out because of the lack of workers and means of transportation.

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(17) In the harbor of Krasnoyarsk 16 construction workers and 39 transportation workers are employed.

(18) The Water Transport Base in Khabarovsk has a labor force of 38 men.

2) Food Situation

(19) For sowing in Tiflis Oblast' the People's Commissariat for Procurement requires 5 tons of corn and 1 ton of beans.

(20) The Flour Industry in the Transcaucasus fulfilled only 48% of its February plan for flour procurement.

(21) The Eastern Trade Bureau in Baku received 2000 tons of rice which could not be stored in the storage sheds because they were overfilled. Up to the present time only 23 railroad cars were available.

(22) The People's Commissariat for Forestry received from the Commissariat of Grain Procurement a partial delivery of 9 tons of grain feed.

(23) On 24 March a canning factory in Kutais manufactured 3.3 tons of food including 1.2 tons which were shipped. At its storehouses there are 65.6 tons wheaten grits, 19 tons grits, 2.52 tons rice, 104 tons groats, 13.4 tons fat.

(24) The collectives in the Nalchik area which safeguarded their cattle before the arrival of the Germans are not bound to deliver eggs and ewe's cheese.

(25) The Chief Directorate for Tobacco in Stalingrad made available to the office of the Commissariat for the River Fleet in Stalingrad tobacco goods worth 300,000 rubles, the office in Astrakhan tobacco goods worth 150,000 rubles.

3) Fuel Situation

(26) For April the People's Commissariat for the Timber Industry in Georgia needs 25 tons of gasoline and 200 tons of mazut. The industrial plants of Makhachkala require 27 tons gasoline, 24 tons ligroin, 162 tons motor oil, 5 tons avtol, 1 ton ligrol 25 tons kerosene, 30 tons diesel oil, 7 tons machine oil and 1 ton of solidol.

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4) Coal Supply

(27) The Plant "Sovpren" in Erivan had a monthly requirement of 2,000 tons of coal.

(28) There were shipped 150 tons of coal for the metal plant in Alaverdy and 50 tons of coal for the plant in Zangezursk.

5) Metals

Transcaucasus.

(29) In March Georgia was to receive from Iran 225 tons of rolled steel plate and 15 tons of iron wire. The deliveries have not yet taken place.

(30) As of 20 March the People's Commissariat for the Meat and Dairy Industry in Georgia collected 10 tons of old iron, of which 6 tons were delivered.

(31) Since the beginning of March a manganese trust received 5,582 tons of ore from Chiaturi and 12,690 tons from Poti.

(32) In March the following large deliveries were carried out: From Kujbyshev to Ural Steamship Agency two drums hawser (11 and 17 millimeters), from Novosibirsk to Baikal-Zelenga Steamship Agency 300 meters seamless pipe, from Molotov to Chardzhou 20 tons of steel scrap. Kujbyshev received 8 tons of steel hawser (Consignor unknown).

(33) The scheduled collection and delivery of scrap is being defectively carried out by the offices of the People's Commissariat for the River Fleet in Chardzhou, Ilijsk and Omsk.

(34) Within the organization of the Communist youth groups there is a competition in scrap collection for the purpose of improving the supply of the metal industry.

6) Transport

(35) In Military Camp 177 in Krasnoyarsk 750 tons of oats are stored which can not be transported since no railroad cars are available.

(36) For ship repair in the year 1943-44 the offices of the People's Commissariat for the River Fleet in Gorkij were authorized 1,600,000 rubles and the office in Molotov 1 million rubles.

7)Reconstruction in the Reconquered Oblasti'

(37) The Chief Directorate for Machines and Technical Equipment in Tiflis reports to the People's Commissariat for Transportation in Moscow that 48 railroad cars with technical material were shipped for the repair of the Voroshilov Railway.

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(38) For the reconstruction of the Plant "Bolshevik" in Volsk 150 tons of cement are to be shipped. However, since no railroad cars were made available, the shipment could not take place.

8) Plants and New Construction

(39) A Plant #4 is located in Krasnoyarsk.

(40) A new electrical plant is to be built in Karaganda. A few railroad cars were already shipped with transformers, electric motors, electrical equipment and other machines.

(41) A new boiler with a heating surface of 150 centimeters and a steam engine of 250 hp is to be set up at Plant "Teplokhod" in Gorkij.

9) Miscellaneous

(42) The metal pits in Rachinsk and Tomsk can not fulfill the shipping plan since rubber and iron tires are lacking. 43 sets of automobile tires and 5 tons of iron for tire sections were required.

(43) In March Kujbyshev delivered 11 sets of automobile tires to Aral.

(44) The Explosives Industry in Georgia (Tiflis) is to receive explosives from the Explosives Industry in Uzbekistan. They are to be transported via Krasnovorsk.

(45) The Technical Oil Supply in Gorkij receives 4 tons of carbide from the chemical combine in Chernorechenskaya.

(46) In April the People's Commissariat for the River Fleet in Novosibirsk is to ship 1 tank car of lacquer to Plant "Volgatanker" in Astrakhan.

(47) The People's Commissariat for the River Fleet in Krasnoyarsk established a price of 9,544,000 rubles for wintering the fleet for the winter of 1943-44.

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Translated from the German Report 1/4

Dated: 4 April 1943

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PREFACE

During the Second World War the German Signal Intelligence Control Center of the Staff of the Chief of Army Signal Service (HNW, LNA) issued a series of reports to show the USSR military-economic situation as reflected in Russian internal plain language traffic. These reports appeared at short, irregular intervals, usually six per month, for the period October 1942-March 1943. Eighty-three of these reports have been translated and issued by [redacted] FOIAb3a

It is planned to issue a complete set of translations of the reports beginning with the most recent and working backward, but omitting those already translated by [redacted] FOIAb3a

The numbering of the items was added by the translator since the Germans did this only in the last eighteen reports, [redacted] inclusive. Since the original material was in Russian, an effort has been made when translating the German to determine the original Russian term wherever possible. This is facilitated by the Russian fondness for abbreviations. In these translations into English the probable meaning of the abbreviation will be given in parenthesis the first time it occurs in each report. FOIAb3a FOIAb3a

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4 April 1943

The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report 1/4

(Based on domestic radio traffic)

I. Total Survey

1.) Fuel Situation

(1) According to a report of 26 March the daily requirement of tank cars for the shipment of oil from Batum and Baku amounts to 1667 cars. This includes 1426 cars required in Baku and 241 cars in Batum. The quantity required contradicts a message of the same day which states that 250 cars are being dispatched including 173 in Baku and 77 in Batum. We gather the impression that the quantity of oil scheduled daily is not arriving for shipment. On 26 March, for example, only about one-fourth of the scheduled quantity was reported as procured for the shipment of 27 March.

2.) Timber Supply

(2) The floating of timber in the oblast' of the Asiatic River System of the Soviet Union is being carried out mainly in the months of April, May and June. During this period 2/3 of the timber quantity scheduled for the entire navigation period is being floated.

3.) Clothing

(3) The Clothing Industry in the Transcaucasus is apparently not in a position to guarantee the scheduled production. The reason for this is to be seen in the shortage of workers and material.

4.) Transport

(4) A great shortage of railroad cars exists in the Transcaucasus. The Steamship Agency in the Caspian Sea is overloaded with transports of agricultural machines which are needed for the reconquered oblasti.

II. Individual Items

1.) Fuel Situation

(5) On 26 March 1943 the Directorate of the Transcaucasian Lines in Tiflis reports the following oil shipments:

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	Heavy Oil	Oil	Gasoline	Petroleum	Bitumen	Total
Total no. of cars	92	11	124	12	11	250
Including in Baku	67	6	92	8	--	173
and in Batum	25	5	32	4	11	77
Including those shipped to the North	--	6	92	--	--	98
For the People's Commissariat for Defense	--	3	92	--	--	95
For the Railway Directorate	--	3	--	--	--	3
For the Transcaucasian Railway	7	--	--	--	--	7
To Armenia	--	--	--	7	--	7
To Georgia (for Agriculture Needs)	--	--	4	--	--	4

For 27 March the following tank cars were required:

Total no. of cars	304	413	588	337	25	1667
Including in Baku	259	348	532	287	--	1426
and in Batum	50	60	56	50	25	241
Those filled	190	10	105	110	--	415
Including in Baku	160	10	85	100	--	355
and in Batum	30	--	20	10	--	60

400 of the tank cars which arrived from the North could not be filled since they were very dirty and could not be cleaned.

(6) The delivery of 3500 tons of mazut scheduled for March 1943 from Groznyj is to be the first thing carried out in April.

(7) Fuel will be delivered from Voroshilovsk to the following places in April:

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	Truck Gasoline	Petroleum	Diesel Fuel	Motor Oil	Ligroin
Hay Procurement Office	0.3 ton	2.5 tons	---	---	---
Procurement Office for Animal Raw Materials	1. ton	0.3 ton	--	--	--
Authority of the People's Commissariat for Procurement	0.1 ton	0.1 ton	--	--	--
Grain Procurement Office	25.0 tons	20 tons (including 15 tons for bread export)	3.0 tons	5.0 tons	1.? ton

(8) The Construction Directorate in Poti reports the following fuel account for March:

	Supply	Arrival	Consumption	Debt
Solid and Liquid Fuels	--	99 tons	196 tons	87 tons
Gasoline	2.519 tons	5 tons	3.074 tons	--
Petroleum	4.699 tons	0.3 ton	1.033 tons	--
Oil	0.45 ton	--	4.5 tons	--
Avtol	--	--	0.3 ton	--

(9) The Chemical Plant in Kirovakan requires 200 tons of oil coke for April.

2.) Coal Supply

(10) In April the Office of the People's Commissariat for the River Fleet in Molotov is to receive 500 tons of coal from the Vyatka Rajon. The office in Yakutsk is to receive 5,000 tons of coal for the "Lena Gold Fleet."

3.) Timber Supply

(11) In the entire navigation period 30,000 cubic meters of timber are to be floated by the office of the People's Commissariat for the River Fleet in Raznezhe and 25,000 cubic meters by the office in Cherdyn.

(12) In the second quarter the following quantities of timber are to be floated:

In the oblast' of the office of the River Fleet in:

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Raznezhe	20,000 cubic meters	
Cherdyn	13,000 cubic meters	
Ulan Ude	3,000 cubic meters	firewood
	2,000 cubic meters	building timber
Krasnoyarsk		
To procure	2,000 cubic meters	building timber
To transport	4,000 cubic meters	building timber
	7,000 cubic meters	firewood
Yakutsk		
To transport	7,000 cubic meters	
Khabarovsk		
To procure	1,000 cubic meters	building timber
To transport	2,000 cubic meters	building timber
	4,000 cubic meters	firewood
Blagoveshchensk is to procure for Chita Oblast'	3,000 cubic meters	building timber
	5,000 cubic meters	firewood
To transport	2,000 cubic meters	building timber
	3,000 cubic meters	firewood
For Khabarovsk Oblast' there are to be procured	2,000 cubic meters	building timber
	2,000 cubic meters	firewood
To be transported	1,000 cubic meters	building timber
	5,000 cubic meters	firewood

(13) The Ural Steamship Agency received ten carloads of timber for Uralsk and Gurev.

(14) For April the Ship Repair Yard "October Revolution" in Ufa received 5 carloads of sawdust packing from the Chief Directorate for Timber Supply in Kotlas.

4.) Clothing

Transcaucasus

(15) In March the Yarn Industry could manufacture only 3.5 tons of yarn; consequently the scheduled production of 4.3 tons daily was not reached.

(16) The manufacture of stockings was temporarily discontinued because of the shortage of workers.

(17) The textile factory in Tiflis can manufacture with its own means fur vests, half furs, cushions and mattresses. For this purpose 50,000 meters of moleskin and 100,000 meters of fleeced cotton material are required.

(18) The Factory "Maiskoe Vostanie" in Leninakan received 43 tons of yarn from the Chief Directorate for Procurement of the Cotton Industry in Erivan, and 22 tons yarn from the wadding factory in Navtlug.

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(19) In the second quarter the sewing factories in Krasnodar and Armavir can manufacture 15,000 summer uniforms, 5,000 pieces of linen, and 2,000 military trappings.

(20) The Flight Troop has a supply of 1,000 special summer suits and 942 cotton wool suits.

(21) The Employement Bureau in Makhachkala received from Erivan 1,000 pair of shoes, 1,000 pair of socks, 500 pieces of linen, and 1.25 tons of silk.

(22) The shoe-last and heel factory in Kotelnich is to deliver 20,000 pair of heels to the Georgian Sales of the Light Industry.

(23) The shoe factory in Tiflis is to repair 50,000 pair of shoes by 1 July.

5.) Transport Situation

Transcaucasus

(24) The Metal Industry cannot make any additional railroad cars available in April.

(25) For the construction of an airdrome in Georgia 21 cars are to be made available in April by the Transcaucasian Line for transporting gravel.

(26) The Aviation Industry requires 7 cars for transporting carbide to Erivan.

(27) On 26 March the Railway Directorate in Ordzhonikidze reported 21 standing trains with 1,000 cars (freight: fuel and tractors).

(28) In the last five days the Railway Directorate in Voroshilovsk removed 170 cars. In the future at least 2 trains are to be removed daily.

(29) The Steamship Agency in the Caspian Sea is overloaded with transports of agricultural machines.

(30) The ships arriving in the harbor of Baku cannot be unloaded because of a great shortage of railroad cars. Even the urgent shipments for the People's Commissariat for Defense cannot be carried out because of the lack of railroad cars. In the harbor lie 3,075 tons of iron ore and 1352 tons of cast iron which cannot be shipped.

(31) The following were reported as being shipped:

1218 cars including 609 with tractors
495 with plows
111 with sowing machines
3 with threshers

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(32) Krasnovodsk reported shipping the following:

1472 tons per ship
34810 tons per line including

5,996 tons	ore
2,410 tons	steel
1,005 tons	copper
1,478 tons	caoutchouc
2,503 tons	tea
3,010 tons	rail accessories

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To: _____

The Soviet Union

People's Commissariat for Inland Waterways

(Based on domestic radio traffic)

In March 1943

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22 April 1943

The Soviet Union

People's Commissariat for Inland Waterways

(Based on domestic radio traffic)

in March 1943

(9 appendices *)

(1) The constantly growing deficiency in personnel forced the NKRF-Chief Directorate especially with regard to the beginning of navigation to undertake new important measures. With the approval of the State Defense Committee, the people not liable to military service were mobilized into the great sphere of transport, unloading, repair, and timber procurement work of NKRF. Within the entire range of NKRF, the number subject to service is estimated as 20,000 up to the present. Itemized listing given in appendix 1a.

(2) The administrative services of NKRF were curtailed by combining certain departments (procurement, supply, and wood procurement departments). The personnel thus released were placed in other work. Thus in Krasnoyarsk for example:

212 became sailors
81 became boatmen
59 became pilots
20 became stokers

(3) Originally the draft exemptions in NKRF were to expire 1 April but the Chief Directorate after a great deal of trouble managed to have draft exemptions extended to 1 November 1943. Several messages indicate that the NKRF will fight in order to keep every man.

(4) To remedy the personnel shortage, attempts were made to spur the personnel to the highest production during the month of March. It was accomplished by a great number of bonuses to be distributed not only to certain groups and professions, but also to individual workers. Often these bonuses reached the level of a month's salary. Itemized listing in appendix 1b.

* Translator's note: Appendix 7 missing.

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(5) The NKRF was supported by the State Defense Committee in its striving toward the highest production of each worker. According to a decree, transport workers would obtain for greater production of 10% of the set norm time and a half, for 20%, double time, and for more than 20% three times the overtime rate. In addition they would receive upon fulfillment of the monthly work goal special grants, e.g.

5 meters	cotton goods
500 grams	household soap
300 grams	tobacco
300 grams	sweets
3 packs	of cigarettes

(6) Numerous messages indicate that the training of young technical workers was carried on very intensively during the winter period. Altogether the assignment of 3300 trained young technical workers from the technical schools to the NKRF enterprises was accomplished during the month of March. (Approximate itemized listing in appendix 1c.) This number however, represents publically only a part of the actual assignments carried out. According to information the division is:

Ship captains	(about 500 men)
Engineers	(190 men)
Pilots	(233 men)

(7) The training of technical recruits continues. New technical schools were set up in March in Baturino and Astrakhan. Workers were first admitted for training apparently in the second quarter.

Food Situation

(8) With regard to the food situation no changes can be determined as compared to the previous month.

(9) In the oblasti being reconstructed, great supply difficulties continue. The NKRF Directorate of Stalingrad demanded an investigation of the problem of shortages. The difficulties seemed to be based chiefly on defects in the organization or in transportation.

(10) As usual the cultivation of grain, potatoes, and vegetables by each enterprise was ordered. For this purpose the workers must keep for their own gardens the same land area as in the preceding year. Also fishing was promoted; its importance as a source of food was repeatedly pointed out.

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Industrial Supply

(11) The supply of steel, iron, non-ferrous metals, and their products determined from radio communications is indicated in appendices 2a and 2b.

(12) From a large number of messages it is gathered that the supply of metals in stock has fallen.

(13) Since the reopening of navigation is imminent, a large part of the metal supply is for ship repairs. Additional supplies are allotted to new ship construction and other construction purposes. A small part is to be applied to the restoration of diver's equipment which is used for ship lifting work. Iron scraps are a part of the supplies. For a systematic collection etc. the Central Committee of the "Komsomol" arranged a competition within the Komsomol organization in order to achieve a better supply of scrap for industry. While at some places especially large amounts were named, for example, in Kujbyshev, Khabarovsk and Blagoveshchensk, the NKRF enterprises in Chardzhou, Ilijsk and Omsk have not accomplished the scheduled systematic collection and delivery of scrap.

(14) The deliveries of non-metallic materials are shown in Appendix 3a.

(15) A large part of the non-metallic materials are designated for ship repairs and an additional part for ship building and other construction. These deliveries show in other respects the many-sided requirements of the NKRF enterprises and plants. Explosive materials were delivered for ice breaking work.

(16) The deliveries of clothing and textiles are shown in Appendix 3b.

(17) The people concerned with ice breaking work were supplied with felt boots. Above all the NKRF enterprises of the Lower-Volga Steamship Agency and the liberated adjoining areas were supplied with clothing and textile goods, for example, Kalach with 200 complete outfits including uniforms and shoes.

(18) The supplies of chemicals are shown in Appendix 3c. Special attention is to be called to the Military Reconstruction Directorate of the Don-Kuban Oblast' as a receiver of chemicals.

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Fuel

Oil Supply

(19) The Oil Supply improved to the extent that the allotments in general were fulfilled. Certain deficiencies were eliminated in the supply of lubricating oil in Irkutsk and the supply of oil in Uralsk.

(20) In spite of the improvement of supplies, all reserve measures were maintained; for example, Irkutsk is to save 1996 tons or 5.4% and Novosibirsk 2502 tons or 2.9% of their oil consumption of the preceding year. Hence the Angara Steamship Agency needed about 37000 tons in the past year and the Ob Steamship Agency about 87200 tons of oil. Also a state oil reserve was created in order to be able to meet unforeseen decreases.

(21) In consideration of these circumstances and the far-reaching conversion to solid fuels, navigation is now more stable than in the previous year.

Itemized listing is shown in Appendix 4.

Coal Supply

(22) To all appearances the coal supply can also be considered as normal. Delays in delivery are the exception. Krasnoyarsk requested an extension of delivery time, in connection with which the questions of the availability of railroad cars played a part. Curtailment of allotments could not be established as in the oil supply. (See Appendix 5.)

Timber Supply

(23) With the beginning of the navigation period, the separate timber industrial establishments received the planned estimates of floated timber for the whole navigation period as well as for the second quarter. (See Appendix 6 for detailed listing.)

(24) Timber supply seems to have been well carried out. There are almost no objections. An exception is the Pechora-Oblast' where instead of 64000 cubic meters only about 11300 cubic meters were delivered in the first quarter. Furthermore, supply difficulties appear to exist in Moscow, since Omsk had to replace Moscow in supplying the river fleet with firewood.

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Production

Shipbuilding and Ship Repair

a) Shipbuilding

(25) The building of new ships appears to progress in general according to plan. Good results were announced by the yards in Raznezhe, Borovaya and Sokolskoe-Ivanovskoe. The yard in Gorodets, on the other hand, had not fulfilled the schedule. According to known existing construction or construction intentions (see Appendix 7a), it appears that the motor driven ships predominate in the self-propelled fleet as the following numbers show:

Steamer	1
Motor ships	3
Motor cutters	10
Motor boats	18

(26) Irkutsk obtained in the first quarter 20 cutter motors which will ensure completion of scheduled construction. Furthermore, there were under construction 3 tugs of 400 h.p. of which two will be ready in the first quarter and one in the second quarter.

(27) Of the 23 tug boats known to be under construction, 16 must be completed in the first or second quarter. Of these tug-boats, only one is metal. Its average weight amounts to 500 tons.

(28) Flat boats, which can also navigate smaller rivers, were produced in greater number. Traffic mentioned 34 of these. Production consisted of 23 boats of 100 tons each, 6 boats of 200 tons and 5 boats of 50 tons.

(29) Fifty-three boats were under construction. Vladimirovka reported that no more boats could be built because of the timber shortage. It appears that this timber shortage is an exception. However, they also try to save important raw materials such as iron in the building of ships. For that reason, experiments have been made with wooden pontoons. The results are not yet known.

(30) In Semipalatinsk one dredger was built. Ships from evacuated areas were placed at the disposal of other navigation areas. Thus the Amu-Darya Steamship Agency received 20 motor ships under these circumstances.

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b) Ship Repair

(31) Since the beginning of navigation is at hand, repair work is stressed.

(32) Backlogs are often recorded. However, they do not seem to be so extensive so as to endanger the transport system. In the 7-8 weeks until the probable beginning of navigation they must be checked. Numerically the backlog amounts to almost 10% (detailed listin g see Appendix 7b). Plants which were behind schedule were criticized by Moscow and required the introduction of the 11-hour day.

(33) The backlog seems to arise from poor organization and lack of technical workers.

(34) In order to prevent defective repairs, Moscow enjoined the dock managements to thoroughly test the completed ships. The first of April was set as the key-date.

(35) It is noteworthy that, by order of NKRF, a course in the repair of metal ships by means of a ferro concrete method was carried out.

(36) In Gorkij, for example, the ships "Oktyabre nok" and "Chkalovsk" would be converted to wood burning.

(37) For the production of spare parts for ship repairs in the year 1943/44, the following limits were established:

Molotov	1000000 rubles
Gorkij	1600000 rubles
Arkul	180000 rubles

Other Production

See Appendix 8.

Transport Situation

(38) From the 30 messages received in March which deal with the transport situation (compiled in Appendix 9), only a few difficulties in railroad traffic can be determined. In Rybinsk, Yaroslavl, Gorkij and Kazan 691 cars have been filled with goods of about 11000 tons total weight.

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(39) The Volga Steamship Agency prepared for the opening of passenger steamer service. After the ice break-up, 4 steamer lines with 25 ships again began service. Increased importance is attached to the Gorkij-Astrakhan stretch. Fifteen steamers were put on this line. (Detailed information given in Appendix 9b.)

(40) A few transport problems were put aside until the opening of navigation in order to relieve railroad traffic. Thus the evacuated families from Stalingrad who were stopped in Kambarka, are to follow their working men immediately after the opening of passenger steamer service.

Reconstruction

(41) The general reconstruction of the Don and Volga area was furthered thru procurement of money. On 2 March the military reconstruction division of the upper Don in Voronezh received 50000 rubles and that of the lower Don in Konstaninovskaya likewise 50000 rubles. The reconstruction program for the harbor of Stalingrad in the third quarter was provided for by an expenditure of 3600000 rubles. This amount was supplemented by special funds. Ilijsk reports an expenditure of about 33000 rubles and a receipt from obligations of about 63000 rubles and Kujbyshev an expenditure of about 66000 rubles for the reconstruction of the Stalingrad harbor.

(42) Also in the reported period the reconstruction areas received equipment from the other NKRF enterprises. The workers' pool is still hit by difficulties, since the return of the Don-Kuban workers is proceeding very slowly.

(43) For reconstruction work the organization of "operative groups" of about 15 men is to be established. They probably serve as work management.

(44) Komsomols also shared in the reconstruction. For Stalingrad harbor 500 Komsomols were mobilized.

(45) Raising sunken ships is an important problem in the reconstruction work. It was delayed, however, since often the supports at the ship's berth must be built, details worked out, and a suitable number of divers requested. Altogether the reconstruction seems to be systematic and undertaken with energy, so that quick progress in the work is to be supposed.

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General Information

(46) The deficiencies noted in the personnel and food situations in the month of February have not been reduced in March, rather the impression seems to be that the personnel difficulties in the domestic economy are increasing further. Whether these difficulties will be eliminated through the mobilization of people not liable to military service, through cutting down the number of administrative personnel and through thorough training of young people can not be said.

(47) The carrying out of various measures in the personnel and food problems apparently did not run into any opposition. The military success of the winter months and the thorough training which was established in February have apparently created a proper psychological atmosphere for it.

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APPENDIX 1a

Personnel Situation

Conscripted for Enterprises of NKRF

Enterprise	Number	Mobilized from:
Kujbyshev		
For ships of NKRF	100	Rural population of Kujbyshev area
	290	From Saratov area
For raft work in Kujbyshev and Ulyanovsk areas	150	
Central Volga Steamship Agency	80	
Transport workers for the Steamship Agency in the Kujbyshev area	50	From city districts
	50	From rural districts
	25	From city districts in Saratov area
	25	From rural areas of Saratov
Saratov	100	
Stalingrad NKRF	50	
For loading of metal		
Transport workers for the Steamship Agency	100	City population
	100	Rural population
	400	Rural population of Kazakh SSR
Krasnoarmejsk	300	
Astrakhan	100	
For the enterprises of NKRF	780	From the city and rural population in Stalingrad area
Ust-Ussa		
For ships of NKRF	451	From the rural population of Komi ASSR
For water transport base	100	"
Uralsk		
For ships of NKRF	120	From the rural population of Kazakh SSR
For water transport base	70	"
Ufa		
For ships of NKRF	210	From the rural population of Bashkir
Transport workers for the Steamship Agency in area of Bashkir SSR	100	From rural districts
	100	From city districts
Chardzhou		
For the Ili Steamship Agency	50	From rural districts of Turkmen SSR
For the Farab landing-place	50	From city districts of Turkmen SSR
	200	From rural districts

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Semipalatinsk		
For the landing-place	50	From rural districts
Omsk		
For ships of NKRF	610	From rural population of Omsk area
Upper Irtysh Steamship Agency	45	
Loading work	200	From city and rural districts
Novosibirsk	329	From city population
For ship repair work		
For ships of NKRF	150	From rural population of Altaj area
	210	From Novosibirsk area
For water transport base	50	From rural population
For the landing-place	250	From rural districts
Omsk	50	From city districts
Krasnoyarsk		
For the Enisej Steamship Agency	300	
Shipyard in Predivinsk	70	
Irkutsk		
For ships of NKRF	100	From Irkutsk area
For water transport base	75	From rural population
For the Bajkal-Selenga Steamship Agency	80	
For the Steamship Agency of	25	From city population
Irkutsk area	50	From rural population
Chita		
For the Upper Amur Steamship Agency	95	
Khabarovsk		
For the Lower Amur Steamship Agency	60	
For the Upper Amur Steamship Agency	80	
TOTAL	7020	

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APPENDIX 1b

Personnel Situation

Bonuses for Good Performance

Outstanding Enterprise:		Amount of Bonus:
Gorkij NKRF	For the crew of a ship	7500 rubles
Kujbyshev	For the crew of the ship "Lomonosov"	5000
	For the crew of the ship "Manychstroj"	15000
Astrakhan	For employees of Plant "Lenin"	30000
Chistopol	For the crew of the ship "Moskva"	5000
Uralsk	For the crew of the ship "Zlet"	5000
Omsk	For the crew of the ship "Azerbajdzhan"	5000
	For the directorate of NKRF	25000
Novosibirsk	For the crew of the ship "Zalekhard"	5000
Khabarovsk	For the crew of the ship "Krasnaya Zvezda"	5000
Yakutsk	For the directorate of landing places	10000

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APPENDIX 1c

Personnel Situation

Assignment of Technical Students to NKRF Enterprises

Enterprise	Specialty	No. of students	Assigned from
Kostroma NKRF	Shipbuilders	20	Technical School Rybinsk
	Shipbuilders	64	Technical School Gorkij
Gorkij NKRF	Ship masters	201	"
	Ship mechanics	80	"
	Radio technicians	64	"
	Electrical engineers	56	"
	Ship mechanics	594	Technical School Rybinsk
Molotov Works in Gorkij	Technicians	35	"
"Teplokhod" Works	Technicians	27	"
Kujbyshev NKRF	Technical students	176	Technical School Kazan
	Radio operators	95	Technical School Gorkij
	Stokers	85	
	Ship machinists	100	
	Engineers	30	
	Pilots	40	
	Communications maintenance men	10	
	Other specialists	40	
Astrakhan NKRF	Ship masters	30	Technical school Astrakhan
	Ship mechanics	28	"
Ust-Ussa NKRF	Ship Machinists	20	
	Motor ship masters	20	
Ufa NKRF	Ship masters	17	Technical School Molotov
	Ship mechanics	28	"
Aralsk NKRF	Machinists	30	Technical School Chardzhou
	Pilots	10	"
Chardzhou NKRF Plant for the Steamship Agency	Ship mechanics	36	"
	Pilots	83	"
	Ship mechanics	37	"
Tobolsk NKRF	Ship masters	30	
Semipalatinsk NKRF For the West Siberian Steamship Agency	Ship machinists	85	
	Pilots	40	
Oblast' Waterways Directorate of the Ob Steamship Agency	Ship machinists	15	
	Pilots	10	

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Omsk NKRF	Stokers	20	"Stalin" Works
	Ship machinists	25	NKRF Plant in Semipalatinsk
	Pilots	10	
NKRF Works "Stalin" for the Lower Irtysh Steamship Agency	Technical students	85	
Oblast' Waterways Directorate	Technical students	20	
Irkutsk NKRF	Ship masters	21	Technical School Krasnoyarsk
	Ship mechanics	18	
Lena Steamship Agency	Ship machinists	45	Trade schools in Kirensk
	Engineers	10	"
Oblast' Waterways Directorate	Ship machinists	20	"
	Engineers	10	"
Ulan-Ude NKRF	Ship machinists	40	Trade schools Ulan-Ude
	Pilots	40	
Krasnoyarsk NKRF	Ship mechanics and ship masters	110	Technical School Krasnoyarsk
	Ship machinists	50	NKRF Work shops
	Radio operators	60	
	Engineers	90	
Yakutsk NKRF	Ship masters and ship mechanics	121	Technical school Yakutsk
Angara Steamship Agency	Ship machinists	60	
	Engineers	20	
Oblast' Waterways Directorate	Engineers	10	
Khabarovsk NKRF	Ship mechanics and ship masters	119	Technical school Blagoveshchensk
Blagoveshchensk NKRF	Ship masters	59	"
	Ship machinists	35	Local work shops

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APPENDIX 1d

Personnel Situation

Training Plan for Technical Workers

Enterprise	Specialty	Number	Total
Kujbyshev NKRF For the Lower Volga Steamship Agency			210
Stalingrad	Technicians	50	75
	Stakhanov special workers	25	
Astrakhan for the fleet	Stokers	137	257
	Greasers	35	
	Lathe operators	16	
	Locksmiths	16	
	Carpenters	29	
	Others	14	
Economic enterprises	Foundry men	8	204
	Model carpenters	4	
	Electricians	12	
	Greasers	11	
	Carpenters	14	
	Cabinet-makers	10	
	Boiler-smiths	18	
	Electric welders	10	
	Motor mechanics	7	
	Locksmiths	20	
	Lathe operators	71	
	Copper smiths	7	
	Others	11	
Novosibirsk NKRF For shore installations	Beginners	230	705
For directorate of economic enterprises	Beginners	150	
Stakhanov schools	Advanced	85	
Ship repair	Specialists	240	
Irkutsk For shore installations	Beginners	40	145
Economic enterprises	Beginners	20	
Stakhanov schools	Advanced	20	
Ship repair	Specialists	65	
Ulan-Ude Shore Directorate	Beginners	78	288
Economic Enterprises	Beginners	30	
Stakhanov schools	Advanced	90	
Ship repair	Specialists	90	

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Blagoveshchensk			
Shore Directorate	Beginners	65	300
Economic enterprises	Beginners	90	
Stakhanov schools	Advanced	40	
Ship repair	Specialists	105	
Khabarovsk			
Shore Directorate	Beginners	75	285
Economic enterprises	Beginners	40	
Stakhanov schools	Advanced	50	
Ship Repair	Specialists	120	

APPENDIX 2a

Material Supply

Deliveries of Steel and Iron to NKRF Enterprises

Material	Quantity	Consignee	Remarks
A. Raw Materials			
Cast iron	20 tons	Gorodets	
Scrap iron	6 tons	Gorkij	
White metal	0.074	Gorkij Harbor	
Cast iron	200	Gorkij Plant 718	
Cast iron	40	Gorkij Plant 112	
Ferrochromium	0.59	Gorkij Plant "Teplokhod"	
Iron	1 railroad car	Kujbyshev	
Cast iron	100 tons	Kujbyshev	For March
Cast iron scrap	102	Saratov	For 1st quarter
Steel scrap	300	Saratov	For 1st quarter
Steel	36	Stalingrad "STS"	
White metal 83%	1.6	Astrakhan	
Cast iron	400	Moscow	
Iron manganese	1	Moscow Electrode Plant	
Shavings	20	Chardzhou	
White metal 83%	0.1	Rybache	
White metal 83%	0.1	Ilijsk	
Sheet metal (not usable)	20	Novosibirsk	
Ferrosilicate	5	Novosibirsk	
Ferromanganese	1.54	Novosibirsk	
Cast iron	664	Barnaul	
B. Partially Finished Goods			
Wire	1.5 tons	Gorkij	
		Plant "Teplokhod"	
Sheet iron	88	Kujbyshev	
Zinc roof sheets	0.5	Moscow	
Section steel	40	Ufa	
Sheet metal	20	Ufa Belaya	
		Steamship Agency	

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Sheet-steel	40 tons	Novosibirsk	
Sheet metal	67	Novosibirsk	
Wire (4mm.)	0.4	Khabarovsk	

C. Finished Goods

Steel rope	2 tons	Gorkij	
Wire tack	2	Parizhskaya Kommuna (34 km. southeast of Gorkij)	
Steel rope	5	Raznezhe Timber Industry	For May/June
Wire tack	19.15	Kujbyshev	
Wire tack	1	Kujbyshev	For ship repair
Wire tack	2	Saratov	For ship repair
Wire tack	1	Krasnoarmejsk ship repair plant	
Seamless pipe 40x45, each 5m.	14 pieces	Moscow	
Seamless pipe 40x32, each 5m.	14	Moscow	
Steel rope (8 mm.)	150 m.	Moscow Communications Station	
Thin walled pipe	250 m.	Chistopol	
Wire tack	1 ton	Ufa	for ship repair
Steel rope	1.5	Chardzhou	
Screws	1	Novosibirsk	
Steel rivets	0.5	Krasnoyarsk	
		Oblast' Waterways Directorate	
Steel rope (16 mm.)	1000 m.	Irkutsk	
Steel rope (19 mm.)	1500 m.	Irkutsk	
Steel rope (22 mm.)	1500 m.	Lena Steamship Agency	
Nails	4 tons	Irkutsk Steel Trust	For construction purposes
Steel rope (19 mm.)	1500 m.	Osetrovo	
Steel rope (22 mm.)	1500 m.	Osetrovo	
Ship's rope	5 tons	Osetrovo	
Nails	1.5	Osetrovo Steamship Agency	
Nails	3	Khabarovsk	
Screws	0.2	Khabarovsk	
Steel rope	9.2	Khabarovsk	

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APPENDIX 2b

Material Supply

Deliveries of non-ferrous metals to NKRF Enterprises

a) Raw Materials

Material	Quantity	Consignee	Remarks
Tin	0.008 tons	Gorkij Harbor	
Tin	0.04	Gorkij Plant "Zhdanov"	
Bronze	7.5	Saratov	For 1st quarter
Bronze	4.5	Astrakhan	
Nickel-white metal	3.9	Astrakhan	
Bronze	3	Astrakhan "Volgatanker"	
Bronze	3	Gurev "Volgatanker"	
Bronze	2	Novosibirsk	
Copper	0.2	Novosibirsk	

b) Partially finished goods

Assorted metals	0.6	Gorkij Plant "Karl Marx"	
Assorted metals	1.4	Kujbyshev Saton Plant "Kujbyshev"	
Copper sheet	0.82	Kujbyshev	For manufacture of diving equipment
Brass sheet	0.35	Kujbyshev	

c) Finished goods

Conductor wire	10 tons	Astrakhan
Telegraph wire	131 m.	Novosibirsk
Copper Tele. wire	0.15 tons	Krasnoyarsk
Telegraph wire	1500 m.	Irkutsk

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APPENDIX 3a

Material Supply

Deliveries of Non-metallic Goods to NKRF Enterprises

Material	Quantity	Consignee	Remarks
Truck tires	4 sets	Gorodets	
Truck tires	4	Gorkij	
Storage batteries (6 volts)	12 units	Gorkij	Delivered end of February
Writing paper	0.08 ton	Gorkij	For scientific purposes
Varnish	32 tons	Gorkij	For ship repair
Varnish	6	Svenigovo	
Oakum	20	Kujbyshev	
Dry-cell batteries	50 units	Kujbyshev	
Saw frames	30 units	Kujbyshev	
Special wrapping	5000 boxes	Kujbyshev	
Precipitated chalk	13 tons	Saratov	
Roofing card-board	200 rolls	Saratov	
Oakum	4 railroad cars	Stalingrad	
Cable	355 m.	Stalingrad	
Props	4000 units	Stalingrad	
Newspaper	4 rolls	Stalingrad	
Wrapping paper	1 roll	Stalingrad	
Cartons	10 bales	Stalingrad	
Photo-sensitive paper	6 packs	Stalingrad	
Tar	5 tons	Krasnoarmejsk	
Varnish	1	Krasnoarmejsk	
Paint	1	Krasnoarmejsk	
Batteries	24	Kalach	
Varnish	15	Astrakhan	For ship repair
Newspaper	0.5	Astrakhan	
Lacquer	1 tank car	Astrakhan	In April
Household soap	2 tons	Astrakhan	
Varnish	15 tons	Astrakhan	
High explosives	2 tons	Ust-Ussa	
Lamp glass	1 carload	Ust-Ussa	
Oakum	10 tons	Ufa	
Explosives	2.5	Uralsk	For ice-breaking
Varnish	1	Uralsk	
Oakum	1 carload	Gurev	In March
Oakum	2 carloads	Gurev	In April
Trucks	11	Aralskoe	
Electric bulbs	2500	Novosibirsk	

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Varnish	1.6 tons	Novosibirsk	
Fire brick	1 carload	Novosibirsk	
Loam	1 carload	Novosibirsk	
Fire brick	1 carload	Bobrovka	
Loam	1	Bobrovka	
Oakum	15	Semipalatinsk	
Electric bulbs	500 units	Semipalatinsk	
Electric bulbs	7000	Omsk	
Lamp glass	1 carload	Omsk	
Radio tubes	52	Balkhash	
Writing paper	0.015 tons	Krasnoyarsk	For scientific purposes
Camel hair belting	33 m.	Krasnoyarsk	
Fire brick	1 carload	Krasnoyarsk	
Window glass	400 sq. m.	Irkutsk	For construction purposes
Cement	10 tons	Irkutsk	For construction purposes
Precipitated chalk and varnish	1.5 tons	Irkutsk	
Tire mantles	38 sets	Irkutsk	
Loam	1 carload	Ulan-Ude	
Lamp glass	1 carload	Khabarovsk	
Fire brick	1 carload	?	
Double cable	385 meters	NK for Com munications	
Precipitated chalk	2 tons	Military-Reconstruction Dir. of Don Kuban Oblast'	
Red lead	1 ton	"	
Protection paint	2 tons	"	
Household soap	0.3	"	
Candles	50	"	
Cement	150	Lower Volga Steamship Agency for Military Reconstruction work	
Tarpaulin	60000 units	"Volgatanker" Baku or Astrakhan	
Glass cups	8000	Oblast' Waterways Directorate of	
Electric bulbs	2500	Irtysh Steamship Agency	
Electric bulbs	500	West Siberian Steamship Agency	
Electric bulbs	500	Enisej Steamship Agency	
High Explosives	13 tons	Upper Irtysh Steamship Agency	
Detonators	13000	Enisej Steamship Agency	
Safety fuses	6600 m.	Enisej Steamship Agency	
Glass	1 carload	Enisej Steamship Agency	
		Selenga Steamship Agency	

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APPENDIX 3b

Material Supply

Deliveries of Clothing and Textiles to NKRF Enterprises

Material	Quantity	Consignee	Remarks
Yarn	7500 m.	Yaroslavl	
Linen thread	10 tons	Kazan	
Felt shoes	250 pair	Saratov	A quarter's supply
Cotton material	6 bundles	Stalingrad	
Cotton for	100000 rubles	Stalingrad	
Wool for	25000 rubles	Stalingrad	
Silk for	30000 rubles	Stalingrad	
Yarn for	4000 rubles	Stalingrad	
Boots	100 pairs	Vladimirovka	For the people engaged in ice breaking work
Complete outfits with uniforms and shoes	200	Kalach	
Rubber boots	500 pairs	Kalach	
Cotton for	144000 rubles	Astrakhan	
Wool for	22000 rubles	Astrakhan	
Silk for	32000 rubles	Astrakhan	
Yarn for	3000 rubles	Astrakhan	
Boots	50 pairs	Astrakhan	
Felt boots	150 pairs	Astrakhan	
Woven goods	10000 m.	Astrakhan	
Felt boots	50 pairs	Moscow	
Padded clothes	50 pairs	Chistopol	
Rope	15 tons	Chardzhou	
Hemp	40 tons	Chardzhou	For manufacture of rope
Hemp cord	10 tons	Chardzhou	
Rope	5 tons	Bijsk, Altaj Oblast'	
Cords	9 tons	Bijsk, Altaj Oblast'	
Cord	35 tons	Novosibirsk	
Rope	44 tons	Krasnoyarsk	
Felt boots	100 pairs	?	
Boots	50 pairs	"Volgatanker"	
Cord	10 tons	Amu-Darya Steamship Agency	
Felt boots	500 pairs	Lena Steamship Agency	
Felt boots	150 pairs	Oblast' Waterways Directorate of Angara Steamship Agency	

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APPENDIX 3c

Material Supply

Deliveries of Chemicals to NKRF Enterprises

Material	Quantity	Consignee	Remarks
Carbide	4 tons	Gorkij	
Caustic soda	1	Gorkij	
Calcium carbide	0.5	Gorkij	
Trisodium phosphate	80	Gorkij	
Carbide	2 drums	Gorkij	
Carbide	1	Gorkij	
Denatured alcohol	0.1 ton	Astrakhan	For repair of compasses
Ammonia	200 carboys	Chernoreche	
Acetylene	690 cubic meters	Chardzhou	
Caustic potash	0.02 tons	Aralsk	
Caustic potash	0.06 tons	Omsk	
Acetylene	3983 cubic meters	Omsk	
Caustic potash	0.04 tons	Novosibirsk	
Dextrine	0.4	Barnaul	Until 20 March
Dextrine	0.2	Barnaul	Until 15 April
Caustic potash	0.03	Semipalatinsk	
Caustic soda	8	Krasnoyarsk	
Caustic potash	0.1	Krasnoyarsk	
Sulphuric acid	0.03	Blagoveshchensk	
Accumulator acid	0.1	Blagoveshchensk	
Caustic potash	0.08	Khabarovsk	
Oxygen	832 carboys	Gorkij	Sent in February
Trisodium phosphate	48 tons	Upper-Volga Steamship Agency	
Carbide	3 drums	"	
Hydrochloric Acid	0.1 ton	Military Reconstruction Directorate of Don-Kuban Oblast'	
Trisodium phosphate	16 tons	Volga Oblast' Waterways Directorate	
Carbide	1 ton	"	
Sulphuric Acid	0.6 tons	Military Reconstruction Directorate of Don-Kuban Oblast'	
Soda	0.3 tons	Military Reconstruction Directorate of Don-Kuban Oblast'	
Caustic potash	0.15 tons	Amu-Darya Steamship Agency	
Acetylene	1152 cu. m.	Reserve Command of Ili-Waterways	
Trisodium phosphate	16 tons	Lena Steamship Agency	

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APPENDIX 4

Oil Supply

Rajon	Enterprise	Oil product	Quantity	Remarks
Ust-Ussa		Gasoline	0.2 tons	Im March
Gorkij		Gasoline	0.6	From the March allotment 0.2 ton each for these plants: Ship repair yard "Molotov", Plant "Teplokhod" in Gorkij and Plant "Ulyanov Lenin"
Pravdinsk		Oil	50 tons	In March
Kujbyshev		Mazut	50 tons	Necessary for ship repair
		Oil	35 tons	
		Mazut	269.7	As of 1 Feb (?)
		Oil	150.4	
		Petroleum	4.9	
		Gasoline	1.6	
		Diesel oil	7.2	
		Mazut	269	As of 1 March
		Oil	47	
		Petroleum	2.6	
		Gasoline	1.7	
	"Kujbyshev" Plant	Petroleum	1	For March
Ulyanovsk	Pier	Petroleum	1	For March
Kryushi	Plant	Petroleum	1	For March
Batraki		Mazut	700	For March
Balakovo		Petroleum	5	For March
		Oil	5	For March
Volsk	Pier	Petroleum	1	For March
Saratov		Mazut	200	For March
		Gasoline	0.5	For March
		Petroleum	0.2	For March
		Petroleum	2	For March
		Gasoline	0.1	For March
		Ligroin	0.2	For March
	Pier	Petroleum	1	For March
Stalingrad		Petroleum	2.5	For March
		Petroleum	2.5	For March
		Petroleum	1	
		Gasoline	0.3	
	Harbor	Gasoline	10	
Astrakhan		Petroleum	1.5	For March
	River Fleet storehouse	Machine oil	2	
		Avtol	1.5	
		Viscosine	1	
		Motor oil	1	
		Petroleum	1.5	
		Solidol	0.8	

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Chistopol		Motor oil	20 tons	For March
Ufa		Oil	15	For motor freight boat "Chamlyk"
Ufa		Oil	6	For motor freight boat "Nerekhta"
Nizhne Bashkunchak		Motor oil	1/4 tank	
		Gasoline	1 tank	
		Petroleum	1	
Uralsk		Petroleum	2 tons	
		Motor oil	4 tons	
		Gasoline	0.5 tons	
		Gasoline	0.1 ton	
		Petroleum	0.4 tons	
Krasnovodsk		Diesel oil	1 tank	
		Solyarka	1 tank	
Rybache		Petroleum	1 ton	
Aralsk		Mazut	30 tons	
		Motor oil	50 tons	
		Mazut	200 tons	For March. For carrying out the first trip. The filling of the tanks in Gorkij was delayed thru lack of coke in Chardzhou. It is to be filled with the help of mazut.
Novosibirsk		Gasoline	0.1	For March
		Petroleum	0.5	
Semipalatinsk	River Fleet	Truck gasoline	0.2	Consumed in February by the Reserves for Military Control
		Truck gasoline	0.2	For March
		Petroleum	3	
		Ligroin	1	
		Gasoline	0.1	
Omsk		Truck gasoline	1.2	For March
Tobolsk		Petroleum	0.2	For March
Krasnoyarsk		Petroleum	4.5	For field cultivation
		Truck gasoline	9	
		Petroleum	4	
		Ligroin	1	
Irkutsk		Machine oil	0.4	Delivered in February
		Axle oil	0.033	January limit was completely cancelled
		Cylinder oil "2"	0.005	
		Viscosine	0.333	
		Avtol "6"	0.1	
		Ligroin	0.1	In March
		Petroleum	1	
		Motor oil	1	

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Ulan-Ude		Petroleum	0.8 ton	
Yakutsk		Petroleum	0.2	From the March allocation
Khabarovsk		Gasoline	0.2	
	Including amount for troops defending homeland	Gasoline	0.1	
		Petroleum	1	
		Ligroin	0.2	
Vodnik	Sovkhoz Vodnik	Petroleum	3	In March
		Gasoline	0.1	
Chuvash Oblast'		Petroleum	0.2	Authorized in Feb.
Avatyr (?)				
Saratov Oblast'		Mazut	0.3	In March
		Motor oil	0.02	
		Petroleum	0.5	
		Gasoline	0.2	
		Ligroin	0.3	
Tatar ASSR		Motor oil	0.02	In March
		Petroleum	1.5	
		Gasoline	0.3	
		Ligroin	0.2	
Kujbyshev Oblast'		Mazut	0.8	
		Motor oil	0.08	
		Petroleum	0.5	
		Gasoline	0.2	
		Ligroin	2.7	
Udmurt ASSR		Petroleum	0.5	In March
		Gasoline	0.2	
Molotov Oblast'		Mazut	2	
		Motor oil	0.08	
		Petroleum	1	
		Gasoline	1	
		Ligroin	0.8	
Bashkir ASSR		Motor oil	10	In March
		Diesel oil	25	
		Petroleum	1.5	
		Gasoline	0.1	
		Ligroin	0.2	

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APPENDIX 5

Coal Supply

Rajon	Enterprise	Type of Coal	Quantity	Remarks
Kanin Nos and Kotlas		Coal	3 carloads	Must be delivered by Ust-Ussa for cast iron work.
Gorodets	NKRF	Coke	16 tons	Delivered by Kemerovo
Levshino		Coal	900 tons	Delivered
Molotov	NKRF	Coal	500 tons	Must be delivered in April by Vyatka.
Molitovka		Coal	500 tons	Allotted
Krasnoyarsk		Coal	5000 tons	Must be delivered by Podkunino for the fleet.
Yakutsk	Lena Gold Fleet	Coal	5000 tons	Received
		Coal	3000 tons	Zagoshaisk must deliver for 1943 Navigation period.
		Coal	20000 tons	Aldansk must deliver for 1943 Navigation period.
Blagoveshchensk	"Lenin" Ship Repair Yard	Coke	14 tons	Must be delivered in March.
Khabarovsk	Ship Repair Yard of the Lower Amur Steamship Agency	Coke	50 tons	Must be delivered in March
	Branch Supply Station of NKRF Khabarovsk	Coke	36 tons	Must be delivered in March.

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Appendix 6

Wood Supply

Rajon	Enterprise	Procured	Remarks
Ust-Ussa	NKRF	28744 cu. m.	As of 1 March 1943
Pechora Oblast'	Timber Industry	11298	Delivered in 1st quarter until 1 March 1943
Cherdyn	NKRF	25000	Must be delivered during the navigation period
Raznezhe	NKRF	30000	Must be delivered during the navigation period.
Kujbyshev	NKRF	51000 tons	Must be transported in the navigation period.
		500 cu. m.	Must be transported from Kryushi Bay.
		2500 cu. m.	Must be transported in 2nd quarter; from Kujbyshev 500 cu. meter, from Saratov 2000 cu. meters.
Ufa	NKRF	216000 tons	Must be transported in the navigation period; on rafts 200000, on ships 16000
Omsk	NKRF	15000 cu. m.	Must be delivered in the navigation period.
Semipalaatinsk	NKRF	20000 cu. m.	Must be floated in 1st half year.
Novosibirsk	NKRF	12000	Must be received on the account of 1st quarter
		1500	Must be transported in 2nd quarter
	Water Transport Base	1000	"
	NKRF	500	Received in March.
Krasnoyarsk		100000	Must be floated in the navigation period.
		5000	To be transported in April
		12000	10000 cu. meters to be transported in second quarter
		1680	Received
Ulan Ude		5000	Must be transported in 2nd quarter
Yakutsk		6000	"
Blagoveshchensk		8000	Must be procured in 2nd quarter for Chita.
		4000	Must be procured in 2nd quarter for Khabarovsk
Khabarovsk	NKRF	1000	Must be transported for 2nd quarter.
		23000	Must be floated in the navigation period.

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APPENDIX 8

Other Production

Kind of Production	Plant	Location	Remarks
Wheel guard	"3rd International"	Astrakhan	The planning order was reached
Pistons	"3rd International"	Astrakhan	"
Cylinders	"3rd International"	Astrakhan	"
Chimney pipes	"3rd International"	Astrakhan	"
Misc. wheels	"3rd International"	Astrakhan	"
Locomobiles (175 h.p.)	Locomobile factory	Syzran	---
Ship lifting equipment	"Butyakov"	Svenigovo	---
Ship lifting equipment	" Molotov"	Bor	---
Diving equipment	"NKRF"	Kujbyshev	Copper and brass plate is lacking
Motors	"Krasnoarmejsk"	Stalingrad	---
Office furniture	"NKRF"	Kujbyshev	---
Office furniture	"NKRF"	Molotov	---
Office furniture	"NKRF"	Gorodets	---
Ice saws	"NKRF"	Semipalatinsk	---
Spare parts for tractors	"Lenin"	Blagoveshchensk	---

APPENDIX 9a
Transport Situation
Railroad Transport

Consignor	Consignee	Type	Quantity	Remarks
Rybinsk	---	Oats	2102 tons	
		Hay	80 tons	
		Misc. Goods	264 tons	
Yaroslavl	Moscow	Special packages	4 carloads	In April
	Yaroslavl	Hay	9 tons	
		Cotton	8 tons	
		Bread grains	633 tons	
Gorkij	--	Wood freight	3437 tons	
		Bread grains	739	
		Metals	954 tons	
		Chemicals	570 tons	
		Metal products	404 tons	
		Raw leather	316 tons	
Kujbyshev		Freight for ship repair	10 carloads	
Saratov	Ship repair yard	Steel products	8 carloads	
Krasnoyarsk Steamship Agency	Bogotol	Oakum	6 carloads	
Krasnoyarsk	---	Oakum	13 carloads with 350 tons	
	Wintering location	Freight	30 tons	
	Amur Steamship Agency	Lamp glass	3 carloads	
	Irtysh Steamship Agency			
	Pechora Steamship Agency			
	Waterways Directorate			

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Consignor	Consignee	Type	Quantity	Remarks
Perm	Kama Steamship Agency	Hemp	7 tons	
	Farab	Fiber	200 tons	In March
		Cocoons	33 tons	In March
		Lucerne	9 tons	In March
		Raw leather	8 tons	In March
		Consumer goods	7 tons	In March
		Fiber	490 tons	In April
		Raw leather	10 tons	In April
		Commodities	26 tons	In April
Omsk		Explosives		
Ishanovo	Lower Irtysh Steamship Agency	Explosives	4 tons	2 carloads to Tura and 2 carloads to Kulomsino
Ulan-Ude		Steel products	2 tons	In April
Blagoveshchensk	Amur Steamship Agency	Diving equipment	3 tons	In April
	Kujbyshev	Freight	104500 tons	In April
		Grain	56300 tons	A part of the freight was transported with the fleet
		Cement	2700 tons	
Khabarovsk	Far East Steamship Agency	Diving equipment	3 carloads	In April
Kyshtovok		Bread grains	20000 tons	

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APPENDIX 9b

Passenger Steamer Lines

on the Volga during the 1943 Navigation Period

Passenger Line	Steamer	Travel plan
Ufa-Kazan	"Tukaev"	
	"Ostrovskij"	
	"Sovetskij Polyarnik"	
	"Razvedchik"	
	"Sholokhov"	
Lower Kazan-Telyushi	"Nikitin"	
Gorkij-Rybinsk	"Gleb Uspenskij"	Leaves every 2 days
	"Chernyshevskij"	Duration round trip 8 days.
	"Zhdanov"	The fleet discontinued
	"Proletarij"	wood firing
Gorkij-Astrakhan	"25 October"	Leaves every 2 days.
	"Parizhiskaya Kommuna"	Duration round trip 14 days.
	"Karl Libknekht"	
	"17 God"	
	"Pamyat Markina"	
	"Uritskij"	
	"Mikoyan"	
	"Karl Marx"	
	"Ulyanov Lenin"	
	"Ordzhonikidze"	
	"Lomonosov"	
	"Komsomolets"	
	"Voroshilov"	
	"Dzerzhinskij"	
	"Akademik Bash"	

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

BASED ON DOMESTIC RADIO TRAFFIC

Dated: 2, 3, and 5 March
1943

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PREFACE

During the Second World War the German Signal Intelligence Control Center of the Staff of the Chief of Army Signal Service (HNW, LNA) issued a series of reports to show the USSR military-economic situation as reflected in Russian internal plain language traffic. These reports appeared at short, irregular intervals, usually six per month, for the period October 1942-March 1945. Eighty-three of these reports have been translated and issued by [redacted] FOIAb3a

It is planned to issue a complete set of translations of the reports beginning with the most recent and working backward, but omitting those already translated by [redacted] FOIAb3a The numbering of the items was added by the translator since the Germans did this only in the last eighteen reports, [redacted] inclusive. Since the original material was in Russian, an effort has been made when translating the German to determine the original Russian term wherever possible. This is facilitated by the Russian fondness for abbreviations. In these translations into English the probable meaning of the abbreviation will be given in parenthesis the first time it occurs in each report.

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2, 3, and 5 March 1943

The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report

(Based on domestic radio traffic)

2 March 1943

More important reports: none.

Personnel Situation

1. Moscow complained to NKRF in Krasnoyarsk and Ulan-Ude that the training of ski troops within those shipping lines was not carried out in the course of the 20-hour program.

Food Situation

2. NKRF-Ulan Ude is directed to permit the workers of the River Fleet to maintain for their own gardens the same land area as in the past year.

3. NKRF-Kujbyshev must unload the scheduled grain quantities from tugs 411, 1020, 208, and 1460 in the amount of 1.7 tons and determine the use possibilities of grains for the River Fleet.

Metal Supply

4. NKRF-Moscow shipped a large quantity of white metal 83 to the Enisej River Fleet.

Moscow inquired whether NKRF Kujbyshev received from Factory No. 643 the non-insulated wire and cable. NKRF-Kujbyshev received permission to use a set of flame tubes for boiler repairs.

5. NKRF-Kujbyshev received the allotted one ton of wire nails in the first quarter for ship repairs.

6. The NKRF plant in Kujbyshev received 50 tons of cast iron from the plant in Magnitogorsk.

7. NKRF-Saratov received the allotted 2 tons of wire nails in the first quarter for ship repairs.

8. NKRF-Ufa received one ton of wire nails from the River Fleet Supply in Gorkij for ship repairs.

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Material Supply

9. Two tons of explosives are ready for an NKRF plant in Ust-Usa. For covering and transporting this powder it is necessary to have the permission of the local militia directorate.

10. The paper "Water Transport" in Astrakhan received 0.5 ton of newsprint in Kujbyshev.

11. The Volga-Timber Construction Direction in Kujbyshev must deliver to the ship repair yard there 5000 boxes of special packing.

12. NKRF-Astrakhan received from the Chief Directorate for Light Industry the complete delivery for "Volgatanker" of 50 pairs of boots.

13. The River Fleet Supply in Gorkij must ship to "Volgatanker" in Astrakhan 150 pairs of felt boots.

Oil Supply

14. NKRF Irkutsk complained that the Chief Directorate for Oil did not guarantee the delivery of the full quantity of lubricants in the first quarter. The January limits were completely cancelled. On the basis of the February limit there was delivered:

Machine oil	0.4 ton
Axle oil	0.033
Cylinder oil "2"	0.005
Viscosine	0.333
Avtol "6"	0.1
Cylinder oil	0.065
Avtol "10"	0.899

15. NKRF Uralsk received via Krasnovodsk from the Chief Directorate of Oil Supply

Crude fuel oil	30 tons
Motor oil	50 tons

Coal Supply

16. NKRF-Krasnoyarsk requests the NKRF in Moscow to extend the completed transfer of 5000 tons of coal in Podkunino until 10 March. The transfer depends on the availability of 10 railroad cars for transport which must be obtained by NK for Transportation. Otherwise the danger exists that the fleet will be without coal.

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Production

17. In Ust-Usa the methods with respect to an improvement of the repair work on the self-propelled ships were not followed.

18. From a message from Moscow to NKRF-Yakutsk, it is to be noted that the cost of building two tugs of 50 tons each in the amount of 210000 rubles in Osetrovo is considered as an increase.

Reconstruction

19. NKRF-Stalingrad must dismantle from one of three tugs which must be raised the hand winch, crane, and mechanical ship fittings and find use for these on other vessels. The NKRF enterprises in Astrakhan, Kujbyshev, Gorkij, Molotov, Ufa, and Saratov must submit to the NK lists of persons from the Dnepr who were evacuated to their steamship agencies. NKRF-Astrakhan must list the persons evacuated by the Northwest Steamship Agency and give the wintering places of the following ships: "Tretij---", "Shlisselburg", "Armenia" and "Ukraina". The fifth ship lifting department is located in Kalach on the Don. NKRF-Kujbyshev must report whether gas motor ship No. 17 has been delivered to the Military Reconstruction Directorate.

20. NKRF-Saratov must report whether gas motor ship No. 73 has been delivered to the Military Reconstruction Directorate.

Transport Situation

21. NKRF-Krasnoyarsk requests the NKRF in Moscow to let 30 tons of freight and the people necessary for Timber Procurement be transported by plane to the wintering places.

Miscellaneous

22. The ship "Krasnaya Zvezda" was granted a bonus of 5000 rubles by NKRF-Khabarovsk for the showing of the best personnel.

23. The Yakutsk wharf of NKRF was granted a bonus of 10000 rubles for the production competition of January. The chief of the wharf is to receive a bonus amounting to a month's salary, the rest is to be bestowed on the best personnel. According to a message from Moscow to Omsk-NKRF, the inspection stamp of the Moscow militia is not necessary for an attachment for Moscow.

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More Important Reports

24. From a message from Moscow to the various offices of NKRF, it is indicated that river vessels have been obligated to support the Red Army to expand its self-sufficiency with provisions and to waive the central supply of fish, potatoes, and vegetables on behalf of Land Defense. They are agreed to cutting down meats, fats, and grains by 50%. This very significant obligation was published on 26 February in Pravda. To carry out this project detailed instructions were given. These measures must guarantee unconditionally an increase of the delivery plans established for 1943. An attempt is to be made to obtain an additional allotment of land and vegetable seeds.

Personnel

25. Gurev-NKRF needs only 20 boiler-smiths and asks Moscow to discontinue sending more people.

26. Saratov-NKRF must establish Group 25. The divers must travel with the trucks and the others by train. To complete the personnel complement for work shops in Kalach-NKRF, 141 persons will be employed.

Of these there are:

Motor mechanics	19
Mechanics	16
Smiths	6
Electrical mechanics	7
Turners	5
Boiler smiths	2
Carpenters	10
Other workers	75

34 men are employed in ship-raising work.

Reconstruction

Stalingrad-NKRF

27. The transmission of an administration decree is requested, since the supply of engine fuel can not otherwise be decided. The divers have not yet arrived at the Don. Proclamation alone is not enough, since no workers can be transferred from the places in question.

28. The state of the lifting work on the following ships was announced:

"Maksim Gorkij"
"Krasnoe Znamya"

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also the towed barges:

"Vozkhod"
".....dk 18"

and a flat freight boat with a tonnage of 40 tons.

29. The NKRF is requested to send people to Kalach who know the station and the details of the ships. Among others, Captain Globov of the "Karl Libknekht" was named.

30. On assignment from NKRF, Aral Sea detached 3 Don-Kuban workers to Kalach on the Don.

31. Moscow NKRF complained that the documents concerning the ships sunk in Stalingrad Rajon are not satisfactory. Descriptions of the sketches are lacking.

Production

32. Order #34 of the NK with respect to lifting the fleet by divers until the beginning of the ice break-up is still maintained. The lifting of ships found on the banks which likewise require divers has been assigned to crews of the ships of "Volgatanker".

33. Kamyshin NKRF reports that the ship "Belostok" was delivered to the second ship-lifting department in February.

34. It appears that ships have been reported by the yards as ready which have not yet been tested as to the quality of the repairs carried out. Moscow urged Molotov-NKRF to test the completed ships in the presence of production management and ship's command.

35. A Deutz-Motor aggregate was repaired in Kalach-NKRF for pumping out the raised ships. Two additional Deutz-Motors must be mounted likewise with pumps after the completion of repairs. Two centrifugal pumps have been repaired. In addition two internal combustion engines are being repaired.

Miscellaneous

36. In March two holidays have been established for the NKRF enterprises and four holidays for the workshops in Alekseevka and Kryushin.

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More Important Reports

37. From radio messages of the Civil Air Fleet it was indicated that there is an airport in Sverdlovsk. The personnel complement for the airport has been reduced by letting a number of mechanics and technicians go.

38. In a message to Tiflis a 9th Flight Regiment was named, whose commander is probably Zegedin. The earlier reported Zegedin Flight Group (see report of 27 February) is probably identical to this regiment.

39. Thirty-six communications personnel, whose deferment has been cancelled will be sent to Maikop to fill the 12th Battalion. Sixteen men came to Mineralnye Vody to fill the 1st Battalion. Additional men have not yet been made available.

40. Of 1242 responsible officials of the party of the Georgian Republic, 767 or 62% Russian-speaking workers were called into the Army before the others during the war. 118 positions in the Georgian party organization are vacant at the present time.

Personnel Situation

41. According to a message from NKRF-Gorkij, 50 special workers are required for ice-breaking work for the protection of the fleet in the harbor of Vasilsursk. In Yaroslavl, Kostroma, and Dzerzhinsk workers for ice-breaking are lacking. The following are requested:

for Kostroma	50 men
for Isad	25 men
for Sursk	50 men

42. In March the workers in the NKRF-workshops received two free days. NKRF-Irkutsk was directed to mobilize transport workers for the Steamship Agency in its Oblast': from urban areas, 25 men and from rural areas, 50 men.

43. NKRF-Novosibirsk must mobilize transport workers for the Steamship Agency in its Oblast':

from urban areas	75 men
from rural areas	75 men

44. The wharf of Novosibirsk must obtain 250 men and that of Tomsk 50 men.

45. In a message to NKRF-Chardzhou the River Steamship Agency in the Turkmen Republic was directed to procure transport workers:

from urban areas	50 men
from rural areas	50 men

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46. The wharf Farab must obtain 200 men.

47. During the period of winter ship repairs the following courses will be given:

21 Feb. - 25 Apr.	12 captains' assistants; 17 captains
5 Feb. - 25 Mar.	18 captains' assistants
12 Feb. - 1 Apr.	12 mechanics
27 Feb. - 25 Mar.	25 appriasers and stockkeepers

48. In the section of Khodzhelinsk the following will be trained:

20 captains
25 boatmen
103 mechanics and mechanics' helpers

49. All this training takes place in and around Chardzhou. The teachers will be furnished from Ili Steamship Agency.

Food Situation

50. The Bacteriological Institute in Tiflis has no barley. The horses arrived.

51. Allotments for an NKRF plant in Gurev in the first quarter:

	Allotted	Received
Meat	17.5 tons	9.19 tons
Fish	7.5	6.5
Vegetable fat	2.3	
Animal fat	4.2	
Sugar	1.5	
Bakery products	3.7 (?)	

52. NKRF-Gurev asks Moscow to induce the Trade Commissariat of Kazakhstan to deliver more supply orders for Gurev.

Metal Supply

53. Tiflis. It was communicated to "Tsentroutil" Moscow that the following were procured:

Nonferrous Metal	6 tons
Aluminum	1.274

54. To guarantee the continuation of work in the Saltredsker factory the grant of 30 tons of cast iron and 2 tons of pickled iron is necessary. The Oil and Fat Sales collected 0.8 ton of scrap iron in the first quarter. The scheduled amount of 5 tons can not be raised for lack of assembly workers.

55. Plant "Generator" must receive in March from the sixth factory of the ...-Aviation Industry 0.4 ton of black aluminum. From the factory in Serovo (Oblast' Fergana) there was shipped to "Generator" on 27 January:

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	Round steel	12 mm.	Mark 45	1760 tons
	Round steel	14 mm.		3180
6	Cant iron	11 mm.		3860
	Cant iron	14 mm.		3220
	Cant iron	17 mm.		2
	Cant iron	19 mm.		3020
	Cant iron	50 mm.		3020

56. The shipment for the first quarter is completed as of 25 February. The Perfume Industry delivered the following scrap material for the first quarter on 1 March:

Iron	2 tons
Nonferrous metals	0.015

57. According to a report of the Chief Directorate for Metal Sales, Factory #316 must receive:

Construction sheet metal	3 tons
Instrument sheet metal	0.2
Miscellaneous	0.85

58. The ore mine reported to the Chief Directorate for Gold in Moscow that it expedited 1550 tons of quicksilver ore and produced 0.04 ton of metal as of 20 February.

59. It was reported to the NK for the Aviation Industry in Moscow that the Chief Directorate for the Iron Trade delivered in the third ten days of February Scrap iron 39385 tons and since the beginning of the month Scrap iron 113585 tons; moreover, from the second smelter in the third ten days of February to the Chief Directorate for Nonferrous Metals Trade Aluminum 11501 tons and since the beginning of the month Aluminum 1632 tons, in addition in February poor quality scrap, 4 tons.

60. Erivan received 0.5 ton of lead and 1 ton of tin.

61. The Manganese Trust in Chiaturi shipped to... Molotov Oblast' on 25 February Peroxide, 5 cars and in addition on 15 February Peroxide, 60 tons and on 27 February Peroxide 40 tons.

62. For the shipment of manganese ore from the Trust in Chiaturi to the "Iron Works" in Zestafoni there were made available 300 cars and shipped 15 cars.

63. Moscow requests from NKRF-Molotov seamless pipe, 14 items, 40x32, each 5m. long.

64. NKRF-Molotov must send to the factory in Chistopol from the stock of "Staryj Burlak" factory thin pipe, 250 meters.

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65. Moscow requests from NKRF-Kujbyshev seamless pipe, 14 items, 40x45, each 5m. long.

66. Moscow asks why NKRF-Novosibirsk did not buy the following amounts since the stocks were cancelled:

Screws	1 ton
Bronze	2 tons
Copper	0.2 ton
Ferrosilicon	5 tons
Ferromanganese	1.5 ton

67. In the first two quarters of the year Novosibirsk must deliver according to plan scrap, 100 tons.

68. Moscow shipped to NKRF-Khabarovsk wire, 4mm., 0.4 ton.

69. There is no 8 mm. wire in Moscow.

70. There must be delivered according to plan

Khabarovsk	scrap	100 tons
Blagoveshchensk	scrap	60 tons

71. NKRF-Khabarovsk confirmed once again a supply in the amount of nails, 3 tons.

72. In addition Khabarovsk must receive screws, 0.2 ton.

Material Supply

73. The telegraph office in Tiflis demands for the community houses of its workers for bed linen, cotton cloth, 1500 meters; there arrived truck tires, 300 sets.

74. Erivan, on 25 February there was shipped to the Georgian Oil Supply rubber, 50 tons.

75. It was reported to the Chief Directorate for Rubber Sales in Moscow that to the tire factory in Kuldmsinsk there was shipped rubber, 375.04 tons.

76. To the rubber factory in Moscow it was reported that there would be shipped on 26 February rubber, 44.12 tons and 27 February rubber, 18.32 tons.

77. The end of February there was sent to NKRF-Gorkij batteries, 6 volts, 12 items.

78. For the NKRF-factory in Gorkij for ship repairs in March and April there was ordered additionally:

NKRF-Gorkij received	varnish	8 tons
	writing paper	0.08 ton

NKRF-Gorkij must deliver by 1 March felt boots, 100 pairs.

79. The following are to be delivered immediately to the Military Reconstruction Directorate of Don-Kuban-Oblast':

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Calcium carbonate	2 tons
Red lead	1 ton
Protective paint	2 tons
Soda	0.3 ton
Household soap	0.2 ton
Hydrochloric acid	0.1 ton
Sulphuric acid	0.6 ton
Carbide	1 ton
Candles	0.05 ton

80. NKRF-Kujbyshev shipped to Irkutsk tire mantles, 38 sets.

81. NKRF must receive complete outfits of uniforms and shoes, 200 and rubber boots, 500 pairs.

82. "Volgatanker" Astrakhan received for the requirements of the Steamship Agency in Krasnovodsk woven material, 10000 meters.

83. An NKRF-Factory in Gurev received with barge "238" liquid glass, 1.099 ton and Manila glue, 1.53 ton.

84. There were procured 140 tons of ice and there are still to be procured 160 tons of ice.

85. For NKRF-Krasnoyarsk from the factory in Sukholoshsk in March there was scheduled 1 car of firebrick.

86. The NKRF-offices in Bobrovka and Novosibirsk must receive according to the March plan from the factory in Sukholoshsk 1 car of firebrick and from the factory in Bogdanovich 1 car of clay.

87. In addition NKRF-Ulan-Ude received from Bogdanovich factory 1 car of fireproof clay.

Oil Supply

88. To the Georgian Reserve Trust in Tiflis for the first quarter there was granted 10 tons of petroleum.

89. The Procurement for Animal Raw Material in Erivan reports

on hand as of 1 December 1942

Ligroin	0.913 ton
Petroleum	0.01 ton
Ligroin	0.222 ton

on hand as of 1 January 1943

	In January		Remainder on 1 Feb.	In February		Remainder on 1 March
	Received	Used		Rec'd	Used	
Ligroin	0.6 ton	0.592 ton	0.23 ton		0.115	0.115 ton
Petroleum	0.1	0.045	0.055	0.04	0.052	0.043
Gasoline				0.04	0.065	0.335

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90. Ka bardino-Balkar must receive shortly

Oil	3 tons
Petroleum	3
Gasoline	0.5

91. The truck base in Kislovodsk has no gasoline. It received from Ordzhonikidze 2 tons of gasoline. It needs 20 tons of gasoline.

92. The tire supply base in Kislovodsk is destroyed.

Timber Supply

93. Tiflis. The NK for Coal of the USSR granted the Georgian Coal Trust from the stock of the "Mangyshlak" Coal Trust 4000 cu. meters of mine timber.

94. The timber was brought to the Saritash harbor; however, it could not be shipped to Baku because of tonnage deficiency.

95. The Georgian Power Stations received in the first quarter

Log timber	300 cu. meters
Masts	300 cu. meters

96. The NK for the Food Industry in North Osetia requires for reconstruction work

Construction timber	5 cars
Sawn timber	2 cars

Production

97. Erivan. In the second quarter the Armenian Industry can deliver to the Red Army 100 vehicles and 100000 horseshoes. Since iron is lacking in Armenia, since transportation is difficult, and since there is only a small supply of wood, an increase in production is impossible.

98. In the work at "Akula" workers and instruments are lacking. In case of need the NKRF factory in Saratov must guarantee additional aid.

99. Because of coke deficiency in Chardzhou-NKRF the casting of a mazut oven (ship plant) can not proceed.

Transport Situation

100. NKRF-Gorkij announces the amounts of freight on railroads as of 26 February as follows:

In Rybinsk	Oats	2102 tons
	Hay	80
	....	13
	Misc. goods	264

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In Yaroslavl	Hay	9 tons
	Cotton	8
	Bread grains	653
In Gorkij	Wood freight	3437
	Bread grains	739
	Metals	954
	Chemicals	570
	Metal products	404
	Raw leather	316

101. Pervouralsk announces to the factory "Kirov" in Tiflis that the shipment of pipe 140x109 by railroad will be halted because of insufficient availability of cars.

102. NKRF-Chardzhou reports to Moscow concerning the need for cars in April:

in March there are to arrive in Farab according to plan:

	Transit goods	257 cars
including	Fibers	200
	Cocoon	33
	Lucerne	9
	Raw leather	8
	Commodities	7
In April there must arrive		532 cars
including	Fibers	490
	Commodities	26
	Raw leather	10

103. As of 1 March the remaining transit goods were delivered in Farab in 416 cars

including	Cotton	316
	Commodities	29
	Raw leather	9
	Bones	3
	Barrels	2
	Utensils	11
	Goods (unknown)	1
	Cocoon	7
	Grains	10

104. Considering the availability plan of cars for March in the amount of 600 cars, Chardzhou seeks the availability of an equal number of cars for April.

Miscellaneous

105. NKRF-Kujbyshev must deliver the gas motor ships of the Kama "24", "210", "230", "g^{1}", "g^{3}" wintering on the Middle Volga to the Military Reconstruction Division of the NKRF. Moreover, the traffic plan of the passenger ships for the suburban traffic of Kujbyshev for the navigation period of 1943 must be reported to Moscow.

106. The NKRF-Party offices in Omsk and Chardzhou are being instructed to arrange active support and courses for political leaders. Two thousand maps were sent to the Omsk Waterways-Oblast' Committee.

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Dated: 6 March 1943

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PREFACE

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The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report

(Based on domestic radio traffic)

6 March 1943

More important reports

(1) The catastrophic state of the cattle feed supply in Aktyubinsk was announced in a radio message.

(2) According to a coded message of the Civil Air Fleet there is evidently an airport in Turtkul, large aviation repair workshops and airplane plants in Tashkent, and aviation repair workshops in Ashkhabad.

(3) A night squadron was mentioned in a message from Tashkent.

(4) From Sochi it is reported: In February there were 17 planes ready for take off and 21 not ready. There were 739 take offs. 11.06 tons of mail were forwarded. 21 paratroopers have been dismissed. In addition 3591 packages were made available (perhaps for partisan supply).

(5) Evidently a large air unit is situated in Sochi, which flies sorties. Presumably it is a reference to the First Air Squadron. (See report of 28 February). Commander is Podkhozov. It is questionable whether the flight area is the West Caucasus or the Crimea. Tarlashinskij and Captain Khubulashvili were named as commanders of a flight group.

(6) A radio link must be established between Semipalatinsk and Novosibirsk.

(7) According to a radio message of the postal network 50 mining pocket lamps arrived in Murmansk from Tiflis.

Personnel Situation

(8) In the area of the Omsk Steamship Agency shipping workers must be mobilized:

from the urban areas	75 men
from the rural areas	55
NKRF-Omsk must receive	200

(9) In the area of the Semipalatinsk Steamship Agency shipping workers must be mobilized:

from the urban areas	50 men
from the rural areas	50

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in Pavlodar Kraj:

from urban areas	30 men
from rural areas	25

(10) The wharf of Semipalatinsk must receive 50 men

(11) In the area of Kazakh SSR shipping workers must be mobilized:

from urban areas	100 men
from rural areas	150

(12) In Chardzhou courses for party work are being carried out.

(13) "Volgatanker" is using for gasoline-oil pump installations:

mechanics' assistants	15
mechanics	5

Food Situation

Tiflis

(14) As of 24 February the following was on hand in Chakvinsk Oblast':

packed tea	11,280 tons
dried tea	574,376
non-dried tea	448,665

In Sugdidi Oblast':

packed tea	5 tons
dried tea	391,420
non-dried tea	429,254

(15) Baku shipped 27 tons of fish products to the Fish Sales in Tiflis.

(16) Stocks in Tiflis as of 1 March 1942:

Grain Procurement Office

Flour	564 tons
Groats	266
Wheat	955

Flour Combine

Flour	346
Groats	39
Wheat	102

Bakeries

Flour	340
Groats	2

(17) The established norms for the rest homes daily amount to:

Bread	600 grams
Grain	100
Fish	150
Fats	30
Sugar	30
Vegetables and potatoes	600

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(18) The remaining goods must be furnished from the stock (?).

(19) The Chief Directorate for Canning in Moscow received the report that kolkhozes are furnished with carrot and tomato seeds. The following seeds will be needed:

Beets (?)	1,082 kg. (?)
Onions	831
Cucumbers	1,154
Late cabbage	67

(20) In January/February 616 tons of barley were delivered to the breweries.

(21) According to the account of 1 March there was shipped to the oil factory:

Sunflowers	335 tons
Soya	70

(22) The canning trust will receive 40 tons of macaroni in March.

(23) The Chief Directorate for Tea in Moscow received the report that as of 3 March there was packed:

Brick tea	50 tons

from the stocks there was packed daily:

Brick tea	40 tons

(24) Packing material is on hand for 420 tons.

Press Report to Moscow

(25) The kolkhoz farmers of Khashuri Kraj furnished the grain stock of the Red Army with an additional 52 tons of grain.

(26) In March 170 tons of sack flour were delivered. No more flour can be delivered.

(27) During the period from 15 February to 1 March 2124 tons of goods were transported as follows:

with machines of NK for truck transport	1236 tons
with vessels of transport procurement	500
with transport means of the kolkhozes	244
with teams	144

(28) Oranges and lemons were delivered:

Place	Lemons (units in thousands)	Oranges (units in thousands)
Total	1835 units	2056 units
Moscow	1003	1183

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Place	Lemons (units in thousands)	Oranges (units in thousands)
Kujbyshev	24 units	16 units
Sochi	39	25
Azerbajdzhan	2	--
Georgia	332	162
Transcaucasus Front	63	174
Factories of Canning Trust	15	179
Local Industry	183	85
Lost	3	32

(29) According to the established plan Georgia has to dry 22000 tons of wet grain in kilns and deliver it to the processing enterprises.

Kutais

---

(30) The following stock balance as of 28 February was reported to the Chief Directorate for Canning in Moscow:

Peeledgrain	35 tons
Beans	163

(31) Because of the lack of coal, the preparation of concentrates could not be carried out. Remaining are:

Corn grain	72 tons
Manna groats	19
Wheat grain	3
Barley concentrates	135
Fats	45
Paper	6

received:

Millet	10

(32) The NK for the Food Industry must deliver to the Armenian Canning Trust 40 tons of macaroni for manufacture.

(33) The supply office of the Black Sea Fleet in Poti must receive 140 tons of food concentrates in March.

(34) Chelyabinsk received from Sugdidi 1 carload of concentrates.

(35) The Buryat Consumers' Cooperative will receive 35 tons of green tea for the first quarter.

Metal Supply

(36) Saratov NKRF reports the following stock as per 1 March:

Coils of copper wire	7500 units

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Cast iron	90 tons
Graphite (black)	0.35
Graphite (silver)	0.45

(37) 36 tons of steel are stored on a barge wintering in Kujbyshev. It was addressed from the Saratov office "Tankosnab" (Tank Industry Supply) to "545" Stalingrad.

(38) Krasnoyarsk must receive 15 kilograms of copper telegraph wire.

(39) Novosibirsk NKRF was to receive from Plant "Molotov" in Stalinsk (?) 47 tons of steel plate, which could not be delivered because of the lack of freight cars.

(40) The Steel Trust in Irkutsk received 4 tons of nails from Moscow for distribution to the steamship agencies:

Upper Amur Steamship Agency	1 ton
Selengak Steamship Agency	1/2
Enisej Steamship Agency	1/2
Angar Steamship Agency	1/2
Osetrovo Shipyard	1 1/2

Material Supply

(41) Tiflis received 25000 sacks. The soap factory needs 120 tons of fat.

(42) Moscow asks the factory in Mizur (?) to deliver 100 tons of cement to the combine in Sadonsk (?).

(43) For the repair of the combine in Beslan 4 cars of glass will be needed.

(44) On 1 March NKRF reports the following stock:

Lubricating grease	3.8 tons
Firebrick (inferior quality)	5.5

(45) Plant #5 in Kujbyshev needs 50 dry cell batteries and 30 saw-frames.

(46) The editors of "Vodnyj Transport" delivered 500 kilograms of paper to NKRF Astrakhan for distribution.

(47) Barge #603 lies in Yaroslavl with a load of firebrick. It must be unloaded immediately. Railroad cars are to be made available.

(48) Moscow has no fishing equipment ready. For the spring catch there is to be distributed through the Upper Volga Steamship Agency:

To the Oblast' Waterways Directorate	5 tons	linen thread
To the wharf in Kazan	5 tons	linen thread

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Chemical Supply

Tiflis

(49) For the control of various insects in the vineyards 2000 tons of sulphate of copper are required for the current year. In the first quarter only 200 tons were delivered.

(50) The Georgian Food Supply must receive 6 tons of varnish from the Georgian Bureau of the Chief Directorate for Oil and Fat Distribution.

(51) In February 5.5 tons of household soap were delivered to the organization "Workers' Pool".

Erivan

(52) Erivan must receive 3 cars of carbide. 1.5 tons of SO_2 were authorized.

(53) The shipment will take place March-June. The carboys are to be sent to Dzerzhinsk to the chemical factory.

(54) In March receipts included:

Sangesursk (?) - Copper Combine	for 12500 rubles household soap
Copper factory in Alaverdy	for 3750 rubles household soap
Ore Directorate, Alaverdy	for 3750 rubles household soap

(55) The Rubber Industry requests 2 tons of linseed oil for the purpose of soaking the electrodes.

(56) The NK for Health must receive from the Druggist Directorate in Novosibirsk:

	Akrichin (?)	0.1 ton
from Sverdlovsk	Quinine	0.2

(57) On 22 February there was shipped from Baku to Poti:

Varnish	18 tons
Kuzbass-lacquer	15 tons

(58) Batum shipped 12.9 tons of bitumen to Iran-Soviet Oil.

(59) The medical institute in Baku is to deliver via air to the Oblast' Health Department in Krasnodar:

Cerebrospinal meningitis serum	3000 doses
Diphtheria serum	10 mil. ampules
Dysentery serum	3 mil. ampules
Other vaccines	230 l.

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(60) As of 1 March NKRF Saratov reports on hand:

Sulphite	0.1 ton
Dextrine	0.48
Varnish	1.5
Lacquer	0.6

Coal Supply

(61) NKRF-Ust Usa must deliver 3 cars of coal suitable for coking to Kaninos and Kotlas. Because of the lack of coal, casting work there could not be carried out and also other work threatens to come to a standstill.

Timber Supply

(62) Ordzhonikidze asks from the Chief Directorate for Canning in Moscow the supply of the following materials:

Small box boards	2460 cbm.
Planks for barrels	520
Boards	1240
Milled boards	849
Firewood	3440
Staves	1800000 units

Production

(63) NKRF-Chardzhou reports the possibility of producing a granular powder for membranes. It concerns apparently a technical innovation, since Chardzhou will wait for the judgment of the technical commission.

(64) The NKRF office in Ust-Ussa is directing the Waterways Directorate to deliver 3 steamers and 4 wooden barges of 300 tons. The base for Water Transport must deliver a steamer to the Pechora Steamship Agency.

Reconstruction

(65) On 2 March 50000 rubles were alloted to the Military Reconstruction Division of the Upper Don in Voronezh and 50000 rubles to the Military Reconstruction Division of the Lower Don in Konstantinovskaya.

(66) Ships' workers from Stalingrad must be drawn in without delay for securing the fleet in the area of Kamyshin before the ice break-up.

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Miscellaneous

(67) NKRF-Saratov reports that on 2 March the supplying of electricity to a factory was completely discontinued.

(68) Three radio installations of the Vyborg Steamship Agency, which is in Molotov, must be delivered to the Irtysh Steamship Agency. (New evidence that the evacuation of the Russians is proceeding very cautiously.)

(69) On 25 March a conference of the NKRF-editors will be held in Moscow.

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Dated: 7 March 1943

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The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report

(Based on domestic radio traffic)

7 March 1943

More important reports

(1) According to a coded message of the Civil Air Fleet Ju-52-machines will arrive in Kujbyshev, the first of which is to be assigned to the 12th Air Group (see daily report of 20 February).

(2) The detached DF operators must return to Gurev without delay. It is strongly forbidden that direction finding work be suspended.

(3) The Air Group Volkov (see daily report of 19 February) is apparently located in Yakutsk. This air group possesses a direction finder.

(4) In a message of 4 March mention was made of an airport Vnukovo 24 km. southwest of Moscow, on the Kiev railway.

(5) Workshops for radio apparatus are to be set up in Tiflis and Baku.

(6) In the supplement to the decree of 27 February 1943 of the Council of the NK of the USSR and of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Union published in the press "On the Preparation of the Tractors, Combines and Agricultural Machines of MTS(Machine-Tractor Stations) for the Field Cultivation Work of the Year 1943," it was reported:

Introduction

The Council of the NK of the USSR and the Central Committee of the Communist Party established that the MTS in the year 1942 did not fulfill an important part of its plans with regard to the work of the tractors and especially with regard to the salvage of grain crops by means of combines. The reality of this serious setback of MTS with respect to the accomplishment of agricultural work resulted not only from the temporarily discontinued fuel supply and the limited experience of the young tractor and combine operators, but also from the poorly accomplished repair work and the poor organization of the work of MTS. In certain cases there can even be ascertained an underestimation and an indifferent attitude of the Oblast' Committee and Rajon Committee of the Party, of the Central Committee of the Party of the

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Union Republics, of the Oblast' and Rajon Executive Committees, and of the agricultural offices with regard to the work of the MTS. The Council of the NK of the USSR and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Union warn the Agriculture Commissariat of the USSR, the Oblast' and Rajon Committees of the Party, the Central Committee of the Party of the Union Republics, the Oblast' and Rajon Executive Committees and the authorities of the Republics against a repetition of the mistakes of the previous year regarding the preparations, organization, and use of tractors and combines in the kolkhozes.

Point I

The progress of repair work on the tractors in the fourth quarter is considered unsatisfactory. This is especially the case in Altaj Oblast' where the plan for the fourth quarter is only 21% fulfilled. In the Krasnoyarsk Oblast' 42%, in Chelyabinsk Oblast' 59%, in Kirgiz 61%, in Omsk Oblast' 63% and in Bashkir 64% of the plan was fulfilled.

Point II

The Oblast' and Rajon Executive Committees, the authorities of the Republics, the Oblast' and Rajon Committees of the Party and the Central Committees of the Party of the Union Republics are requested to eliminate the setbacks in the repair work on the tractors and combines and to complete the repair of tractors within the period established in decree No. 1757, 31 October 1942 of the Council of the NK of the USSR and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Union.

2 March 1943

Chairman of the Council of the
NK of the USSR
J. Stalin

Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist
Party of the Union

A. Andreev

Personnel Situation

(7) Tiflis. The Georgian Forest Commissariat reports that as of 20 March there will be assigned to forest work:

with horses	mobilized workers	541
without horses	mobilized workers	309

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(8) As of 28 March 900 persons, including 190 women, were assigned to trade and railroad schools. 700 persons, including 150 women, were admitted to work schools.

The NK for Health in Georgia sent to Nalchik, Pyatigorsk, Mineralnye-Vody and other areas of the North Caucasus a large group of medical personnel. A second group of doctors will depart shortly afterwards for Krasnodar, Stavropol, and Rostov on the Don. In all, over 200 medical personnel set out for the liberated areas.

(9) Tiflis complains to the NK for Coal in Moscow that the specialists starting for the Donbas have no money or travel provisions. With the abolition of trade inspection in Tiflis 46000 rubles are lacking for the payment of wages for the period from December to February and 16000 rubles for other expenditures.

(10) Kutais complains to the Chief Directorate for Aniline Dyes in Moscow that the additional fund for wages in the amount of 184,000 rubles has not yet been authorized. The workers received no wages for the fourth month.

(11) In a circular to the NKRF offices in Gorkij, Ufa, Molotov, Kirov, Kujbyshev, Aralsk, Chardzhou, Ilijsk, Rybache, Novosibirsk, and Omsk the too slow return of workers of the Don-Kuban was denounced and a speed-up ordered.

(12) NKRF-Stalingrad must set up an "operative group" (for reconstruction work) numbering 15 men. It must further train 15 technicians and 25 Stakhanov-specialists in order to provide staff workers in the first quarter. Furthermore, a complete plan for 1943 for the training of staff workers must be set up. In the region of the Stalingrad Steamship Agency transport workers must be mobilized:

From the urban areas	100 men
From the rural areas	100 men

The rural population must be drafted first. The following are to be received:

Stalingrad	600 men
Krasnoarmejsk	300
Astrakhan	100

(13) From NKRF-Saratov a diving specialist must be sent to Sarepta and a diving teacher to Kamyshin.

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(14) Transport workers must be mobilized for the Steamship Agency in Kujbyshev Oblast':

from urban areas	50 men
from rural areas	50 men

in Saratov Oblast'

from urban areas	25 men
from rural areas	25 men

Kujbyshev is to receive 150 men and Saratov 100 men.

(15) Transport workers must be mobilized for the Steamship Agency in the area of the Kazakh Republic:

from urban areas	25 men
from rural areas	25 men

(16) Transport workers must be mobilized in the area of the Steamship Agency of the Bashkir Republic:

from urban areas	100 men
from rural areas	100 men
Ufa must receive	100 men

(17) For the security of the ships of the "Volgatanker" fleet against the ice break-up in the Volga, the following work forces are needed for ice breaking work in various places:

Uslon	120 men
Gryaznyj Saton	100 men
Staraya Kama	25 men
Zolnye Gory	125 men

Food Situation

(18) Tiflis. The entire stock of vegetable seeds is already distributed among the kolkhozes. The remaining stock is not on hand. After the arrival of the additional supply of seeds from Kazakhstan and Uzbek, these will be delivered according to requirements to the Road Directorate.

(19) Ordzhonikidze. The kolkhozes procured 2214 tons of seed potatoes as of 20 February.

(20) The Council of NK of North Osetia confirmed the plan for vegetable seed production. The area distribution will be:

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Watermelons	70 hectares
Melons	20
Pumpkin	75
Pumpkin for feed	100
Cucumbers	200
Tomatoes	9
Aubergine	2
Peppers	6
Summer squash	5
Radishes	15
Lettuce	1
Spinach	4
Cabbage	20
Carrots	25
Carrots for feed	5
Dill	3
Beets	35
Beets for feed	170
Parsley	6
Celery	2
Onions	55
Sorrel	7
Radish	10
Garlic	1
Beans	20

(21) Kutais set aside the following area for seed production:

Tomatoes	6 hectares
Aubergine	1.5
Peppers	1
Cucumbers	1
Peas	4
Flax	2
Beans	1
Onions	3
Beets	2

The quantities of seed which are needed will be sent from the railroad stations of Alma-Ata, Stalingrad, and Moscow.

Metal Supply

(22) Tiflis. On 3 March there was no production of copper products because the ovens were repaired. Stock of non-transported products: 48 (?) tons. - In February there were procured:

Copper	15 tons
Brass	59
Bronze	11
Zinc	1
Lead	219
Aluminum	34

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(23) On 3 March there were 4 cars of ferromanganese at Station Kizil-Burun.

(24) 11 cars of ferrosilicon and 43 cars of ferromanganese were sent to Baku Harbor.

(25) On 18 May 1942 0.462 ton of silver sulfide was shipped to Novosibirsk for Factory #171.

(26) On 1 March 5 tons of bronze was shipped to Combine Erivan.

(27) The Meat and Dairy Industry delivered 5 tons of scrap iron in January/February.

(28) Erivan transported for the stock of the first quarter:

Miscellaneous iron	15 tons
Sheet metal	5 tons
Pipe "GAS" (Gas pipe)	5 tons
Alloy steel	13 tons
Instrument steel	2 tons

(29) The "Iron-Works"in Zestafoni must receive 1500 tons of washed ore from Chiaturi. The requirement in March amounts to 10000 tons of washed ore. In order to insure the work progress of the smelters Poti must deliver 8500 tons in March. In order to finish casting the spare parts, 15 tons of copper scrap and 3 tons of zinc are required for March.

(30) On 2 March the manganese trust in Chiaturi shipped 300 cars of ore to the iron works. An additional 15 tons of ore were loaded.

(31) Kutais reports a metal stock of 2693.2 tons as of 1 March. 0.59 ton of ferro-chrome is stored for the winter at the NKRF wharf in Ulyanovsk. This must be immediately transported to the scheduled receiver Plant "Teplokhod".

(32) In the Bezymyanka base for spare parts in Kujbyshev there are chimney pipes in the size 70x4 mm. Since this pipe is lacking in other localities of the Central-Volga Steam-ship Agency where the ships of the "Volgatanker" are being overhauled, NKRF-Kujbyshev must deliver 500 meters of chimney pipe from the Bezymyanka base.

(33) NKRF-Saratov must report whether it has received 20 tons of seamless rifled pipe from NKRF-factory in Pervouralsk and steel and iron scrap for the Chief Directorate for Metal Sales.

Material Supply

(34) Tiflis. Moscow is requested to ship 200 sets of truck tires from the allocation of the 4th quarter and to allot 10 tons of label paper to the champagne plant. 110 tons of news-print arrived from Balakhna. The supply of the publishers is out of line. The Chief Directorate for Paper Sales in Baku illegally held back 81 tons of newsprint.

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(35) Erivan asks the Chief Directorate for Meat and Dairy Supply in Moscow to ship 4 sets of truck tires.

(36) NKRF-Semipalatinsk is to receive 10 tons of oakum.

Chemical Supply

(37) NKRF-Chardzhou is allotted 690 cbm. of acetylene by the Sverdlovsk Autogenous Plant #3 in the first half year.

(38) NKRF-Saratov is to ship 200 carboys of ammonia to the Chemical Combine "Chernorechenskij."

Coal Supply

(39) Tiflis. Plant "Generator" reports a stock of 105 tons of Tkvibuli coal as of 1 March.

(40) Because of a lack of coal, the shut down of the cloth factory threatens. In order to be able to carry out special orders the free delivery of 1300 tons of coal is requested from the stock of the State Coal Reserves.

(41) The Food Industry consumed:

In January	coal	498 tons
In February	coal	388 tons
Stock 1 March	coal	500 tons

(42) The lithopone factory in Kutais was authorized 200 tons of Tkvibuli coal for March.

(43) The Canning Industry consumed:

In January	coal	498 tons
In February	coal	308 tons
Stock March 3	coal	50 tons

(44) The 2200 tons of coal for the enterprises of the Transcaucasian Food Industry could not be shipped in February.

Production

(45) Tiflis. It was reported to the NK for Construction in Moscow that, because of the lack of mine timbers and the poor condition of the clay-pits, the mining of fire-brick clay could not be carried out for a period of 21 days in January and 12 days in February. Since not more than 10 tons of clay can be mined in the period of 24 hours the brick factory has discontinued its work. The factory in Dziruly did not operate for 10 days in February and worked only at a capacity of 50%. Under these conditions the ordered shipment of 10 carloads of fire-

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brick clay in February and of an additional 4 carloads monthly will not be fulfilled.

(46) The NK for Procurement in Moscow was asked whether the floating elevator dismantled for transport to Krasnovodsk is to be reassembled in Poti. Nine persons have been assigned to guard the individual parts of the elevator. The costs of assembly and repair of the elevator will amount to about 500000 rubles.

(47) The State Control in Moscow reports the results of the repair work on trucks and motors in January/February as:

		Plan	Completed
Truck	GAZ AA	550	188
Truck	ZIS	100	15
Motors	GAZ	60	40
Motors	ZIS	20	6

Of the repaired trucks there were 136 without bodies. Basis for non-fulfillment of the repair plan; lack of mechanical truck parts, electrical equipment, rivets, etc.The quality of the repair work is satisfactory. There was a report from Tiflis to the Chief Directorate for Power Current Supply in Moscow that the actual consumption of felt for the manufacture of shoes was 3.5 tons. The receipt of the remaining 6.5 tons was delayed by interruption of factory production. The stock amounts to 2000 stockings and 800 boots.

(48) Armavir reports to Moscow the stock of 61 tractors and 4 caterpillar tractors. 33 tractors on wheels need a general overhauling and must be repaired. There is a need for magnets, spark plugs, copper tubes, and white metal, which are not to be had in the troop division.

(49) The Tavdinskaya Wharf in Omsk received from Moscow the following building program for coal transport barges of 1700 tons:

4 barges	completed by May
1 barge	completed by July
3 barges	completed in 1944

Construction

(50) Tiflis All construction work of the Georgian Power Current Industry scheduled for February was carried out in the amount of 20000 rubles. The Chief Directorate for Air Communications of the NKVD in Moscow asked for acceleration of the order for shipment of 100 tons of cement.

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(51) In Zestafoni the lack of cement, wood material and quality sheet iron hinders the fulfillment of construction projects.

(52) For the construction of defense objects, the army construction division of the Transcaucasus front, as Moscow reported to Tiflis, needs 180 tons of quality iron and 2500 cbm. of timber material.

(53) Barge #730 in Vladimirovka needs a general overhauling, which cannot be carried out because of the lack of wood.

(54) In a message to Krasnoyarsk concerning the repair of wharves, the following were ordered:

1. The overhaul of the technical plants of the wharves has to becompleted by 20 April.
2. Completion of simple loading equipment for 15000 rubles.
3. Guarantee 1943 shipping by overhauling the ships, which include 138000 tons to the extent of 30%.
4. Mobilization of 100 transport workers.

Reconstruction

(55) The regional office of the State Bank in Stavropol received 6500000 rubles for the reconstruction of MTS centers.

Transport Situation

(56) Tiflis. The (canning ?) factory in Gori shipped 15 cars to Volkhovstroj on 23 February. The established delivery of the shipment of 45 carloads is therefore fulfilled. The car assignment for March is expected.

(57) The Georgian NK for the Light Industry needs in April for the shipment of:

Felt	2 cars
Wool	1 car
Leather	2 cars
In addition	2 cars

In April for the shipment of wool there will be needed:

Additional	20 cars
Total	46 cars

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(58) The railroad did not furnish 10 cars in January for laurel shipment. The 21 cars intended for February were likewise not furnished The laurel spoiled.

(59) The Chief Directorate for Rubber in Moscow reported that the Transcaucasus Railroad, in spite of repeated demands from Erivan, furnished no cars for the shipment of equipment to Karaganda. For pumice stone transport the Transcaucasus Railroad granted 6 cars to Factory #702 for February. 4 cars were already loaded and 2 have not yet been furnished.

(60) Kutais reports on aniline dyes in Moscow: The 5 cars intended for January for shipment of lithopone were not furnished by the Transcaucasus Railroad, since a transport beyond the limits of the Transcaucasus Railroad is forbidden.

(61) Ordzhonikidze reported to the NK for Electricity in Moscow that Factory "Krasnaya Turbina" must receive a turbine of 3800 kw. The NK for Transportation must induce the Transcaucasus Railroad to furnish 16 cars to Baku.

Miscellaneous

(62) Armavir reported to the Chief Directorate for Fish Supply in Moscow that the rope factory burned down with raw materials and finished products.

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Dated: 8 March 1943

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PREFACE

During the Second World War the German Signal Intelligence Control Center of the Staff of the Chief of Army Signal Service (HNW, LNA) issued a series of reports to show the USSR military-economic situation as reflected in Russian internal plain language traffic. These reports appeared at short, irregular intervals, usually six per month, for the period October 1942-March 1945. Eighty-three of these reports have been translated and issued by [redacted] FOIAb3a

It is planned to issue a complete set of translations of the reports, beginning with the most recent and working backward, but omitting those already translated by [redacted] FOIAb3a The numbering of the items was added by the translator since the Germans did this only in the last eighteen reports, [redacted] FOIAb3a inclusive. Since the original material was in Russian, an effort has been made when translating the German to determine the original Russian term wherever possible. This is facilitated by the Russian fondness for abbreviations. In these translations into English the probable meaning of the abbreviation will be given in parenthesis the first time it occurs in each report.

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The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report

(Based on domestic radio traffic)

8 March 1943

More Important Reports

(1) The frequent onion transport in recent times to NKRF-Gurev is explained by a wave of scorbutic illness which was reported in a message with onion demands.

(2) In a message from Stavropol to Moscow, Central Committee of the Party, the responsible leader of the Party Central Committee reports that the damage which the German troops have caused by destruction of telegraph and telephone systems as well as radio central amounts to some 50 million rubles in the North Caucasus. Also he reports that military communications units of the North Caucasus Front have been assigned a share of the reconstruction work. A few inter-city telephone connections have been re-established, for instance between Stavropol-Nevinnomyskaya-Budennovsk-Aleksandrovsk, Mozdok-Krapotkin-Budennovsk. Likewise repair of telegraph lines Stavropol-Moscow and Pyatigorsk-Moscow is already in progress.

Food Situation

(3) Tiflis. The Georgian NK for Trade reports distributing 10 tons of tea in the first quarter.

(4) The Directorate for Food Supply received for January:

Alcohol	24000 liters
Vodka	5970 liters
Wine	2470 liters

The total value of this shipment amounts to 6389000 (?) rubles; nothing was delivered in February.

(5) For delivery there were prepared:

Potatoes	7612 tons
Dried potatoes	34 tons
Sauerkraut	456 tons

From 1 January to 1 March there were procured:

Honey	0.151 ton
Wax	0.331 ton

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(6) The confectionery industry received no sugar in the first quarter so that the plants stopped and can not deliver 200 tons of confectionery in March. A maximum increase of the fat allocation is requested.

(7) The NK for the Aviation Industry reports that of the stock for the first quarter there was received on 1 March:

Meat	22.3 tons
Fish	29
Butter	1.1
Vegetable fat	0.4
Confectionery	14.8
Salt	9
Eggs	10 cases

There was no sugar or tea.

(8) The representative of NK for the Meat and Dairy Industry of the USSR is asked for a free delivery of at least 500 tons of meat which has been seized.

(9) The Armenian NK for the Food Industry requests the shipment of 33000 liters of alcohol which was allotted for the first quarter.

(10) Stavropol asks the NK for Meat and Dairy Industry to approve the processing of 200 head of cattle by the Meat Trust.

(11) The Chief Directorate for Tobacco in Stalinabad delivered 2 carloads of tobacco to Stalinabad Special Trade.

(12) For the workers occupied with ice-breaking, additional supplies must be distributed in Gorkij:

Bread	400 grams
Meat	100
Fat	20
Groats	40
Vodka	200

(13) NKRF-Kujbyshev must deliver to Vladimirovka cut beans 44.6 tons
Astrakhan cut beans 50
Kamyshin cut beans 50

Metal Supply

(14) NKRF-Osetrovo in Irkutsk Oblast' received from West Siberian trade

Steel hawser	19x22 mm.	3000 m.
Ships' rope		5 tons

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Chemical Supply

(15) NKRF-Gorkij sent 832 carboys of oxygen in February.

(16) From Sverdlovsk Autogenous Plant No. 3 in the first half-year, the NKRF-operational office of the Ili Waterways received

	Acetylene	1152 cbm.
NKRF-Omsk	Acetylene	3982 cbm.

(17) NKRF-Blagoveshchensk received from the Chief Directorate for Chemical Sales in Khabarovsk in the first quarter:

Sulphuric acid	0.03 ton
Battery acid	0.1

(18) NKRF-Barnaul received from Varkovsk-Starch Trust in Murom:

by 20 March	Dextrin	0.4 ton
by 15 April	Dextrin	0.2 ton

(19) The factory of the Dubitel Trust in Balakhinsk is to deliver to NKRF-Barnaul:

by 20 March	Sulphite liquor	0.35 ton
by 15 April	Sulphite liquor	1.05 ton

Oil Supply

(20) NKRF-Pravdinsk will receive 50 tons of oil in March.

Coal Supply

(21) The ship repair yard in Khabarovsk will receive 50 tons of Suchan coke in March. The ship repair yard of the Lower Amur Steamship Agency, a branch supply office of NKRF in Khabarovsk, will receive 36 tons of Suchan coke. The ship r epair yard "Lenin" of the Upper Amur Steamship Agency in Blagoveshchensk will receive 14 tons of Suchan coke.

Production

(22) NKRF-Kujbyshev built 2 tugs of 400 h.p. in the first quarter of 1943.

(23) NKRF-Vladimirovka reports that the tug boats 730 and 243 need a general overhauling which can not be carried out because of the lack of wood. The estimated cost for the overhauling amounts to 190000 rubles. On 1 March three boats are being completed in Vladimirovka. Because of the lack of wood, no more boats can be built.

(24) NKRF-Chistopol must repair the dock equipment of the Krasnoarmejsk yard by the beginning of navigation period and send it to Stalingrad.

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Transport Situation

(25) On 1 March the following transport arrears of NKRF were determined:

Rybinsk	Oats	2102 tons
	Tow nets	13
	Misc.	217
	Total	2332 tons
Yaroslavl	Hay	9 tons
	Cotton	8
	Bread grains	1371
	Total	1388 tons
Gorkij	Wood	2637 tons
	Bread grains	599
	Metal	884
	Chemicals	467
	Metal products	327
	Cotton	77
	Paper	93
	Spinning material	62
	Complex (?)	172
	Special freight	125
	Misc.	730
	Total	6408 tons
Kazan	Iron	381 tons
	Ore	278
	Brick	180
	Misc.	103
	Total	942 tons
Arkchino	Hay	178 tons

Expenditure

(26) For the reconstruction of Stalingrad-Harbor, NKRF-Ilijsk reports an expenditure of 32822 rubles and receipts through obligations of 63100 rubles.

Miscellaneous

(27) For exceeding the economic plan with regard to wood cutting, NKRF-Omsk received a bonus of 25000 rubles and NKRF-Irtysh for exceeding planned overhauling of agricultural equipment 45000 rubles.

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

9 March 1943

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The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report

(Based on domestic radio traffic)

9 March 1943

More Important Reports

(1) According to a message to the Transport Division of the NKVD, a new bridge over the Volga at Astrakhan has been put into operation. There is a disagreement on the use of the bridge between the Ordzhonikidze and Ryazan-Ural Railroads. For this reason, there are 500 cars on the right bank and 37 trains which have been on the left bank for a longer period unable to cross the bridge.

(2) The reconstruction of Stalingrad harbor is being carried out zealously. On expenditures the NKRF in Ilijsk reports 96000 rubles in cash and obligations.

(3) For exceeding the planned output with regard to wood cutting, Omsk received a bonus of 25000 rubles; for exceeding plans in the overhauling of agricultural equipment, the Irtysh Steamship Agency received a bonus of 45000 rubles.

(4) According to a report of the Civil Air Fleet, the chief of the airport in Sverdlovsk is Tsejtlin.

Food Supply

(5) Tiflis requests the release of at least 500 tons of confiscated meat and reports that of the allocation for the first quarter there was received by 1 March:

Meat	22.3 tons
Fish	29
Butter	1.1
Vegetable fat	0.4
Confectionery	14.8
Salt	9.
Eggs	19 cases
Sugar	not received
Tea	not received

There was prepared for shipment:

Potatoes	7612 tons
Dried potatoes	34
Sauerkraut	456

From 1 January until 1 March there was prepared for shipment:

Honey	0.151 ton
Wax	0.331

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(6) Since no sugar was received in the first quarter, the sugar mills stopped and could not deliver in March the scheduled 200 tons of sugar products.

(7) In January the Directorate for Food Supply in Moscow received:

24000 liters	Alcohol
5974	Vodka
2470	Wine

There were no shipments in February.

(8) The Georgian Peoples' Commissariat for Trade distributed 10 tons of tea in the first quarter.

(9) For the first quarter 33000 liters of alcohol were delivered to the Armenian Peoples' Commissariat for the Food Industry.

(10) One carload of tobacco was shipped to Nalchik. Two carloads of tobacco were delivered to Stalinabad Special Trade.

(11) Stavropol will deliver 200 head of cattle to the meat trust for processing.

(12) Eight tons of white salmon were shipped from Astrakhan to Kolomenskoe on 1 March. In addition 13 tons of roach and 17 tons of herring are prepared.

(13) Kujbyshev must ship 44.6 tons of cut beans to Vladimirovka and 50 tons to Astrakhan and Kamyshin.

(14) For the workers occupied with ice-breaking, additional supplies must be distributed in Gorkij:

Bread	400 grams
Meat	100
Fish	20
Groats	40
Vodka	200

Production

(15) In the first quarter of 1943 NKRF-Kujbyshev must build two tugs of 400 h.p.

(16) NKRF-Vladimirovka reports, that the tugboats 730 and 243 need a general over-hauling. It can not be carried out because of the lack of wood. The estimated cost for the over-hauling amounts to over 190000 rubles. On 1 March 3 boats will be finished. Because of the lack of wood, no more boats can be built.

(17) NKRF-Chistopol must repair the dock equipment of the yard in Krasnoarmejsk by

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the beginning of the navigation period and send it to Stalingrad.

Metal Supply

(18) NKRF-Osetrovo in Irkutsk Oblast' will receive from West Siberian Trade 3000 meters of steel rope of 19 and 22 mm. diameter, as well as 5 tons of ships' cable.

Chemical Supply

(19) The factory in Balakhinsk of the Dubitel Trust must ship sulphite lye to NKRF-Barnaul, by 20 March 0.55 ton and by 15 May 0.5 ton.

(20) NKRF-Blagoveshchensk will receive 0.03 ton of sulphuric acid and 0.1 ton of battery acid in the first quarter from the Chief Directorate for Chemical Sales in Khabarovsk.

(21) NKRF-Omsk will receive 3983 cbm. of acetylene in the first half year from Sverdlovsk Autogenous Plant No. 3.

(22) The operational office of Ili-Waterways will receive in the first quarter 1152 cbm. of acetylene from Sverdlovsk Autogenous Plant.

(23) NKRF-Gorkij sent 932 carboys of oxygen in February.

(24) NKRF-Barnaul will receive from Varkovsk Starch Trust in Murom 0.4 ton of dextrin by 20 March and 0.2 ton by 15 April.

Coal Supply

In March the following will be received:

(25) Ship Repair Yard of Lower Amur Steamship Agency in Khabarovsk 50 tons coke.

(26) Branch Supply Office of NKRF in Khabarovsk, 36 tons coke.

(27) Ship Repair Yard Lenin of Upper Amur Steamship Agency in Blagoveshchensk 14 tons, coke.

(This concerns Suchan coke. Suchan is situated near Vladivostok).

Oil Supply

(28) NKRF-Pravdinsk (near Gorkij) will receive 50 tons of oil in March.

Transport Situation

(29) On 1 March 1943 the following transport arrears were identified:

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Rybinsk	Oats	2102 tons
	Trawl nets	13
	Miscellaneous	217
	Total	2332 tons
Yaroslavl	Hay	9 tons
	Cotton	8
	Bread grains	1371
	Total	1388 tons
Gorkij	Wood	2637 tons
	Bread grains	599
	Metals	884
	Chemicals	467
	Metal goods	327
	Raw leather	235
	Cotton	77
	Paper	93
	Spinning materials	62
	Equipment & accessories	172
	Miscellaneous	730
	Special materials	125
	Total	6408 tons
Kazan	Iron	381 tons
	Ore	278 tons
	Brick	180
	Miscellaneous	103
	Total	942 tons
Arkchino (not located)	Oats	178 tons

Miscellaneous

(30) The Division for Health Service refused to pay for a doctor in the Astrakhan Meat Sales. The Meat Sales asks permission to employ a doctor with a monthly salary of 600 rubles.

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

(Based on domestic radio traffic)

Dated: 10 March 1943

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PREFACE

During the Second World War the German Signal Intelligence Control Center of the Staff of the Chief of Army Signal Service (HNW, LNA) issued a series of reports to show the USSR military-economic situation as reflected in Russian internal plain language traffic. These reports appeared at short, irregular intervals, usually six per month, for the period October 1942-March 1943. Eighty-three of these reports have been translated and issued by [redacted]

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It is planned to issue a complete set of translations of the reports beginning with the most recent and working backward, but omitting those already translated by [redacted] The numbering of the items was added by the translator since the Germans did this only in the last eighteen reports, [redacted] inclusive. Since the original material was in Russian, an effort has been made when translating the German to determine the original Russian term wherever possible. This is facilitated by the Russian fondness for abbreviations. In these translations into English the probable meaning of the abbreviation will be given in parenthesis the first time it occurs in each report.

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10 March 1943

The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report

(Based on domestric radio traffic)

Civil Air Fleet

(1) In air fleet communications a 54th Flight Squadron was named whose location can be established with fair probability in Aktyubinsk.

Personnel Situation

(2) Status of training in the Kama Steamship Agency on 1 March is as follows:

Finishing course for travelling personnel	88	men
" " " management of wharves	94	"
Primary training of firemen	50	"
" " " other men	27	"
Evening course for management	169	"
" " " wharves	21	"
Stakhanov Schools	55	"
Total	504	"

Food Supply

(3) Murmansk reports to Moscow, Hay Procurement, that the ship repair yard has not received 80 tons of hay. Obviously it concerns a ship repair yard of the Merchant Fleet.

Material Supply

(4) In addition to the 67.5 tons of firebrick which was allctted for February the Council of People's Commissars in Georgia authorized a supplementary 81 tons of brick for February. On 28 February 50 tons were shipped. Shipment is being continued.

(5) In 1943 Erivan needs 35 tons of industrial fats. The annual needs of the leather factory amounts to 34 tons.

(6) The Chief Directorate for Highways in Moscow reports that in February 14 carloads (686 tons) of cement were received.

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(7) Baku requests the brick works in Dziruly to report by telegraph on the status of the shipment of 600 tons of firebrick.

(8) Zestafoni reports to the Chief Directorate for Special Steel in Moscow that there is an order for a monthly shipment of 300 tons of fire clay for the factory Leninakan to guarantee the orders of the Transcaucasus Railroad.

(9) Becuase of the lack of means of transportation, it is not possible to ship material (?) to the glass works in Ordzhonikidze.

Coal Supply

(10) Murmansk reports to Moscow, Chief Directorate for the Northern Sea Route: Coke and carbide are completely lacking in the ship repair yard. In March, 30 tons of coke and 2 tons of carbide will be needed.

(11) The 2 carloads of coke which were loaded in Kemerovo in January have not been received.

Production

(12) "Ingur Paper Combine" in Tiflis (?) proposes to produce 1300 tons of paper goods in the second quarter.

(13) Industrial Mechanization reports to the Chief Directorate for the Aviation Industry Supply in Moscow that, in the factory "26 Kommissars", the production of adapter-transformers is held up becuase of the lack of ball bearings.

(14) The Armenian People's Commissariat for the Textile Industry in Erivan is to deliver 800,000 rolls of yarn produced in the first quarter to the Armenian Base of the Chief Directorate for Sales of Textile Goods.

(15) The People's Commissariat for Local Industry intends to produce the following main products for 5,000,000 rubles in the second quarter, including 3,000,000 rubles for rajon production:

Peat	15000	tons
Coal	5000	"
Carbide	500	"
Copper sulphate	750	"
Horse-drawn vehicles	200	units
Horseshoes	15000	"
Books	500000	"
Matches	3000	cases

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(16) Industrial Cooperation intends to produce goods worth 30,000,000 rubles, including objects of daily need worth 22,000,000 rubles. The main products are:

	Horse-drawn vehicles	180 units
	Horseshoes	200,000 "
	Instruments for	80,000 rubles
Pottery	(with a volume of):	6,000 liters
	Glassware	64,000 units
	Woolen yarn	16 tons
	Cotton goods	700,000 meters
	Wool goods	16,000 "
	Socks	118,000 pairs
	Wool gloves	20,000 "
	Hosiery	250,000 items
	Knitted goods	260,000 "
	Twine	16 tons
	Furniture for	157,000 rubles
	Confectionery	50 tons
	Soap	22 tons
	Hard leather	4 "
	Tawer products	15 "
	Soft leather goods	350,000 decimeters
	Boot lace	25,000 pairs
	Strips of cloth	500 meters
	Misc. shoes	75,000 pairs
	Shoe repair	215,000 "
	Felt boots	200,500 "
	Saddle tools	5,000 sets
	Paper	1 ton
Export of	commercial timber	1,800 cbm.
	Firewood	3,000 cbm.
	Wood spoons	25,000 items
	Matches	5,000 cases

(17) Novosibirsk is to build a 500-ton barge in its "Moryakovsker workshops" instead of a refrigerator barge.

(18) In Naberezhnaya and in Molotov setbacks in ships' overhauling have appeared. Moscow demands their removal.

(19) Molotov is to complete an electric power installation. Moscow criticizes the dragging progress.

(20) In Gor'kij the change-over of the ships "Oktyabrenok" and "Chkalovsk" to wood firing is behind schedule.

(21) In Chkalovsk there is a setback in the overhauling of the fleet on 1 March; in the non-steamer fleet 3%, in the steamer-fleet 1.8%.

(22) The Volga fleet is behind by 13% (Message garbled).

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(23) The yards which are occupied with ship construction and ship maintenance in Kujbyshev must receive new work forces. In the oblast' of Kujbyshev, 160 men must be mobilized, 120 from urban and 40 from rural areas. From the oblast' of Tartar ASSR, 240 men must be supplied for this purpose, 90 from urban and 150 from rural areas. The people are to be broken in individually as quickly as possible.

Expenditures

(24) In Georgia there was spent for construction:

Air Squadron "Sovetskaya Gruziya"	166,719	rubles
By tank columns	50,000	"
By tank columns air squadrons, and gun batteries	1,020,700	"
Total	1,237,419	"

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report

Dated: 12 March 1943

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PREFACE

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12 March 1943

The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report

(Based on Domestic Radio Traffic)

Civil Air Fleet

(1) The Seventh Flight Regiment was named in a message to Moscow from Kazan(?). One of its planes arrived in Kazan (? uncertain call sign).

Note: A Seventh Independent Flight Regiment was mentioned for the first time in the daily report of 18 February and in the H-Situation of 18 February.

NKRF

(2) A 10-day course for engineers and technicians on the repair of iron ships with reinforced concrete must be carried out in Gorkij beginning 10 March.

(3) Recently, various messages appeared in NKRF communications, in which evacuated workers of the Stalingrad harbor were ordered back from the various localities without their families. This measure is explained by the fact that the NK for Transportation furnished no cars for the families. The families are to be transported by steamer at the beginning of the navigation period.

Personnel Situation

(4) In Gorkij short courses for engineers must be carried out at the Institute for Water Transport.

(5) The Upper Volga Steamship Agency receives 3 turners, 8 locksmiths, and 5 boiler smiths.

(6) From Gurev, Astrakhan will receive 10 boiler smiths for the Upper Volga Steamship Agency and 10 boiler smiths for the Middle Volga Steamship Agency, 17 locksmiths for the Directorate of the Moscow-Oka River Fleet, 10 boiler smiths and 2 turners for Rybinsk (?) and 3 turners for Plant "Teplokhod".

(7) The NKRF Directorate in Krasnoyarsk must make available 470 men for timber felling work, 210 men for navigation, and 180 men for the Pridivinsk shipyard.

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Food and Feed

(8) Tiflis procured 471 cases of eggs from 1 January to 1 March.

(9) The brewery in Erivan has no hops and as a consequence can brew no beer.

(10) The NK for Trade reported that in January there were consumed 6420 tons of flour, 34 tons of groats, and 5... grain feed.

(11) Wine Supply received permission to sell 100,000 liters of wine to the food wholesalers.

(12) It is requested that immediate approval be given for expediting the dispatch of two carloads of wine to Kirgiz.

(13) The cannery in Kutais manufactured 6.5 tons of concentrates on 5 March.

(14) The Transcaucasus Bureau of Meat and Milk Sales received an order to deliver 45 tons of meat products in the first quarter to Nalchik.

(15) Nalchik must receive 150 tons of salt from Baku. 120 tons are destined for rural areas and 30 tons for the city.

(16) The Food Combine in Ordzhonikidze received instructions to ship 60 tons of biscuits in March.

(17) The sugar factory in Dzhambul received the order to deliver 45 carloads of sugar to Georgia in March.

(18) The tea factory in Orbiri shipped 11,327 tons of tea to Irkutsk.

(19) Saratov requires 6 tons of concentrates for the maintenance of horses needed for the spring sowing.

(20) Ust-Usa has the following economy plan: In all 50 hectares will be made available at spring sowing. In this number there will be:

for	grains	25 hectares
"	potatoes	15 "
"	vegetables	7 "
"	forage plants	3 "

In addition, 100 hotbeds will be cultivated. There are:

Horses	6	
Cattle	20	including 5 cows
Swine	50	" 8 sows

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80 swine must be raised and 40 of these will be distributed among economic units.

(21) Irkutsk -- Angara Steamship Agency is to receive 30 kilograms of cucumbers and 3 kg. of tomato seeds from Balakovo.

Material Supply

(22) Gorkij received 6 tons of iron scrap. In addition Gorkij received 24 storage batteries which are to be forwarded to Kalach.

(23) The ship repair plant in Krasnoarmejsk is to receive:

Wire nails	1 ton
Tar	5 tons
Misc. paints	1 ton
Oakum	1 carload

(24) The West Siberian Steamship Agency is to send 1,000 meters of 16 mm. steel rope to Irkutsk.

Fuel Supply

(25) The Tea Industry in Tiflis made the following account with the Chief Directorate for Tea in Moscow concerning fuel for January:

	Received	Consumed	Remainder
Gasoline	10.3 tons	15.4 tons	7.7 tons
Petroleum	14.9 "	16.9 "	17.5 "
Oil (Naphtha)	16.7 "	17 "	8.7 "
Mazut	27.7 "	23.6 "	6.1 "
Oil	0.7 "	0.8 "	1.1 "
Ligroin	5.9 "	5.8 "	0.9 "

(26) It was reported to the NK for Construction Materials in Moscow that the limit for liquid fuels has not been received.

(27) The Raw Silk Directorate reports to the Chief Directorate for Raw Silk in Moscow that the local organs are not allotting any liquid fuel and requests for March an allotment of 3 tons of gasoline and 2 tons of petroleum.

(28) The Georgian Chief Directorate for Textile Supply demands from the Chief Directorate for Textile Supply in Moscow a monthly limit of 1 ton of gasoline for the transport of materials.

(29) The Georgian Chief Directorate for Shoes requires in Moscow the following fuel allocation:

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Gasoline	30 tons
Motor oil	10 "
Petroleum	2 "

(30) The Georgian State Planning Office refused the allotment for March.

(31) The Chief Directorate for Roads in Moscow received the report that the local organs are not delivering the March limit. The following deliveries are requested:

Gasoline	66 tons
Ligroin	15 "
Petroleum	50 "
Oil	10 "

(32) The Georgian Chief Directorate for the Technical Supply of the Oil Industry requests from the Chief Directorate for the Technical Supply of the Oil Industry in Moscow the distribution of the following amounts:

Machine Oil	1 ton
Avtol	0.03"

(33) The Tea Industry made the following account with the Chief Directorate for Tea in Moscow concerning firewood for January:

Received	165 cbm.
Consumed	673 "
Remainder	845 "

(34) The Directorate for Mine Timber in Moscow received the report that the following shipments of mine timber were carried out in February:

to the mine in Tkvarcheli	34 carloads
to the mine in Tkvibuli	30 "

In addition 250 cbm. were received on the spot for Tkvibuli. The Mine Construction Directorate received 200 cbm. on the spot. In addition for March there are scheduled:

for the mine in Tkvarcheli	40 carloads
for the mine in Tkvibuli	50 "
for the Mine Construction Directorate	6 "

(35) Krasnodar, Chief Directorate of the Azerbajdzhan Black Sea Fish Industry received an authorization of 3 tons of aviation gasoline for March.

(36) Grain Procurement in Krasnodar is to receive:

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for production purposes	Gasoline	1 ton
for transport of bread	"	27 tons
for production purposes	Petroleum	10 "
for transport of bread	"	20 "
In addition	Ligroin	1 ton
	Diesel oil	1 "

(37) The Chief Directorate for Oil Supply in Moscow granted to the NK for Procurement in Krasnodar the following March allocation:

Auto gasoline	29.1 tons
Petroleum	30.3 "
Ligroin	1 ton
Diesel oil	1 "
Motor oil	8 tons

The fuel will be distributed as follows:

for procurement of animal raw materials	Auto gasoline	1 ton
	Petroleum	0.2 "
for authorities of the NK for Procurement	Auto gasoline	0.1 "
	Petroleum	0.1 "
for grain preparation office including	Auto gasoline	28 tons
for transport of bread	" "	27 "
	Petroleum	30 "
including for transport of bread	"	20 "
in addition	Ligroin	1 ton
	Diesel oil	0.3(?) ton
	Motor oil	8 tons

(38) 200 tons of machine oil are to be shipped for Krasnodar from Makhach-Kala and Sochi.

(39) The Chief Directorate for Oil Supply in Moscow granted for Kabardino-Balkar the following March allocation:

Auto gasoline	21.1 tons
Petroleum	9.3 "
Motor oil	1 ton

The fuel will be distributed as follows:

Procurement office for animal raw materials	Auto gasoline	1 ton
	Petroleum	0.2 "
Authority of the NK for Procurement	Auto gasoline	0.1 "
	Petroleum	0.1 "
Grain Procurement Office including for transport of bread	Auto gasoline	10 tons
	" "	9.5 "
	Petroleum	9 "

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including for transport of bread	Petroleum	7 tons
In addition	Motor oil	1(?)"

(40) Tiflis reports to the NK for Construction Materials in Moscow that the limit of 300 tons of coal granted for March does not completely satisfy the needs. Raising the limit is requested.

(41) The Chief Directorate for the Canning Industry in Moscow submits the following accounting of coal for February:

	Received	Consumed	Remainder
in Kutais	52 tons	388 tons	--
in Gori	151 "	157 "	45 tons
in Sugdidi	32 "	--	32 "

(42) The mine in Tkvibuli reports to the Planning Division of the NK for Coal in Moscow a requirement of 96,800 tons for the production plan of the second quarter and a daily production of 1100 tons.

(43) It is reported from Tiflis to the Chief Directorate for Coal in Moscow that the Mine Trust in Tkvibuli increased systematically and makes false reports concerning the stock of coal. A special investigation commission has been established.

Textile Supply

(44) Saratov received 250 pairs of felt shoes in the first quarter.

(45) Vladimirovka needs 100 pairs of boots for the people engaged in ice-breaking work.

Transport Situation

(46) The Georgian Procurement Office for Tobacco in Tiflis requests 400 cars for April.

(47) The Manganese Trust in Chiaturi requests for April:

for special freight	3 cars
for hay	15 "
for firewood	5 "

(48) Kirovakan reports to Moscow that the railroad refused to furnish cars for lime transport in March. It requests the immediate supply:

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for station Arrarat of 100 cars
" " Amamly " 150 "

Production Situation

(49) Kujbyshev lacks coke. The foundry is idle A factory 78 was mentioned in a message.

(50) The ship repair yard of the Middle Volga Steamship Agency needs 3 kg. of drawing paper, 4 rolls of tracing paper, 4 rolls of millimeter paper, and 15 rolls of blueprint paper.

(51) For the manufacture of diving equipment 820 kg. of sheet copper and 350 kg. of sheet brass are lacking.

(52) The Institute for River Fleet Equipment in Zengilej is to send technical designs for ship-lifting apparatus to the factories "Butyakov" and "Molotov".

(53) Astrakhan is to deliver to Nizhnij Uslov one of the evacuated lathes.

(54) The factory in Krasnoarmejsk produced a motor of 25 hp. It lacks a generator. In addition a dynamo of 50-80 kw. is needed.

(55) In Molotov the work to protect the navigation before the ice break-up is behind. The ships are to be unloaded.

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

11 March 1943

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11 March 1943

The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report

Civil Air Fleet

(1) A message from Stalinabad to Moscow is directed to the commander of the Third Flight Regiment Marchenko.

(2) In flights from Novosibirsk to Baku landings will be made in Omsk.

(3) In a Baudot message, the Chief of the Directorate of the Air Fleet, Major General Astakhov, was named. The directorate is located in Moscow.

Personnel Situation

(4) The 220 workers destined for the Manganese Trust in Chiaturi were transferred to "Ferro" in Zestafoni. The food rations of these workers for March amount to: meat, 200 kg. fish, 300 kg.; animal fat, 100 kg.; vegetable oil, 100 kg.; sugar, 100 kg.; confectionery, 100 kg.

Food Supply

(5) Tiflis reports to the Chief Directorate for Tobacco in Moscow that by 1 March 10081 tons of tobacco were procured.

(6) The following stocks were reported to the Chief Directorate for Canning in Moscow: in Kutais, 163 tons of beans and 35 tons of barley, in Batum, 53 tons of beans.

(7) The Chief Directorate for Bread in Moscow was notified that because of a short supply of flour, only 16 to 17 tons of macaroni was produced. Tiflis requests a guarantee of the flour delivery or a change in the production plan.

(8) Grain Procurement in Tiflis must deliver 15 tons of confectioner flour to the Georgian Industry Supply Office.

(9) Moscow reports to the Georgian NK for the Meat and Dairy Industry in Tiflis that for February 10 tons of rye have been authorized, and because of limited resources only 0.5 ton of flour. 35 kg of saccharine have been shipped.

(10) The Chief Directorate for Tea in Moscow was notified that in January and February 95 tons of tea have been shipped from the tea sovkhozes and 45 tons of tea from the Georgian Tea Directorate. The Georgian Tea Directorate has an order for one carload of tea.

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(11) The Chief Directorate for Tea in Moscow was also notified that 8 tons of tobacco have been allotted to the Tea Industry in Tiflis, of which, however, only 2.1 tons have been shipped.

(12) Erivan announces in Moscow the yearly requirement of salt to be 770 tons. This includes 561 tons needed for baking 22454 tons of bread.

(13) The Chief Directorate for Fat and Butter in Moscow was notified that, since the beginning of the year, 225 tons of butter have been received from the Combine. In January and February 164 tons of butter were delivered to the Chief Directorate for Fat and Butter in Moscow.

(14) Kutais reports to the Chief Directorate for Food Concentrates in Moscow that the plant did not operate on 2 March because of the lack of coal. The stock is reported as including 35 tons of grits concentrates, 45 tons of fat and 18 tons of paper.

(15) The cannery in Ordzhonikidze requires 5 tons of animal fat from the Chief Directorate for Canning in Moscow.

(16) It was further reported to the same Chief Directorate office in Moscow that Grain Procurement in Baku has rice on stock. Ordzhonikidze put in an order for 50 tons of rice.

(17) The Chief Directorate for Sugar ordered that the sugar mill in Dzhambul is to ship 810 tons of sugar for the special confectionery industry. The Turksib-Railroad must furnish 45 cars in March.

(18) The 25 united bread bakeries produce 515 tons of bread daily. Of this amount the bread bakeries in Stavropol produce daily 102 tons, in Pyatigorsk 45 tons, in Goryachevodsk 38 tons, in Kislovodsk 109 tons, in Essentuki 65 tons, in Mineralnye-Vody 50 tons, in Zheleznovodsk 23 tons, in Mikoyanshakharsk 28 tons, in Cherkassk 35 tons and in Novoaleksandrovsk, Isobilevsk and Petrovsk each 10 tons of bread, the Rajon procurement office 3 tons.

Material Supply

(19) For repairing compasses Astrakhan needs 100 kg. of alcohol.

(20) The Lower Volga Steamship Agency is to receive 5 drums of galvanized steel cable of 35 mm.

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(21) The State Lena Steamship Agency in Irkutsk is to receive from the West Siberian Steamship Agency 3000 meters of steel cable, including 1500 m. of 23 mm. and 1500 m. of 19mm.

(22) NKRF Khabarovsk is to receive 4600 kg. of steel cable from the Trust for Metal Products in Khabarovsk. From Plant "Beloreskij" 4600 kg. of 37mm. cable must be delivered.

Oil Supply

(23) The Tea Supply in Tiflis was authorized the following for the first quarter:

Gasoline	3 tons
Petroleum	28
Ligroin	1

(24) The Tea-Sovkhoz-Directorate gives the following fuel accounting:

Consumed 1942	Oil	172 tons
	Mazut	262
Consumed 1943	Oil	18
	Mazut	24

(25) The Perfume Industry gives the following fuel accounting:

In January received:	Oil products	0.38 ton
	Gasoline	0.1
	Petroleum	0.16
	Ligroin	0.6
Consumed	Oil products	4.0
	Gasoline	0.4
	Petroleum	0.3
	Ligroin	0.8
Remainder	Oil products	42.6
	Gasoline	---
	Petroleum	8
	Ligroin	0.2

(26) Georgian Coal Research was authorized the following for March:

Oil	2 tons
Petroleum	0.1

(27) The Georgian Road Directorate in Tiflis received on 1 March:

Gasoline	23 tons
Ligroin	12
Petroleum	25
Oil	3

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(28) For sowing purposes Georgia requests for March:

Petroleum	130 tons
Ligroin	5
Gasoline	27

(29) Armenia:

Petroleum	72tons
Benzine	7

To ... in Erivan there was authorized for March:

Auto gasoline	2 tons
Petroleum	1

(30) The Food Industry in Armavir requests for sowing purposes:

Petroleum	500 tons
Ligroin	18
...-oil	16
Gasoline	12
Avtol	42
Nigrol	8
Solidol	5
Diesel oil	1
Oil	18

(31) The tractor situation is catastrophic. Immediate shipment is demanded.

(32) Syrup Supply in Beslan requests for March:

Petroleum	4 tons
Gasoline	7

and purifying agents according to established norms.

(33) The Electrical Industry in Nalchik requests 10 tons of gasoline for truck transport.

(34) The chemical factory in Kirovakan reports fuel stock on 1 March:

Petroleum	18 tons
Gasoline	3
Ligroin	10
Mazut	566

Coal Supply

(35) The Perfume Industry in Tiflis consumed in January 6.57 tons of coal.

Stock of three factories 1519.3 tons

(36) The Tea Sovkhoz Directorate reports the following coal consumption for 1942:

90 tons; for January 1943: 3 tons

(37) Georgian Coal Research was authorized 20 tons of Tkvibuli coal for March.

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(38) The chemical factory in Kirovakan reports the following coal stock on 1 March:

Tkvibuli coal	2339 tons
Anthracite	80
Coke	85

Timber Supply

(39) The Perfume Industry in Tiflis received and consumed 80 cbm. of firewood in January.

(40) The Food Industry requests 150 cbm. of veneer wood for manufacture of transport boxes.

(41) Tiflis scheduled the procurement of 7828 masts worth 383000 rubles for the repair of telegraph lines for 1943. By 1 March 2282 masts worth 114000 rubles were procured.

(42) Georgian NK for Food Industry is to receive 100 cbm. of construction timber in March/April and 1000 cbm. of veneer wood during 1943 from the Georgian NK for Forestry.

(43) The Armenian Road Directorate in Erivan is to receive 2000 cbm. of timber material from the Armenian Bureau of the Chief Directorate for Timber Supply in Erivan.

(44) Erivan reports: Object 99 is not supplied with timber and the assignment of cutting wood has been refused by the Georgian Council of the NK.

(45) The staff of the Air Combat Force of the Black Sea fleet requests 3000 panels of veneer wood from the factory in Zaladze and asks for adequate instructions.

NKRF - Transport Situation

(46) On the order of the Central Directorate for the River Fleet, the passenger line Ufa-Kazan is to be put in operation in the 1943 navigation period with 5 steamers, namely the Tukaev, Ostrovskij, Sovetskij Polyarnik, Razvedchik, and Sholokhov.

(47) From Gorkij the passenger line Gorkij-Astrakhan is to be put in operation in the 1943 navigation period with the following seven ships: 25 Oktober, Parizhskaya Kommuna, Karl Liebknecht, 17 God, Mikoyan, Pamyat Markina, and Uritskij. Round trip 14 days, departure every 2 days.

(48) The passenger line Gorkij-Rybinsk is to be put in operation with four steamers Gleb Uspenskij, Chernyshevskij, Zhdanov, and Proletarij. Round trip - 8 days, departure every two days. The fleet is set up for wood firing. The steamer Nikitin has been assigned to the line Nizhne-Kazan-Tetyushi.

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(49) Moscow reported to Kujbyshev that the passenger line Gorkij-Astrakhan is to be put in operation in the 1943 navigation period with fourteen steamers, including Karl Marx, Ulyanov Lenin, Ordzhonikidze, Lomonsov, Komsomolets, Voroshilov, and Dzerzhinskij (rest missing).

Miscellaneous

(50) Vladimirovka reports a receipt of 74590 rubles from war loans for the fund for the construction of tanks and airplanes.

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report

Dated: 13 March 1943

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PREFACE

During the Second World War the German Signal Intelligence Control Center of the Staff of the Chief of Army Signal Service (HNW,LNA) issued a series of reports to show the USSR military-economic situation as reflected in Russian internal plain language traffic. These reports appeared at short, irregular intervals, usually six per month, for the period October 1942-March 1943. Eighty-three of these reports have been translated and issued by [redacted] FOIAb3a FOIAb3a

It is planned to issue a complete set of translations of the reports beginning with the most recent and working backward, but omitting those already translated by [redacted] The numbering of the items was added by the translator since the Germans did this only in the last eighteen reports, [redacted] inclusive. Since the original material was in Russian, an effort has been made when translating the German to determine the original Russian term wherever possible. This is facilitated by the Russian fondness for abbreviations. In these translations into English the probable meaning of the abbreviation will be given in parenthesis the first time it occurs in each report. FOIAb3a FOIAb3a

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13 March 1943

The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report

(Based on domestic radio traffic)

Civil Air Fleet

(1) In a supplementary deciphered message of 6 March from Alma-Ata to Moscow, a 6th Flight Regiment is named which must be subordinate to the Kazakh Directorate. In addition three Tu 52 planes are urgently required since they are needed for supply flights of the Armaments Industry in Balkhash and Karaganda.

(2) On 8 March Irkutsk reported to Moscow in a coded message that on 9 March nine airplanes will be started on a flight over the following route: - Cheremkhovo - Tulun - Nizhne Udinsk - Kansk - Krasnoyarsk - Bogotol - Anzherskaya Sudzhenka - Petropavlovsk - Kurgan- Krasno Ufimsk - Yanaul - Syuginskaya - Cheboksary - Gorkij.

(3) Recently the designation "Avia - Vokhr" appeared in messages. It is possible that it concerns special divisions of the inner defense which are assigned only to the Air Fleet organizations.

Personnel Situation

(4) NKRF Astrakhan reports that as of 1 March 461 men are being trained. Of these 257 men were recruited for the fleet. They include:

Firemen	137
Lubricators	35
Lathe operators	16
Mechanics	16
Carpenters	29
Others	14

For the economic enterprises 204 men were recruited:

Foundry men	8
Model cabinet makers	4
Electricians	12
Lubricators	11
Carpenters	14
Cabinet makers	10

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Boiler smiths	18
Electric welders	10
Motor mechanics	7
Mechanics	20
Lathe operators	71
Copper smiths	7
Others	11

Agriculture, Food, and Fodder

(5) Ordzhonikidze requires for sowing purposes:

Oats	360 tons
Bush beans	47.2 "
Spring wheat	145.2 "
Barley	45.2 "
Rice	30.6 "
Maize	450 "
Hemp	58 "
Sugar beets	20 "
Perennial grass	16.3 "
Annual grass	644 "
Cabbage	0.2 "
Tomatoes	1.1 "
Cucumbers	3 "
Red beets	2 "
Carrots	0.8 "
Symphytum roots	2.6 "
Radishes	4 "
Common turnips	5.5 "
Black radishes	0.5 "

(6) There are 5695 tractors at 126 motor-tractor stations in Stavropol Oblast':

including ready for service 2176

At 70 motor-tractor stations there are:

combines	1517
including not ready for service	212
trucks	32
including not ready for service	4
work benches	250
tractor plows	3015
sowing machines	1759

1014 collectives of Stavropol Oblast' possess:

Horse plows	10469
Sowing machines	3029
Harrows	39280

1141 collectives have:

Horses	31731
Oxen	32103
Cows	21389

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1138 collectives have in summer grains:

Wheat	5013.3	tons
Barley	18680.3	"
Maize	6602.4	"
Millet	6055.7	"
Oats	3555.3	"
Rice	114.9	"
Sunflower	17071.8	"
Potatoes	8744.2	"
Castor oil plant	1126.3	"

(7) Zestafoni "Ferro Plant" had on 1 March:

Horses	228	
Oxe ı	4	
and as grain stock	3	tons

(8) Novosibirsk received 0.45 ton of dog food in March.

Metals

(9) The city council in Tiflis requests a transformer of 1000 kw. for the organization of carbide production by the evacuated base.

(10) The third Arsenal received 90 tons of cast iron in the first quarter.

(11) Tiflis shipped 49 tons of copper to Plant "Komsomolets" in Tambov.

(12) Tiflis manufactured 3 tons of copper products on 8 March. Since the beginning of the month, 12 tons of copper products have been furnished. Stock inventory is 153 tons.

(13) Krasnovodsk shipped for the agricultural supply base in Tiflis:

Babbitt	4371	tons
Bronze	1198	"

(14) For the commission of the Directorate for Commodities Distribution and Supply 2000 items of 4.7 mm steel balls were requested.

(15) For Plant "Kirov" in Tiflis there is requested:

Phosphorized copper	0.1	ton
32-36 mm. brass bars	0.1	"
Pressure gauge of 300 atmospheres	1	item

(16) Metal Products Sales in Tiflis received 10 tons of nails.

(17) Baku will receive 10 tons of nails from Tiflis.

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(18) Zestafoni, "Ferro Plant", received from the Chief Directorate for Non-ferrous Metals Trade:

Copper scrap	5 tons
Zinc	0.5 "

(19) Chiaturi must ship 8,000 tons of ore, above the planned amount, for Zestafoni "Ferro Plant" in March.

(20) Zestafoni, "Ferro Plant" delivered the following materials which must be given back to the State Reserves Directorate:

for the machine plant in Uralsk		75% iron	125 tons
" Plant #112		75% "	60 "
		44% "	40 "
" "	174	75% "	15 "
" "	178	75% "	60 "
" "	183	75% "	80 "

(21) Stavropol reports to the NK for the Meat and Dairy Industry in Moscow that the cannery has been completely destroyed. The management personnel have returned. There are 60 tons of sheet iron.

(22) Vorontsovo-Aleksandrovsk requests for 1 June a timely delivery of:

Babbitt	0.1 ton
Nails	0.5 "

Chemicals

(23) The Chief Directorate for Chemical Sales in Tiflis must deliver to the Georgian Road Directorate:

Carbide-calcium	1 ton
Soda	0.2 "
Sulphuric acid	0.2 "
Sal ammoniac	0.01"

(24) For the Georgian NK for Transportation there were shipped from "Sovpren":

to Nevinomysskaya	soda	12 tons
" Armavir	"	25 "
" Tiflis	"	6 "

(25) Plant "Kirov" urgently needs:

grey paint	1 ton
camouflage paint	2 tons
fireproof paint	1 ton

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(26) Rakinsk (Georgia) is to ship to the soap factory 100 tons of black cottonseed oil.

(27) The work bench industry is to receive 12 tons of carbide from the chemical factory in Kirovakan.

(28) The soap factory requires 50 tons of cottonseed oil from Kirovabad.

(29) The Chief Directorate for Construction Supply in Sverdlovsk received 1 carload of carbide from Erivan.

(30) One carload of carbide is to be delivered to Astrakhan within five days.

(31) Plant 15 will make 50 tons of oil of vitriol available in March.

(32) The lithopone plant in Kutais will make available 8 tons of calcine soda.

(33) The Rubber Sales in Moscow must deliver immediately:

fuses	200,000 m.
detonating caps	100,000 units

(34) Baku shipped 9.5 tons of sal ammoniac for "Sovpren".

(35) The machine factory "Dzerzhinskij" is to receive 0.7 ton of silver graphite from Kyshtym.

(36) The chemical factory in Bereznikov is to deliver 24 tons of sal ammoniac.

(37) The chemical factory in Kirovakan is to ship 850 tons of carbide according to the March plan.

(38) Fifty cars were granted by Amaly Railroad Station to the Armenian chemical factory for March for the transport of minerals.

(39) The lithopone plant in Kutais will receive from the combine in Tsatskvi (Georgia):

fuses	25,000 m.
detonating caps	5,000 units

(40) For the Armenian sulphuric acid factory in Alaverdy 44 tons of ammonium nitrate were shipped in Chirchik (Tashkent Oblast').

(41) The factories in Neftechalinsk, Romaninsk, and Zurakhansk are each to receive in March from Tashkent one carload of hydrochloric acid.

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Production

(42) NKRF - Ufa built a barge of 100 tons. The cost amounted to 58,000 rubles.

(43) NKRF - Kujbyshev is to supply the wintering ships of the Kama Fleet with spare parts.

(44) The Amu-Darya Steamship Agency is to receive 20 motor-ship and (blade-) wheels from old cutters from Stalingrad. 10 cutters are to be built in Voronezh.

Reconstruction

(45) A radio connection must be set up between Stalingrad and Kalach. The necessary radio stations must be equipped as soon as possible.

(46) 500 members of Komsomol - Youth Organization are being mobilized for the reconstruction of Stalingrad harbor.

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report

Dated: 14 March 1943

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14 March 1943

The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report

(Based on domestic radio traffic)

Personnel Situation

(1) In 1942 there were trained in Tiflis:

Nurses	204
Sanitation assistants	470

(2) On 1 March there were in training at the motor-tractor stations:

Tractor operators	2066
Combine "	61
Combine asst. operators	108
Persons for repair work	73

In schools for mechanics:

Mechanics	67
Foremen	70
Combine operators	109
Truck drivers	66
Persons for repair work	43

(3) The NKRF Offices in Astrakhan received 30 locksmiths and lathe operators.

(4) In the NKRF trade school of Pavlodar 174 men have completed training. Of these people 106 are being assigned for work in the workshops and 20 locksmiths will be put into the technical section. The remaining people must be assigned according to the needs of the ship repair yards in Omsk and Semipalatinsk.

Fuel Supply

(5) Tiflis. There is required in March for the Hydraulic Works Directorate:

	Motor oil	1 ton
	Petroleum	1 "
	Ligroin	0.2 "
Factory No. 316	Gasoline	5 tons
" " 610	"	12 "
" " 570	"	5 "
Artillery Supply (Concerning armaments plants)	"	1 "
For Special Trade Division	"	45 "

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for Directorate for Technical Supply of the Oil Industry	Gasoline	80 tons
	Petroleum	40 "
	Motor oil	175 "
	Solyarka	200 "
Truck transport	Gasoline	1.5"

(6) On 9 March NKVD received the following which was allotted for March:

Truck gasoline	7 tons
Petroleum	1 ton

(7) Erivan requires for the second quarter:

Mazut	4500 tons
Motor oil	300 "
Petroleum	600 "
Gasoline	6400 "
Ligroin	150 "
Machine oil	100 "
Avtol	50 "
Solidol	30 "
Nigrol	15 "
Viscosin	10 "
Cylinder oil	30 "
Transformer oil	30 "
Compressor oil	30 "
Turbine oil	10 "
Motor oil	10 "
Axle oil	17 "
Solyarka	30 "
Soap oil	100 "

(8) Moscow orders that the consumption norms of fuel in the tractor work be maintained in 1943 in Erivan Oblast' at the level of the past year. The establishment of norms for individual motor-tractor-stations and raising the norm are permitted for no operation.

(9) Nalchik requires for the second quarter:

for the population	Avtol	10 tons
	Gasoline	175 "
	Ligroin	11 "
	Petroleum	73 "
	Oil	1104 "
	Mazut	111 "
	Machine oil	24 "
	Solidol	1 ton
	Cylinder oil	2 tons
	Petroleum	120 "

(10) In Ordzhonikidze the city electricity plant is shut down because of the lack of diesel oil. 370 tons of diesel oil are required.

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(11) Ardona reports that because of the lack of fuel and lubricants the plowing in the sovkhoz is interrupted.

(12) Receipts in March include:

NKRF Stalingrad	Petroleum	1 Ton
	Gasoline	0.3 "
NKRF Saratov	"	0.5 "
	Petroleum	0.2 "
NKRF Omsk	Truck Gasoline	1.2 "

Supply of Clothes and Textiles

(13) Tiflis has been granted 420,000 meters of military-coat material.

(14) Shipments to the Georgian Prison Directorate in the second half of February include:

Linen	
Summer shirts and trousers	3,000 pair
Caps	3,000 items
Half furs for the Georgian Militia	144 "
Fur vests	148 "
Padded trousers	60
Mattress covers	200

(15) Requirements for the silk mill include:

for the 1st quarter	silk material	5,000 m.
" " 2nd "	" "	15,000(?) m.

(16) 68,000 meters of sackcloth must be supplied by the Armenian Textile Supply. The Armenian Textile Supply, however, is not in the position to fill this order.

(17) Goods manufactured for the Technical Supply of the Oil Industry in February include:

Half furs	74
Felt boots	2077 pairs
Special shoes	1057 "
Leather vests	1162
Warm underwear	725
Trousers	61
Gloves	2000 pairs
Tarpaulin-suits	205
Cloaks	15
Cords	12

(18) Tiflis reports: from 1 August 1943 (sic) to 1 March 1943 in Georgia the following articles of winter clothing were collected for the Red Army:

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(1. Collected 2. Delivered to the NK for Defense 3. Distributed to local units)

Object	1	2	3
Half furs	3,958	3057	901
Felt boots	12,249 pairs	12165	84
Wool gloves	62,223 "	61650	564
Wool socks	66,739 "	66578	958
Wool stockings	31,050 "	28607	-
Heavy underwear	12,873	11845	1628
Padded jackets	2,968	2480	509
Padded trousers	5,504	4178	1317
Ear caps	6,314	4777	1500
Fur & leather gloves	4,907	3677	1240
Underwear	7,154 " *	7152	-
Sheepskin vests	1,567	1567	-
Sheepskin	9,439	-	-
Wool	5,563 kg.	-	-

* Note: (By the item underwear the designation "pair" is not exactly clear. Probably by this "pair" is meant shirt and pants)

(19) Labor Bureau Erivan received 50,000 meters of the authorized 100,000 meters of material.

(20) Ordzhonikidze can receive no yarn from Baku because of transport difficulties. Makhach-Kala, Factory "Third International", received shipment order.

(21) Armenian NK for Light Industry in Erivan received a grant of 240 tons of yarn.

Material Supply

(22) NKRF - Kujbyshev has to deliver 150 m. of steel cable of 8 mm. diameter to the communications center in Moscow.

(23) NKRF - Plant Kujbyshev is permitted to use a total of 17 tons of sheet metal.

(24) NKRF - Stalingrad received 355 m. of cable and 2,000 picks from Moscow, 2,000 picks from Murom, and insulators from Gorkij. In addition the telephone station from Ulyanov to Stalingrad is to be set up (Message not clear).

(25) NKRF - Astrakhan received:

Electric conducting wire	10 tons
Bronze	4.5 "
Nickel - white metal	3.9 "
83% " "	1.6 "

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(26) For Baku, NKRF, or Astrakhan, NKRF, the Volga Tanker of the Iran-Soviet-Transport Company is to accept 60,000 meters of tarpaulin.

(27) Novosibirsk is to receive rubber-cord-bands, 250 times 6 (cm?) from Sverdlovsk.

(28) On 10 March the completion status at the wharf in Voskresenskoe was as follows:

Barge	231 -	37.5%
"	243 -	29.4%
"	266 -	4.7%

(29) NKRF enterprises in Stalingrad are ordering:

in Kujbyshev	Office tables	20
	Chairs	50
	Tables, plain	50
	Stools	300
in Molotov	Office tables	20
	Chairs	50
	Tables, plain	50
	Stools	300
in Gorodets	Office Table	70
	Chairs	50
	Tables, plain	50
	Stools	300

(30) Chardzhou reports the transport capacity of the fleet in April (in million ton / kilometers):

Total	13.5
including tanker	3.4
" for Farab	2.8
" " Termets	0.8
" " Chalysh	0.1

(31) Omsk received the grant of 174,600 rubles for 1942 and 191,100 rubles for 1943 for the construction of barges.

<u>Reconstruction</u>

(32) Stavropol reports the number of trucks on 1 March:

	Autobus	ZIS-16	2
	"	ZIS-5	1
	"	GAZ	1
1.5 ton	Truck	ZIS-5	3
1.5 "	"	ZIS-21	3

Repairs included:

Autobus	ZIS-58	2
Truck	ZIS-21	7

(33) The reconstruction program for the harbor of Stalingrad provides for an expenditure of 3,600,000 rubles in the third quarter.

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report

Dated: 15 March 1943

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PREFACE

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15 March 1943

The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report

(Based on domestic radio traffic)

Personnel Situation

(1) Because of the lack of a work force, the firewood distribution at the Pechora Steamship Agency was not carried out at the beginning of the 1943 navigation period.

(2) Fifty-six men in NKRF Saratov completed trade school.

(3) Chistopol must make electric welders available to the NKRF Plant "Kujbyshev".

(4) The NKRF offices in Ulan-Ude have to carry out the following personnel training in the second quarter:

	Men
Beginners curriculum for personnel of the shore directorate	78
Beginners curriculum in Stakhanov schools	90
Beginners curriculum for management personnel	30
Training of ship repair-specialists	90
Total	288

(5) Blagoveshchensk has to carry out the following personnel training in the second quarter:

	Men
Beginners curriculum for personnel of the shore directorate	65
Beginners curriculum for management personnel	90
Finishing curriculum in Stakhanov schools	40
Training of ship repair-specialists	105
Total	300

(6) Khabarovsk has to carry out the following personnel training in the second quarter:

	Men
Beginners curriculum for personnel of the shore directorate	75
Beginners curriculum for management personnel	40
Finishing curriculum in Stakhanov schools	50
Training of ship repair-specialists	120
Total	285

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Food Supply

(7) Tiflis. Factory "Kirov" received only 170 liters of alcohol instead of 350 liters in the first quarter.

(8) The Wine Industry plans in April the following production with a total value of 2,270,000 rubles:

Wine	800,000 liters
Liqueur	90,000 "
Grape vodka	20,000 "
Grain vodka	80,000 "
Cognac	30,000 "
Grape juice	3,000 "
Grain alcohol	80,000 "

(9) Canning Industry received 300 tons of sugar from Kirovakan.

(10) Food Industry must receive 6 tons of linseed oil from the Georgian Oil and Fat Directorate.

(11) Sugar factory in Dzhambul must ship 45 carloads of sugar in March for Georgia.

(12) Industry Supply must receive 15 tons of flour in March.

(13) For the Supply Office of the Transcaucasus Front (in Tiflis ?) 2075 tons of sugar were shipped in Dzhambul.

(14) In the first ten days of March the cognac and vodka distillery produced:

vodka	30,510 liters
alcohol	89,420 "

(15) The champagne distillery received 33,000 bottles of dry wine from the dry wine distillery on the account of the first quarter.

(16) Kaganovich ordered the NK for Transportation to ship 70 carloads of wine to Moscow on 6 March.

(17) The Transcaucasus Front received from the cannery 450 jars of jam and 500 jars of puree sauce.

(18) The supply office of the Black Sea Fleet must receive 100 tons of macaroni in April.

(19) Erivan shipped:

to Ordzhonikidze	tobacco	1 carload
" Nalchik	"	1 "
" Mineralnye Vody	"	4 "

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(20) Ordzhonikidze requests for April:

	flour	1800 tons
	pealed barley	150 "
for breweries	barley	200 "

(21) Canning Industry received 60 tons of beans from Baku in March.

(22) The Uzbek Canning Sales in Tashkent shipped to Batum via Krasnovodsk one carload of grapefruit.

(23) The Meat Combine in Armavir requests:

seed oats	50 tons
barley and maize	10 "

(24) The supply office of the Transcaucasus Front must receive 100,000 liters of wine from Armavir for the March account.

(25) The cannery in Kutais produced 3.5 tons of concentrates on 6 March.

(26) The Armaments Industry in Saratov must receive 2 carloads of alcoholic liquors and tobacco in the third ten days of March.

Coal Supply

(27) Tiflis. NKVD reports as the stock for 1 March: coal 31.5 tons

(28) Stock in factory "Kirov" on 6 March:

	coal	535 "
	coke	9.5 "
arrival	coal	50 "

(29) For the Georgian SSR 21,000 tons of coal are requested for the second quarter.

(30) The following have been authorized for the Georgian NK for the Food Industry in March:

Tkvibuli	coal	2,100 tons
Tkvarcheli	"	800 "

(31) Because of the lack of coal the factory in Marelissa stopped operations in the first quarter. For March 100 tons of coal have been authorized.

(32) The Georgian NK for the Timber Industry asks for a supplementary supply of 200 tons of coal for March.

(33) 20 tons of Tkvarcheli coal will be shipped to cartographic plant No. 8 for March.

(34) Erivan, Tobacco Industry, consumed 60 tons of coal in February and reports the stock on 1 March as 80 tons of coal.

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(35) Factory No. 233 in Avchala has been granted a limit of 100 tons of Tkvarcheli coal for March and for April, 135 tons of coke.

(36) Ust-Kamenogorsk has been granted 200 tons of coal for March.

Timber Supply

(37) Tiflis. NKVD reports 7 cbm. of firewood as the stock for 1 March.

(38) The Chief Directorate for the Tea Industry receives for March and April 1,000 cbm. of construction timber. Of this the Georgian Tea Directorate receives 750 cbm. and the Georgian Tea-Sovkhoz-Directorate 250 cbm.

(39) Ordzhonikidze requests for reconstruction work at the Grain Procurement center:

round timber	100 cbm.
sawn timber	200 "

Oil Supply

(40) Tiflis. NKVD reports as the stock on 1 March:

petroleum	0.1 ton
mazut	3.5 tons

(41) Factory "Kirov" reports as stock on 6 March:

	truck gasoline - ligroin	5.38 tons
	petroleum	2.23 "
	mazut	71 "
Arrival	"	45 "

(42) The following will be required for the Georgian SSR for the second quarter:

gasoline	750 tons
ligroin	100 "
petroleum	600 "
motor oil	1500 "
diesel oil	30 "
mazut	10500 "

(43) The film industry supply office requires:

gasoline	3 tons
petroleum	1 ton

(44) The Georgian Chief Directorate for Military Hospitals has been authorized for March:

gasoline	3 tons
petroleum	1.5 "
motor oil	3 "

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(45) The labor office requires for March:

gasoline	1 ton
petroleum	3 tons
machine oil	0.3 "
mazut	40 "

(46) The flight technical school requires for March:

petroleum	2 tons
gasoline	1 ton

(47) The Tobacco Industry requires 15 tons of gasoline for March.

(48) The representative of the Georgian State Planning (Agency) reports:

Although one tank car of benzol and one carload of naphtha tar was granted in December for the production of special lacquers, as yet only one carload of naphtha tar has been received. Benzol has not yet been shipped.

(49) The hosiery mill in Erivan has shut down because there is no fuel. The transporting of ore for the chrome textiles plant cannot be carried out for the same reason. The needs include:

for the hosiery mill	ligroin	4 tons
for the chrome textile plant	truck gasoline	5 "
for the shoe factory	aviation gasoline	2 "

(50) Nalchik reports that the lack of fuel delays the sowing and requirements include:

gasoline	5 tons
ligroin	10 "
petroleum	5 "

(51) Baku shipped the following to Chiaturi on 6 March:

petroleum	85 tons
mazut	46 "
gasoline	59 "

(52) The following is granted Batum for March for the Black and Azov Seas Steamship Agencies:

truck gasoline	11 tons
petroleum	12 "
diesel oil	155 "
motor oil	600 "

(53) Adler-Tea Industry requires for the second quarter:

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oil	5 tons
diesel lubri-	0.5 "
cating oil	
avtol	0.65"
solidol	0.2 "

(54) Ust-Kamenogorsk was granted for March:

diesel oil	4 tons
gasoline	2.5 "
petroleum	1.2 "

Material Supply

(55) Tiflis. The Road Directorate requires for March:

bitum	1100 (tons ?)
cement	500 (tons ?)

(56) NKVD received additionally for March:

cement	1000 tons
storage batteries	110 "
spark plugs	600 "

(57) Since the remelting of duraluminum is hindered, 4 carloads of fire brick are required.

(58) The State Bank in Erivan received only 0.2 ton of forms instead of 5 tons in the first quarter. The Paper Sales refused further deliveries since there is nothing more on hand.

(59) The Canning Industry lacks casks, cases, and carboys. The raw material for preparing the carboys is lacking.

(60) For carrying out a special order, the leather factory must receive 10,000 pigskins from Baku and Tiflis.

(61) In the second quarter 60 tons of newsprint will be needed.

(62) The mill in Voroshilovsk must receive from Dzhulfa 2 carloads of sacks.

(63) Nalchik requires:

silk	5 tons
tarpaulin	15 "
sacks	200 "
binding thread	0.03 ton

Production

(64) NKRF - office in Zolotoe reports that the barge "Angara" will be ready 20 March.

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(65) NKRF - Kujbyshev must prepare office furniture for NKRF - Stalingrad, including:

office desks	20
chairs	50
simple tables	50
stools	300

(66) NKRF - Chistopol must make preliminary estimates for the steamer "Uglich" and for two barges with mechanical driving equipment.

(67) NKRF - Novosibirsk must build 6 transshipping boats of 200 tons and 7 of 100 tons.

Miscellaneous

(68) It is reported from Moscow to Kujbyshev that it is forbidden for local NKRF offices to mobilize transport workers according to their own estimates.

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report

Dated: 16 March 1943

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PREFACE

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16 March 1943

The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report

(Based on domestic radio traffic)

Important Reports

Civil Air Fleet

(1) In a message the position on the Ilmen Sea and the village Andreapol were mentioned. Andreapol is considered as a military airfield. There is the possibility that units of the Civil Air Fleet in this area fulfill military tasks.

(2) In Tiflis units of the Civil Air Fleet are provided with supplies by the Transcaucasus Front.

Metal Supply

(3) Tiflis. Plant "Generator" needs 10 tons of carbon steel and requires 1,000 meters of seamless pipe. This pipe of 200 mm. diameter was dismantled from the oil line Baku-Batum.

(4) On 10 March 45 tons of scrap iron were shipped. The Non-Ferrous Metal Industry reports production as follows:

on 12 March	copper products	6 tons
since beginning of month	" "	29 "
stock not shipped	" "	77 "

(5) The following was shipped to Plant #515:

in February	electrolyte iron	0.24 ton
from 1 to 5 March	" "	0.34 "
Until the end of this month there will be shipped	" "	0.4 "

(6) The Georgian Road Directorate delivered 3 tons of scrap iron in the first quarter.

(7) Plant "Kirov" requires 40 tons of steel.

(8) The Chief Directorate for Metal Sales delivered the following to the agricultural supply center for the fourth quarter:

quality iron	7.5 tons
sheet metal	5 "
construction steel	8.4 "

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(9) Erivan explains that the plants of Alaverdy and Kafan can produce only cast iron balls. 75 tons of cast iron are required each month by the Chief Directorate for Copper, and in addition a small electric oven for the casting of steel balls.

(10) Zestafoni, "Ferro-Plant" shipped 995 tons of carbon iron to Moscow Base No.1 in February and requires 15 tons of copper scrap and 1 ton of zinc in March for casting spare parts.

(11) Ordzhonikidze requires the following for the reestablishment of communications in the liberated areas:

wire	3 mm.	10 tons
"	4 "	5 "
insulators		5,000
keys		5,000

(12) Chiaturi, Manganese Trust, shipped 787 tons of manganese ore for the first time in March on 8 March.

(13) Stavropol requires the following materials and instruments for the reestablishment of the machine and tractor parts:

drills	30,000	units
micrometers	300	"
beam compasses	500	"
misc. steel	300	tons
instrument steel	40	"
soldering torch	400	units
electrodes	6,000	"
segment steel	100	tons
high speed steel	1	ton
sheet metal for roofing, black plate, sheet zinc	10	tons
misc. wire	30	"
white metal "583"	5	"
"BMN" (designation for a metal)	20	"
"616" (?)	3	"
feed pipe	1.5	"
copper plate	1	ton
brass tape	0.5	"
magnetic wire	10,000	meters
spark plugs	10,000	
insulators	30,000	

Material Supply

(14) Stavropol requires for the reestablishment of machine and tractor parts:

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leather for metal fittings	30,000 units
emery leather	30,000 "
round grinding stone	1,500 "

(15) Krasnoyarsk must make 3 cars available to the glass works in March in order that lamp glass can be delivered to the Waterways Directorate of the Amur, Irtysh, and Pechora Steamship Agencies.

(16) NKRF-Ulyanovsk must deliver 385 meters of 2-cell-cable to the NK for Communications.

Oil Supply

(17) NKRF-Ust Usa received in March:

gasoline	0.2 ton
including for fire trucks	0.05 "

(18) NKRF-Saratov:

petroleum	2 tons
gasoline	0.1 ton
ligroin	0.2 "

(19) NKRF-Kujbyshev gives the following accounting of the February budget in fuel: (in tons ?)

	Stock on 1 February	Arrivals	Departures	Balance on 1 March
Mazut	269.7	27	27.6	269
Oil	150.4	-	102.3	47
Petroleum	4.9	8.3	0.8	2.6
Gasoline	1.6	2.8	2.7	1.7
Diesel oil	6.2	-	-	-

(20) The following was received in March:

NKRF-Uralsk	petroleum	2 tons
	motor oil	4 "
	gasoline	0.5"
NKRF-Novosibirsk	"	0.1"
	petroleum	0.5"
NKRF-Irkutsk	ligroin	0.1"
NKRF-Khabarovsk	gasoline	0.2"
including for defense troops	"	0.1"
	petroleum	1 "
	ligroin	0.2"

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Transport Situation

(21) NKRF-Saratov must furnish 8 cars in April for steel products which are destined for the ship repair yard.

(22) NKRF-Krasnoyarsk must furnish 6 cars in the second ten days of March which are intended for the transport of oakum to Bogotol.

(23) Two cars for the transport of steel products must be furnished to NKRF-Ulan Ude in April for the East Siberian Steamship Agency.

(24) NKRF-Blagoveshchensk must receive 3 cars for the transport of armament production in April for the Amur Steamship Agency.

(25) NKRF-Khabarovsk will receive 3 cars in April for the transport of armament production.

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German

Dated: 17 March 1943

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17 March 1943

The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report

(Based on domestic radio traffic)

More Important Reports

(1) Flights of the Civil Air Fleet from Novosibirsk to Sverdlovsk involve an intermediate stop in Omsk.

(2) A message reveals that in the reconstruction work of the NKRF in Stalingrad the use of war prisoners is intended.

(3) The increased use of women is noted. Thus, in the ice breaking work in the Astrakhan region, in two places, one with 49 workers, 9 women are employed, and in another with 24 workers, all are women.

(4) In all sovkhozes in the Stavropol Oblast' the following stock in workers, machines, cattle and seeds was on hand on 5 February:

Tractor and combine operators	836	
Tractor and combine operators in training	300	
Able-bodied workers	1300	
Tractors	944	
including caterpillar tractor	1	
" those repaired	424	
Combines	680	
including - without motor	308	
Work horses	2172	
Oxen	3270	
Horned cattle	10056	
Sheep	19300	
Swine	6347	
Winter grain	4293	tons
Millet	282	"
Sunflowers	544	"
including threshed	71	"
Summer grains	3083	"
Total area sown on all sovkhozes of this oblast'	34840	hectares

(5) The following figures, which were reported from Stavropol for three sovkhozes serve as examples of the losses suffered by Soviet agriculture in the Caucasus through the German occupation or also through evacuation of the area.

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For example, there were:

	before the German occupation	after the German occupation
on the Sovkhoz "Bolshevik"		
sheep	26625	12037
cattle	936	243
horses	366	95
tractors	65	29
combines	19	19
on the sheep-breeding farm "Sovruno"		
sheep	39946	14782
cattle	986	274
horses	424	105
swine	223	21
tractors	61	8
combines	...	20
on the sheep-breeding farm in Ipatovsk:		
sheep	...	9261
cattle	935	53
horses	274	132
swine	85	17
tractors	46	17
combines	...	17

Personnel Situation

(6) The NKRF-offices in Ufa and Molotov must place 4 pilots of the Belaya Steamship Agency at the disposal of the ships of the "Volgatanker".

(7) The Ili Steamship Agency received from the technical school in Chardzhou for training purposes:

ship mechanics	37
pilots	83

(8) In addition the NKRF plant in Chardzhou must receive 36 ship mechanics.

(9) NKRF-Novosibirsk must make good training mechanics available to the NKRF-school, which trains firemen.

(10) In the first quarter the following must be trained:

	drivers	appropriations
NKRF Novosibirsk	5	1500 rbl.
NKRF Semipalatinsk	4	1200 "
NKRF Omsk	10	3000 "
NKRF Irkutsk	4	900 "

(11) The following staff personnel must be trained in the second quarter:

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	At NKRF Novosibirsk	At NKRF Irkutsk
Beginners course for personnel of the shore directorate	230	40 men
Beginners course for management personnel	150	20 "
Finishing course in Stakhanov schools	85	20 "
Training of specialists for ship repair	240	65 "
Total:	705	145

Agriculture

Tiflis.

(12) The seeding plan of the Georgian NK for Textile Industry includes 463 hectares in the spring:

for grain and beans	229 ha.
vegetables	85 "
potatoes	60 "
common turnips	12 "
[illegible]nflowers	70 "
m[illegible]cellaneous	7 "

(13) The Canning Industry will seed the following area:

turnips	133 ha.
onions	254 "
cucumbers	556 "
late cabbage	540 "

(14) The Canning Trust has the following stock in vegetable seeds:

turnips	4.6 tons
onions	7.5 "
cucumbers	4.8 "
cabbage	1.2 "

This stock exceeds requirements many times.

(15) Krasnodar reports as the stock in 2 grain sheds:

barley	235 tons
cas[illegible]or beans	34 "
luc[illegible]ne	40 "

(16) The stud farm in Stavropol requires 40 stallions.

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Chemical Supply

Tiflis.

(16) The Georgian Chief Directorate for Roads requests 2 tons of soap for the work battalions to control epidemic diseases.

(17) Georgian Industrial Supply was granted 100 tons of sodium sulphate.

(18) It was reported to the NK for Agriculture, Chief of the Chief Directorate for Agrotechnics and Mechanization: The Georgian Agricultural Institute produced 45,000 half-portions of nitragin (?).

(19) The Movie Industry received 1026 meters of film instead of 14,739 meters.

Erivan.

(20) Plant "Sovpren" has not been able to produce any karbinol for months because of the lack of acetone.

(21) 1754 tons of soap arrived for the Armenian rural areas.

(22) From "Sovpren" the oil plants in Baku received 180 tons of caustic soda and the oil plants in Groznyj 100 tons of caustic soda.

(23) "Sovpren" shipped 8.636 tons of carbide to Omsk.

(24) 101 tons of pumice stone were delivered to a factory in Saratov by Krasnovodsk.

(25) The chemical factory in Kirovakan shipped 2 cars of carbide to Gorkij to River Fleet Supply.

(26) Artillery Supply in Chelyabinsk requests from the chemical plant the shipment of 30 tons of carbide for Armament plants.

(27) Batum received from Moscow: 21 tons of chloroform
and Baku : 29 " " "

Material Supply

(28) Plant "Generator" in Tiflis requests from the NK for the Aviation Industry in Moscow for the second quarter:

oil pipe	4676 meters
gasoline pipe	865 "

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(29) The paper combine "Ingur" has to deliver 4 tons of paper to the Military publishing house.

(30) Stavropol requests from Grain Procurement South for putting the power stations into operation:

transport belts

500 mm.	120 m.
300 "	120 "

Oil Supply

Tiflis.

(31) 6 tons of oil were granted to the Georgian Silk Trust for March.

(32) Plant "Generator" requests:

auto gasoline	6 tons
avtol	0.6 ton
petroleum	1 "

Erivan.

(33) The NK for Agriculture in Armenia requests for March an additional

300 tons of	ligroin
100 " "	gasoline

(34) The chairman of the Council of the NK of Armenia requests for March an additional 1,000 tons of petroleum.

(35) The Oil Supply Office was granted for the first quarter:

avtol "10"	0.5 ton
solidol	0.1 "

(36) The Armenian copper works in Alaverdy requires for March:

mazut	15 tons
gasoline	3 "

(37) The following has been granted to Stavropol for March:

gasoline	225 tons
petroleum	796 "
oil	580 "
mazut	583 "

(38) In the area of the Volga Steamship Agency the following amounts were distributed in March:

to dock	Saratov	petroleum 1 ton
" "	Ulyanovsk	" 1 "
" "	Volsk	" 1 "
" plant	"Kujbyshev"	" 1 "
" "	Kriushi	" 1 "
Sovkhoz	Vodnik	" 3 tons
		0.1 ton

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(39) The following amounts were distributed in March to the NKRF offices in the fcllowing oblasti:

	Kujbyshev	Saratov	Molotov	Tartar ASSR	Udmurt ASSR	Bashkir ASSR
Mazut	800	300	2,000	20		10 tons
Motor oil	80	20	80	1500	500	1.5 ton
Petroleum	500	500	1,000	300	200	0.1 "
Gasoline	200	200	1,000	200		0.2 "
Ligroin	700	300	800			25 tons
Diesel oil						

(40) In addition there was received in March by:

NKRF Volsk	Mazut	200 tons
NKRF Batraki	"	700 "

Coal Supply

(41) 16 tons of coke were sent on 12 March from Kemerovo to the NKRF office in Gorodets.

(42) 500 tons of Kuznetsk coal were distributed to the station Molitovka in Gorkij Oblast'.

(43) 600 tons of Kuznetsk coal and 300 tons of Kitselovsk coal were distributed to the NKRF offices in Levshino in Molotov Oblast'.

Production

(44) NKRF Stalingrad will order 40 wood pontoons in case certain tests proceed favorably. It probably concerns some equipment for the floating workshops.

(45) Plant "Third International" in Astrakhan gives the following statement on the status of its production of 10 March:

(Numerator: planned; Denominator: actual production)

wheel frames	7/7
pistons	4/3
cylinders	4/4
overhauling cylinders	5/5
chimney pipes	1331/1331
misc. wheels	18/10

(46) NKRF Gurev reports on 10 March the repair of the following ships of "Volgatanker":

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Chicherin	Kiev
Turgenev	Zamorodok
Klim	Udurnik
Voroshilov	Cheremikhin
Korevo	Yaroslavl
Birychya	Lisa
Koza	

(47) In NKRF Aralsk on 1 March the large ship repair back-log consisted of:

ships	8.4%
in this figure dock backlog	12.3%
barges	17 %
in this figure dock backlog	25.4%

Moscow indicates that this backlog is the result only of poor organization.

(48) There will be constructed or there must be constructed:

in Semipalatinsk	1 metal barge of	500 tons	by May
	1 suction dredge of	500 "	" June
in Tobolsk	1 barge of	500 "	" 1 June
in Ar del-Chulpan	14 flatboats of	100 "	" 1 July
in Atarsk	21 " of	100 "	" 1 July
in Peranovo (village?)	5 " of	50 "	" 1 July
in Igarka	1 barge of	500 "	
in Yaroslavl	1 tug of	400 hp.	" July
in Ulan-Ude	3 gas motor ships		

Miscellaneous

(49) On 8 March marks of socialistic competition are to be bestowed on the members of Plant "Staryj-Burlak" and Dock Molotov.

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German

Dated: 18-19 March 1943

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Office of Research & Reports

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PREFACE

During the Second World War the German Signal Intelligence Control Center of the Staff of the Chief of Army Signal Service (HNW, LNA) issued a series of reports to show the USSR military-economic situation as reflected in Russian internal plain language traffic. These reports appeared at short, irregular intervals, usually six per month, for the period October 1942-March 1943. Eighty-three of these reports have been translated and issued by [redacted]

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It is planned to issue a complete set of translations of the reports beginning with the most recent and working backward, but omitting those already translated by [redacted] The numbering of the items was added by the translator since the Germans did this only in the last eighteen reports, [redacted] inclusive. Since the original material was in Russian, an effort has been made when translating the German to determine the original Russian term wherever possible. This is facilitated by the Russian fondness for abbreviations. In these translations into English the probable meaning of the abbreviation will be given in parenthesis the first time it occurs in each report.

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18-19 March 1943

The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report

(Based on domestic radio traffic)

More Important Reports

(1) On 14 March an airplane of Type PS-7 was sent to a representative of the 8th Air Army. Moreover, a coded message of 9 March reveals that a representative of the Civil Air Fleet was sent to the OB of the 16th Air Army.

(2) Sverdlovsk reported to Moscow that technical literature is necessary for courses for the crews of JU52. Moreover, the dispatch of an engineer is requested for teaching purposes.

(3) A Ukrainian Directorate of the Civil Air Fleet was mentioned. Its location is considered to be in Starobelsk.

(4) The 62nd Guard Flight Regiment of the Civil Air Fleet was mentioned. The Office of the Civil Air Fleet in Tashkent has to send to Moscow for this regiment 5 U-2's with suitable crews. One suspects that the 62nd Guard Flight Regiment is stationed at Moscow. Administratively, the 62nd Guard Flight Regiment is subordinate to the 1st Flight Transport Division according to a message of 15 March from Moscow to Aktyubinsk (compare daily report of 14 February and NAL of 15 February).

(5) The 1st Mixed Flight Squadron in Sochi reported on 11 March a strength of 20 aircraft.

(6) The following message was transmitted to Moscow on 16 March in communications of the Civil Air Fleet:

> "To 4th Regiment Grizenko: I request the reference message be sent to the 1848 Field Post Station, Unit 153.
>
> Alekhin."

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Alekhin is known to be with the 9th Flight Regiment. (Regiment Zegedin daily reports 23 February, 26 February, and 5 March). It could be concluded from this that the 9th Flight Regiment has this fieldpost number.

(7) In a message of 16 March Aviation Repair Base 400 was mentioned. The location was not clear from the message. It could be assumed that it is located in the area of Novosibirsk.

(8) It is intended to accomodate 400 men at the Leningrad Technical School in Tiflis.

(9) In Stavropol 2600 persons and 350 teams are being mobilized to repair the branch railroad lines Budennovsk-Georgievsk and Batalpashinsk-Nevinnomysskaya.

(10) The Armenian NK for Agriculture sowed 227,143 hectares of summer grain in 1942.

The sowing is divided as follows:

Cereal grains	181478 hectares
Cotton	17000
Tobacco	3152
Sugar beets	2201
Flax	10077
Camomile	536
Sunflowers	1295
Others	425
Annual grasses	1101
Silage	2229
Perennial grasses	2624
Kitchen fruits	1918
Vegetables	427
Field gardens	1569
Potatoes	11912

(11) Tiflis plans the following production in the second quarter:

NK for Forestry:

Total	3433100	Rbl.
including:		
wood cutting for industrial treatment	833100	
	2600000	
building timber for export	19100	cbm.
timber	55400	
cut timber	7700	

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NK for the Textile Industry:

Total	16,700,000	Rbl.
including:		
yarn	58	to
cotton thread	130	
absorb. cotton	325	
cotton	100,000	m.
silk	1,448	
wool	405	

NK for Light Industry:

Total	1,662,500	Rbl.
including:		
shoes	355,000	pairs
hard leather	430	tons
chrome leather	13,000,000	square decimeters
rubber soles	75	to
drug sundries	900,000	units

Food Supply

Tiflis.

(12) The Georgian NK for Trade dried 39 tons of potatoes and vegetables on 1 March.

(13) The Prison Directorate received in the first week of March 100 tons of potatoes from procurement points.

(14) Meat and Dairy Sales requires the procurement of 100 tons of butter to supply the NKO.

(15) The second wine factory reported the following production for the first week of March of the March plan.

1800 hectoliters alcohol
704.5 " 39% brandy

(16) The Office of Grain Procurement gave the following inventory on 10 March:

flour	1720	tons
groats	127	
rye	266	
wheat	527	

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(17) The Flour Combine on 10 March:

flour	1720 tons
groats	112
wheat	2524

(18) The Bakeries:

flour	335 tons
groats	112
wheat	4

Ordzhonikidze (?)

(19) The Office of Grain Procurement places the following deliveries in readiness:

green corn	70 tons
oats	50 tons

(20) The NK for the Agriculture of North Osetia requires the following vegetable sowing:

tomatoes	0.3 tons
cucumbers	2
food carrots	0.4
feed carrots	0.2
red food beets	1.5
red feed beets	5.4
onions	1.2
sharp pepper	0.05
radishes	0.5
radishes (small)	0.4
Baklashany (type of tomatc)	0.1
parsnip	0.1
beans	5
Kabachki (type of pumpkin)	0.1
spinach	0.2 to
food pumpkins	0.45
feed pumpkins	0.55

(21) Transport Supply requires 10 tons of feed grain for grain and timber transport and for transport involving repair work.

Mizura.

(22) The following is required from Moscow for sowing purposes:

tomatoes	0.02 to
cabbage	0.008
gherkins	0.09
onions	0.01
black root	0.01

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red food beets	0.036
red feed beets	0.1
pumpkins	0.015
watermelons	0.006
melons	0.003
potatoes	150
oats	6

Krasnodar.

(23) The following inventories were reported in various Sovkhozes:

Poultry Sovkhoz Lebyashe:

tractors	14	
tractor-drivers	1	shift
horses	46	
cows	34	
chickens	2000	
ducks	1300	
seed oats	15	tons
seed barley	33	tons
cultivated with winter grain	200	hectares

Grain economy in Urupsk:

work horses	26	
horned cattle	68	
sheep	32	
cultivated with winter wheat	600	hectares
It is possible to cultivate	1700	hectares
including:		
wheat	100	hectares
barley	1000	
millet	350	
sunflowers	100	

Sovkhoz "Sarya"

hay threshers	8	units
" " without motors	5	
workhorses	55	
oxen	34	
breeding-sows	66	
suckling pigs	270	
winter wheat	42	tons
barley	15	
summer barley	383	

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The sowing-plan amounts to:	2250	hectares
including:		
barley	1200	hectares
oats	200	
corn	200	
millet	100	
sunflowers	100	

(24) The yield of 85 hectares of wheat is still not thrashed. There are 230 laborers and office workers on hand. The inhabitants number 1300 persons.

Sovkhoz "Voznesenk":

tractors	21	units
hay threshers	9	
including under repair	3	
barley seed	2	to
feed grains	300	
hay	200	
horses	58	
oxen	8	
large-cattle	14	
breeding sows	55	
food swine	5	
young swine	165	
sheep	128	
turkey-fowl	257	
ducks	367	
chickens	415	
beehives	142	

Dairy Sovkhoz in Armavir:

tractors (under repair)	72	units
hay threshers	16	
horses	37	
oxen	127	
breeding bulls	13	
cows	604	
young cattle	442	
sheep	3942	
winter wheat	50	tons
oats	10	
barley	359	
Cultivated with winter grains	1918	hectares
wheat	88	
The sowing-plan amounts to:	1800	
including:		
barley	1000	
oats	200	
millet	300	
sunflowers	107	

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Cattle-breeding economy "Podornyj"

tractors	12 units
hay threshers	5
work horses	71
oxen	76
breeding bulls	1
cows	148
young cattle	154
breeding sows	8
young swine	18

Erivan.

(25) The Armenian NK for Agriculture planted in 1942 a total of 247,143 hectares of summer grains.

These consisted of the following:

cereal grains	181,478	ha.
cotton	17,000	
tobacco	3,152	
sugar beets	2,201	
flax	10,077	
camomile	536	
sunflowers	1,295	
others	425	
annual grasses	1,101	
perennial grasses	2,624	
silage grasses	2,229	
kitchen fruits	1,918	
vegetables	427	
field-gardens	1,569	
potatoes	11,912	

Timber

Tiflis.

(26) The Military-Hospital Directorate procured 219 cubic meters of firewood.

(27) Plant "Kirov" reported that on 12 March there was a supply of 50 cubic meters of firewood on hand.

Coal Supply

Tiflis.

(28) The Military-Hospital Directorate procured 55 tons of coal.

(29) Plant "Kirov" reported:

on 11 March	consumption of	coal	7.3 tons
on 12 Feb.	supply of	coal	485
	" "	coke	9.5

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Zestafoni.

(30) The "Ferro Plant" is to receive 3,000 tons of coke from the Coke-Chemical Factory in Kemerovo.

(31) The "Ferro Plant" reported to the Chief Directorate for Iron Supply in Moscow:

		Arrived	Consumption	Balance
on 11 March	c ·-e	9 tons	59 tons	on 12 March 371 tons
on 11 March	Tkvibu '-coal	47 tons	26 tons	on 12 March 2400 tons

Kutais.

(32) The Food Industry had 75 tons of mazut on hand.

(33) Plant "Kirov" reported:

	Received	Used	Balance
on 11.3 mazut	1,3 to	3,7 to	--
on 12.3 "	--	--	94 to

(34) NKVD reported:

	Supply on 1 Feb.	Received	Consumption 1 Feb.	Balance on 1 March
Gasoline	31,96 tons	98,858 tons	81,165 tons	43,653 tons
Ligroin	1,601	30,714	8,117	24,198
Diesel oil	8,857	25,597	10,378	24,076
Petroleum	27,987	37,294	39,392	25,88
Oil	0,22	--	0,22	--
Mazut	5,167	20,694	23,468	2,393
Avtol	5,922	12,474	10,849	7,547
Solidol	1,697	0,33	0,621	1,406

Zestafoni

(35) "Ferro" reported to the Chief Directorate for Iron Supply in Moscow:

on 12 March oil supply 219 tons

(36) For Kafan, Sanisursker Copper Foundry Combine, 5,226 tons of ship's oil were shipped in March.

Transport Situation

(37) The station at Kutais is to receive 40 trucks and 60 open trucks for the transport of the glass-works equipment to Ordzhonikidze, and Station Baku 2, Kirovabad 20 trucks for the return transport of the cannery equipment.

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SECURITY INFORMATION

(38) The cannery in Erivan has available 13 horses for transportation purposes as well as 3 oxen and 5 donkeys.

Contributions

(39) The following contributions were identified:

in Georgia for the defense fund	10,000	rubles
in Armenia for the building of tanks and planes	4,551,000	"
for the reconstruction of Stalingrad	1,345,000	"

Miscellaneous

(40) In Krasnodar 600 men worked on the reconstruction of the electrical industry.

(41) In Omsk there is an auto-tire factory.

(42) Stavropol reported the following inventory to the NK for Automobiles in Moscow:

2 autobusses	"ZIS 16"
1 autobus	"ZIS 5"
1 "	"ZAS"
3 1 1/2-ton trucks	"ZIS 5"
3 " " " "	"ZIS 21"

There are under repair:

2 autobusses	"ZIS 58"
7 trucks	"ZIS 21"

without tires there are

1 autobus	"ZIS 5"
2 1 1/2-ton trucks	

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report

Dated: 20 March 1943

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PREFACE

During the Second World War the German Signal Intelligence Control Center of the Staff of the Chief of Army Signal Service (HNW, LNA) issued a series of reports to show the USSR military-economic situation as reflected in Russian internal plain language traffic. These reports appeared at short, irregular intervals, usually six per month, for the period October 1942-March 1943. Eighty-three of these reports have been translated and issued by [redacted] FOIAb3a FOIAb3a

It is planned to issue a complete set of translations of the reports beginning with the most recent and working backward, but omitting those already translated by [redacted]. The numbering of the items was added by the translator. Since the Germans did this only in the last eighteen reports, [redacted] inclusive. Since the original material was in Russian, an effort has been made when translating the German to determine the original Russian term wherever possible. This is facilitated by the Russian fondness for abbreviations. In these translations into English the probable meaning of the abbreviation will be given in parenthesis the first time it occurs in each report. FOIAb3a FOIAb3a

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Military-Economic Report

(Based on domestic radio traffic)

20 March 1943

Personnel Situation

(1) In accordance with the decision of the State Defense Committee, the Oblast' Executive Committee in Stalingrad was ordered to mobilize 780 persons from the city and country population for work in NKRF enterprises in Astrakhan.

Umba

(2) By order of the Oblast' Employment Office, the following people from Vologda Oblast' are being trained: 70 people as ships' carpenters, 30 as locksmiths and 30 as coopers.

(3) In Umba there is a school for youth of the Timber Industry Combine. Procuring bedclothes, furniture and summer footwear is very difficult. Furthermore, the school lacks a capable faculty.

Food Supply

Kutaisi

(4) The Concentrates Industry reported that 8 tons of concentrates were manufactured.

Remainder on hand:	wheat	26 tons
	grits	14.4 tons
	groats	122 tons
	fat	1 ton
On 11 March there were manufactured		4.6 tons
Arrivals:	fat	5 tons
Remainder:	wheat groats	34 tons
	grits	15.3 tons
	groats	114 tons
	fat	0.1 ton

(5) The Oblast' Food Industry in Stavropol reported that for the manufacture of beer for March-April the following raw materials were required:

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barley	500 tons
hops	10 "
paraffin	0.6 tons
rosin	0.6 "
saccharin	0.1 "

(6) Nalchik reported for the second quarter the following procurement plan:

meat	297.6 tons
milk	14,327 litre
Kolkhoz eggs	1,453 boxes

(7) The Azerbajdzhan NK for Fish Industry in Baku has to ship in March to the Supply Division of the Black Sea Fleet in Poti:

fish	175 tons
canned goods	35 tubes

(8) Stalingrad NKRF received:

cows	15 head
horses	20 "
breeding calves	35 "
young pigs	150

(9) Astrakhan NKRF "Volgatanker" is to receive from the Vodka Distillery in Astrakhan 100 litres of drinking alcohol.

(10) Ust-Usa is to request authorization for the pre-scheduled delivery of the following food, with the exception of sugar, confectionery products, meat and fats, from the Trade Commissariat of the Republic:

flour	macaroni
groats	salt
liquor	and other foods

(11) The Grain Procurement Office in Syktyvkar is to deliver 1 ton of fodder grain to Kanin-Nos in March.

(12) Uralsk NKRF is to receive 1 ton of fodder grain from Chkalovsk in March.

(13) Cherdyn NKRF is to receive 1 ton of fodder grain in March from the Grain Procurement Office in Molotov.

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SECURITY INFORMATION

(14) Ufa NKRF received for March:

for Bashkir	10 tons fodder grain
including	4 tons scraps
for Tatar	2 tons fodder grain

(15) Ilijsk NKRF received 1 ton of fodder grain from the Grain Procurement Office in Alma-Ata in March.

(16) Rybache NKRF received 1 ton of fodder grain from the Grain Procurement Office in Frunze in March.

(17) Kambarka Harbor NKRF received 1 ton of fodder grain from the Grain Procurement Office in Izhevsk in March.

(18) Omsk NKRF received for March:

dog food	263 kg.
fodder grain	3 tons

(19) In the spring of 1943, according to plan, 240 hectares are to be sown.

including grain	140
corn	20
potatoes	40
vegetables	20
fodder	20

In addition, 150 hotbeds are to be planted.

(20) The Bureau of Meat and Dairy Sales in Novosibirsk is to deliver 3 tons of casein (III Brand) to the plant in Boborov.

(21) Irkutsk NKRF received for March:

clover	3 tons
dog food	300 kg.

(22) Krasnoyarsk NKRF received for March 225 kg. of dog food.

Material Supply

(23) Pechora Oblast' Waterways Directorate in Ust-Usa received from Krasnoyarsk 1 carload of lamp glass in March.

Gorkij

(24) 80 tons of trisodium phosphate are to be delivered to Gorkij.

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Of these, Gorkij is to ship:

48 tons to the Upper Volga Steamship Agency
16 tons to the Volga Oblast' Waterways Directorate
16 tons to the Lena Steamship Agency

(25) Gorkij is to receive 2 tons of hawsers.

(26) In March 24 tons of varnish for ship repairs were authorized.

(27) "Teplokhod" is to ship 1 ton of manganese iron to the Moscow Metal Electrode Plant.

(28) 88 tons of sheet iron were delivered to the NKRF in Kujbyshev.

(29) Saratov NKRF received for the first quarter 7.5 tons of bronze, of which Gurev received 3 tons and Astrakhan received 4.5 tons.

Stalingrad NKRF

(30) Molotov received the order to ship to Stalingrad the freight stored in the nearby port without bills of lading.

Freight:

newsprint	4 rolls
photographic paper	6 packages
wrapping paper	1 roll
cotton	6 bales
cardboard	10 bales

(31) In April 4 carloads of oakum are to be received from Astrakhan.

(32) The following are to be delivered to the NKRF plant in Saratov according to the first quarter account:

cast iron scrap	102 tons
steel scrap	300 tons

Astrakhan NKRF

(33) "Volgatanker" is to receive 9 tons of household soap from the Fat Combine and from Saratov 15 tons of varnish for ship repairs.

(34) 20 tons of sheet metal are to be shipped to the Belaya Steamship Agency in Ufa.

(35) Uralsk NKRF will receive for March/April 1 ton of varnish from the C.D. for Vegetable Oils and Fats in Saratov.

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(36) From the ships wintering in Gurev 2000 meters of chains are to be turned over to the Ural Steamship Agency.

(37) NKRF Omsk received an order to set aside 10 tons of roofing-sheet clippings.

(38) Irtysh Oblast' Waterways Directorate in Khabarovsk is to receive 1 carload of lamp glass from Krasnoyarsk in March.

(39) Amur Oblast' Waterways Directorate in Khabarovsk is to receive 1 carload of lamp glass from Krasnoyarsk in March.

Oil Supply

(40) The Chief Directorate for Oil Supply ordered that the dock of Vladimirovka NKRF ship the following fuels:

motor oil	1/4 tank
gasoline	1 tank
petroleum	1 tank

for Krasnovodsk:

diesel oil	1 tank
Solyarka	1 tank

Received in March:

Uralsk NKRF

gasoline	0.1 ton
petroleum	0.4 ton

Rybache NKRF

petroleum	1 ton

Tobolsk NKRF

petroleum	0.2 ton

Semipalatinsk NKRF

petroleum	3 tons
ligroin	1 ton
gasoline	0.1 ton

Irkutsk NKRF

petroleum	1 ton
motor oil	1 ton

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Timber Supply

Barnaul NKRF

(41) The Chief Directorate for Timber Supply in Krasnoyarsk has to deliver 4 carloads of sawdust packing.

(42) In March Barnaul is to receive 4 carloads of sawdust from the Chief Directorate for Timber Sales in Krasnoyarsk.

(43) Ship Repair Yard in Bobrovsk will receive from Tomsk in April 3 carloads of timber material.

(44) Since Moscow NKRF cannot allot any firewood, Omsk is to guarantee requirements of the Inland Fleet from its own procurements.

Production

(45) The (?Central Directorate for Industrial Supply?) sent to NKRF Gorkij via Station Lyublino 450 combined castings.

(46) The plant in Vladimorovka NKRF has to receive 25 tons of spare parts and materials from the plants in Astrakhan.

(47) NKRF Astrakhan Ship Repair Yards reported the following planned production and repairs from 1 April for 1943:

	for "Volgatanker"	840,000 rubles
including	general repairs	300,000 "
	current repairs	380,000 "
	NKRF orders	140,000 "
	other orders	20,000 "
	other goods production	4,900 "

(48) Moscow NKRF complains to Chardzhou concerning the fact that repair work on the technical plants of ships is taking a very poor turn, especially because of inexperienced personnel, and demands the introduction of an eleven hour day.

(49) Moscow asks Semipalatinsk when the ice-saws would be ready and refers to the fact that the ice break-up will occur in a short time.

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(50) Semipalatinsk NKRF carried out ship repairs unsatisfactorily. Moscow demands that the winter orders of ships crews be completed immediately.

(51) Omsk NKRF received from Moscow for the second quarter the following shipbuilding plan:

	Tobolsk	1 tugboat	500 tons
	Chulpan	14 flatboats	100 tons
In June	Abaksker-Dock	2 flatboats	100 tons
	Rechapovo	5 flatboats	50 tons

(52) Novosibirsk NKRF was ordered by Moscow to guarantee keeping the fleet in readiness and carry out an examination of repairs on 1 April.

Transport Situation

(53) A message from NKRF Moscow indicates that the Yaroslav Railroad Line has to ship 4 carloads of special packages in April to Moscow.

(54) The stand ard railroad shipments of the NKRF on the Perm Railroad Line in April will amount to 7 carloads of hemp destined for the Kama Steamship Agency.

(55) The NKRF requested the Tomsk Railroad Line to make 4 cars available to Izhakovo Station to ship material to the Lower Irtysh Steamship Agency.

(56) In a message to Novosibirsk the Railroad Directorate was asked to place 4 cars at the disposal of Izhakovo Station for the shipment of explosives for the Lower Irtysh Steamship Agency. Two cars are to be sent to Kulomzino and two to Tura. By a decision of the State Defense Committee, the transport of materials for ship repairs is to be handled in the same way as the transport of war materials.

(57) NkRF Omsk is requested by Moscow to promptly commission the Tomsk Railroad Line to supply railroad cars for explosives.

(58) According to an order of the Peoples' Commissars of 8 March 1943, the NKRF in Semipalatinsk is obliged to float 20,000 cu. m. of timber in the first half-year, from Irtysh to Semipalatinsk.

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(59) The Steamship Agency in Krasnoyarsk, on order of the NKPS, is to receive 6 cars from Bogotol Station for shipment of oakum in the second ten-day period of March.

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report

Dated: 21 March 1943

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Military-Economic Report

(Based on domestic radio traffic)

21 March 1943

1) More Important Messages

(1) It is evident from a 17 March message from Novosibirsk to Moscow that radio operators who do not meet the requirements of the Civil Air Fleet are being shunted to the VVS. One may assume from this that the principal personnel of the Civil Air Fleet consist of selected and especially well-trained workers.

(2) The 3rd Division of the Civil Air Fleet is named in an 18 March message from an unidentified radio station to Moscow (see Daily Report 18/2).

(3) The Moscow Directorate of the Civil Air Fleet is named in an 18 March message from Kazan (?) to Moscow (see Daily Report 18/2).

(4) It is again confirmed, according to a message of 17 March from Tiflis to Moscow, that units of the Civil Air Fleet--in this case the Azerbajdzhan group (see Daily Report 19/2)--are being supplied by the Transcaucasian Front.

(5) Collections for the benefit of the fund of the Supreme Military Command are being made in the NKRF /People's Commissariat of the River Fleet/ offices.

(6) A bonus of 25,000 rubles is being awarded to the NKRF directorate in Omsk for above-plan fulfillment of timber procurement in February.

(7) A large number of factory schools is being opened in Astrakhan for the requirements of reconstruction work in Stalingrad, including schools for

350 persons at the plant "Third International"
300 " " " ship repair yard "Lenin"
350 " " " " " " "Uritskij"

Likewise a factory school for the training of 200 ship's carpenters is being organized at the ship repair shops in Vladimirovka.

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2) Food Supply

(8) In Tiflis, bread bakeries report the following February turnover for flour:

	In	Out	On Hand
pastry flour	70 tons	39 tons	31 tons
macaroni flour	569 "	442 "	127 "
sifted flour	--	--	101 "

(9) The Georgian Meat and Dairy Sales shipped 54 tons of butter in February.

(10) The Transcaucasian Meat and Dairy Sales is to make an additional delivery to the NK for Trade in the first quarter.

	Meat Products	Butter
to Azerbajdzhan	10 tons	10 tons
to Georgia	10 tons	5 tons
to Armenia	10 tons	3 tons

(11) The distillery in Gori needs 50 tons of barley.

(12) The Meat and Dairy Sales in Baku will receive 5 tons of flour for March.

(13) On 12 March the canning industry in Kutais reported the following daily production:

concentrates 8.5 tons

no shipment

on hand:	wheat groats	40 tons
	grits	18 tons
	groats	106 tons
	fat	4.3 tons

Production has been discontinued for lack of coal.

Krasnodar reports the inventory of the following sovkhozes:

(14) Vinovets:

wheeled tractors	20
of which ready for service	9
mower-threshers	10
of which without motors	8

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cows	14	
foals	37	
barley	7	tons
sown with winter grain	340	hectares
inhabitants	293	
workers and employees	30	
tractor operators	10	
people fit for work	153	
estimated plan for spring sowing	1100	hectares
of which: barley	600	"
sunflowers	200	"
millet	200	"
maize	50	"

(15) Sovkhoz "Kuban":

tractors (which will be all repaired for spring cultivation)	36	
mower-threshers	25	
of which without motors	7	
horses	119	
of which foals	27	
oxen	97	
bulls for breeding	2	
cows	148	
young cattle	323	
fattened pigs	10	
brood sows	42	
young pigs	54	
rams for breeding	10	
sheep	1558	
lambs	2786	
winter wheat	42,703	tons
summer barley	561	"
soybeans	333	"
millet	81	"
one-year grass	6	"
winter wheat sown	3093	hectares
barley sown	198	"
inhabitants	3368	
workers and employees	351	

The harvest of 355 hectares of winter wheat and 20 hectares of soybeans has not been threshed. The estimated plan for summer grain sowing amounts to 4650 hectares.

(16) Kuban Dairy Sovkhoz:

tractors (will all share in the work)	18
work horses	44
oxen	90

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bulls for breeding	11	
cows	212	
young cattle	188	
sheep	30	
foals	12	
no grain on hand		
barley (not threshed)	88	hectares
sown are: winter wheat	52	hectares
barley	160	"
the estimated sowing plan for summer grain amounts to	1500	"
of which: barley	700	"
oats	200	"
millet	150	"
sunflowers	100	"
maize, grass, field vegetable cultivation		the remainder

(17) Pig Sovkhoz "Proletarij":

tractors (which will all work)	33	
mower-threshers	6	
work horses	16	
oxen	10	
young pigs (4 months old)	109	
sheep	882	
cows	60	
young cattle	33	
foals	37	
bulls for breeding	3	
barley	130	tons
seed	80	"
maize	5	"
sunflowers	3	"
one-year grass	1.5	tons
winter wheat sown	450	hectares
barley sown	100	"
estimated plan for summer barley sowing	650	"
maize	50	"
sunflowers	30	"
workers and employees	130	
inhabitants	370	
tractor operators	1	

(18) Grain Sovkhoz in Krapotkin /? i/n Krapotkin?/ :

tractors (which will be repaired in time for the spring work)	19	
mower-threshers	27	

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horses		91	
of which work horses		27	
oxen		62	
bulls for breeding		5	
cows		22	
young cattle		31	
sheep		100	
foals		30	
grain		135	tons
sunflowers		43	"
winter wheat seed		3150	"
unthreshed: winter wheat		898	hectares
summer wheat		218	"
estimated plan for summer grain sowing		2320	"
of which:	wheat	820	"
	barley	690	"
	oats	100	"
	sunflowers	580	"
	maize	50	"

3) Material Supply

(19) Gor'kij NKRF is to ship 1 carload of oakum to Gur'ev in March and 2 carloads in April.

(20) 4 sets of automobile tires are being delivered to the NKRF plant "Molotov" and 4 sets to the mechanical plant in Gorodets.

(21) From a message from Astrakhan' to Saratov NKRF it is learned that 15 tons of varnish were allocated to "Volgatanker". Delivery point is the office of the Chief Directorate for Vegetable Oils and Fats in Saratov.

4) Oil Supply

(22) Stalingrad Oil Sales is to deliver 2 1/2 tons of petroleum in March to an office of the NKRF for Stalingrad Oblast'.

(23) Astrakhan' Oil Sales is to deliver 1 1/2 tons of petroleum in March to an office of the NKRF in Astrakhan'.

(24) Yakutsk NKRF is receiving an allotment of 200 kilograms of petroleum from the March stocks.

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5) Production

(25) Two pairs of screws for the fireboat "Samara", which has been assigned to Stalingrad, are to be cast at the NKRF plant in Saratov.

(26) Molotov NKRF is 34.8% behind in repairing the hoisting crane and 2.6% behind in repairing the electrical installation.

(27) In Omsk NKRF there is a Plant No. 4, which apparently is engaged in the manufacture of spare parts.

(28) Ulan-Ude NKRF is behind in its ship repairs. Only 7 of the planned 14 self-propelled vessels have been repaired. In the Bajkal section not one of the non-self-propelled vessels has been delivered.

(29) It may be understood from a message to Krasnoyarsk that a first-class fireproof clay is being taken from the quarries of the plant "Krasnyj Profintern".

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report

Dated: 22 and 23 March 1943

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PREFACE

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22 March 1943

The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report

(Based on domestic radio traffic)

More Important Reports

(1) A Georgian Directorate of the Civil Air Fleet, headquarters in Tiflis, was mentioned for the first time in a message of 20 March.

(2) In radio communications of the Civil Air Fleet, Repair Brigades and Technical Brigades appear for the first time.

(3) An enciphered message of 15 March from Kazan to Tashkent confirmed the Night Squadron (see Daily Report 6 March). Location is probably Tashkent.

(4) In a message of 19 March from Alma Ata to Moscow a 9th NKVD Flight Squadron was mentioned. The location can be presumed to be at Alma Ata. NKVD Flight Squadrons appear thus for the first time in the radio traffic of the Civil Air Fleet.

(5) A Group Raskazov appeared for the first time in a message of 19 March from Kazan (?) to Moscow (?).

(6) During the 1943 navigation period the Irtysh Steamship Agency has to transport 20,000 tons of bread grain from Kyshtovsk Rajon.

(7) For the reconstruction of Stalingrad, 1,144,000 rubles were expended in Stepanavan Rajon in the period from 23 February to 15 March.

(8) In Erevan a Plant 447 is to be erected. 300 cars will be required in May for transportation of materials to the city, including:

for cement	50 cars
for timber	30 cars

Personnel Situation

(9) A trade school of the NKRF is located at the Maekovsk Plants in Novosibirsk.

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Food Situation

(10) Stalingrad NKRF will receive from the NK for the Meat and Dairy Industry 2 tons of butter.

(11) Chardzhou NKRF is to receive 188 kilograms of dog food.

(12) The following NKRF offices will receive for March the allocations stated below of fodder for horses, which are engaged in timber procurement:

Place	Type of Allocation	Amount	Supplier
Chardzhou	Fodder grain	1 ton	Ashkhabad
	Fodder grain	1 ton	Stalinabad
	Fodder grain	2 tons	Tashkent
Semipalatinsk	Fodder grain	3 tons	Alma Ata
	Chaff	1 ton	Alma Ata
Omsk	Fodder grain	2 tons	Sverdlovsk
	Chaff	1 ton	Sverdlovsk
Barnaul	Fodder grain	3 tons	Barnaul
	Chaff	1 ton	Barnaul
Novosibirsk	Fodder grain	3 tons	Barnaul
	Fodder grain	4 tons	Novosibirsk
	Chaff	1 ton	Barnaul
	Chaff	1 ton	Barnaul
Irkutsk	Fodder grain	17 tons	Irkutsk
	Chaff	1 ton	Irkutsk

Metal and Metal Products Supply

Tiflis.

(13) The CD for Canning in Moscow reported the following surpluses of ferrous metals:

Sheet iron	0.6 tons
Rolled sheet iron	1.4 "
Assorted iron	0.6 "
Seamless wire	1.3 "

(14) The copper industry reports to the NK for Non-ferrous Metallurgy in Moscow that on 13 March 5 tons of copper products, and since the beginning of the month 34 tons of copper products have been manufactured. The balance of undelivered copper products is 82 tons.

(15) The Ferro-Plant in Zestafoni reports that on 12-14 March the following amounts were delivered:

Camp 220 in Chelyabinsk	943 tons carbon steel
Camp 810 in Moscow	110 tons steel in March

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(16) Tkvarcheli Coal Industry reports that on 14 March, 18 tons of scrap iron and in the first quarter, 30 tons of scrap iron were shipped.

(17) Astrakhan NKRF received an order to deliver to the Ural River Fleet 2,000 meters of galvanized chain.

Oil Supply

Tiflis.

(18) The CD of the Azerbajdzhan Black Sea Fish Industry required in March additionally:

Diesel oil	3 tons
Gasoline	3 tons
Petroleum	2 tons

(19) Ordzhonikidze.

The Construction Directorate requires the following fuel:

	Yearly Requirement	Requirement in 2nd Quarter
Mazut	400 tons	150 tons
Petroleum	10 tons	4 tons
Gasoline	18 tons	6 tons
Oil	70 tons	25 tons

Production

(20) The NKRF Plant "Dzerzhinskij" in Molotov is in arrears with the completion of designs for spare parts.

(21) Chkalovsk NKRF is to deliver to the Water Transport Base in Uglich direct current motors of 220 volts with an output of 8-20 kilowatts.

23 March 1943

More Important Reports

(22) In radio communications of the Civil Air Fleet the following message of 20 March from Kazan to Moscow was transmitted:

"To the CD for Supply, Kuznetsov.

According to Order Number 320 of the Second Department, goods for Kujbyshev are destined for the Moscow Directorate . . . Belyaev desires shipment to Dzhuzaly.

Radio advice immediately.

Shatrov."

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One can gather from this message that a part of the CD in Moscow has its location in Kujbyshev.

(23) In a message from Alma Ata to Moscow on 20 March a Pashchenskaya Training Squadron was noted in communication with the Uzbek Directorate (see Daily Report 18 February).

(24) The Labor Office in Erevan reported on 15 March the following distribution of trainees who have completed their education:

Total number of trainees	1302 men
To Plant(?):	Number of Students
Number 4	27 men
7	88
8	293
13	33
16	4
18	150
21	75
23	52
NK for Light Industry	29
NK for Agriculture	4
NK for the Textile Industry	183
NK for Local Industry	91
To workshops	45
To the Army	26
NK for Meat and Dairy Industry	15
Electric Streetcar Plant in Erevan	48
Erevan City Soviet	15
Departed for their own rajons	42
Called into the Army	36
Sentenced	1
Not accomodated	4
Called into the Army until final exam	--
Removed for various reasons	63

Chemical Supply

(25) Tiflis. The Georgian NK for Light Industry reports that no extract exists in Dzhulfa and in Tabriz. The Leather Factory has completely suspended the production of stiff leather.

(26) Erevan. The Rubber Industry reports that the shipment of 15 tons of carbine oil from Plant "Sovpren" in Erevan in the month of March is held up through the lack of acetone. The immediate shipment of 20 tons of acetone is requested, since no acetone can be found in the Transcaucasus.

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(27) The Armenian NK for Light Industry reports that the insufficient production of "monochrome" can be explained by the delivery of only 40% of the monthly requirement of soda.

(28) The Chemical Plant in Kirovakan shipped on 20 March 1 carload of carbide to Plant 83 in Khabarovsk.

(29) Batumi. CD for Technical Oil Supply reports that on 1 March there was no usable balance of acid.

Balance:

Rubber	7 tons
Indicator matter	1.3 tons
Balance on 12 March:	
Rubber	15 tons
Indicator matter	1.8 tons

A usable balance of acid did not exist.

(30) Stavropol. Oblast' Veterinary Supply requires from the NK for Agriculture in Moscow, by airplane, the following medical supplies:

Iodine	8	kilograms
Potassium iodide	10	"
Camphor	5	"
Caffeine	5	"
Tripanflavin	5	"
Tuberculin	10	"
Peptone	5	"
Malein	15	"
Syringes 10-20 grams	150	"
Needles	1080	"
Additional creolin for April	3000	tons

Clothing Situation

Tiflis.

(31) The Georgian NK for Light Industry has two carloads of shoes to be shipped in the month of April. One carload of this goes to Voroshilovsk and one carload to Ordzhonikidze.

(32) The Georgian NK for Ferrous Metallurgy reports that the knitted goods yearly stock amounts to 1,500,000 rubles.

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(33) The Georgian CD for Textile Supply and Sales reports the following shipments of silk as of 15 March:

Consignee	Amount
Kabardino-Balkar ASSR	236 meters
Chechen-Ingush ASSR	235 "
Dagestan ASSR	303 "
Azerbajdzhan	916 "
Georgia	10317 "
Armenia	2115 "
Export (of this 951 meters remain from the 4th quarter)	1628 "
NK for the Aviation Industry	1744 "
Total	17494 meters

(34) The Main Office for Labor Reserves requires from the CD for Light Industry Sales and from the CD for Labor Reserves in Moscow the following consignment:

Half furs	20,000
Gloves	128,000 pairs
Stockings	18,000 pairs

(35) The CD for Wool Sales in Erevan requires 53 cars for the shipment of wool on the Transcaucasus Railway.

(36) The Industrial Cooperative of Stavropol Oblast' will receive the following material allocations:

Cotton goods	37,000 meters
Bandages	5,000 "
Rags	20 tons
Yarn	0.4 ton

(37) The Plant "Krasnyj Oktyabr" in Spaz-Klebiki will receive:

Wadding	5 tons

Furthermore, from Makhach-Kala:

Chrome leather	10,000 meters

and from Tiflis:

Stiff leather	2 tons

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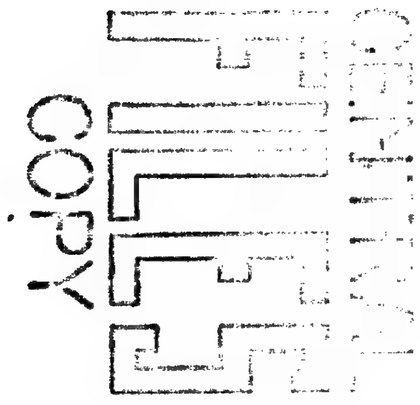
SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German

Dated: 24 March 1943



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PREFACE

During the Second World War the German Signal Intelligence Control Center of the Staff of the Chief of Army Signal Service (HNW, LNA) issued a series of reports to show the USSR military-economic situation as reflected in Russian internal plain language traffic. These reports appeared at short, irregular intervals, usually six per month, for the period October 1942-March 1943. Eighty-three of these reports have been translated and issued by [redacted] FOIAb3a FOIAb3a

It is planned to issue a complete set of translations of the reports beginning with the most recent and working backward, but omitting those already translated by [redacted] The numbering of the items was added by the translator since the Germans did this only in the last eighteen reports, [redacted] inclusive. Since the original material was in Russian, an effort has been made when translating the German to determine the original Russian term wherever possible. This is facilitated by the Russian fondness for abbreviations. In these translations into English the probable meaning of the abbreviation will be given in parenthesis the first time it occurs in each report. FOIAb3a FOIAb3a

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24 March 1943

The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report

(Based on domestic radio traffic)

More Important Reports

(1) In radio communications of the Civil Air Fleet, a message intercepted on 22 March from an unidentified radio station to Moscow mentioned a 13th Independent Flight Regiment of the Civil Air Fleet for the first time. According to the message, it is also designated as the 13th Flight Regiment.

(2) The 9th Flight Regiment was again confirmed in a message of 21 March (last mentioned in the Daily Report of 5 March).

(3) A message of 22 March revealed that regulations governing home duty, discipline, troop duty and guard duty are being applied in the Civil Air Fleet. It is not clear from the message whether these regulations apply only to the Civil Air Fleet or are regulations of the Red Army.

(4) In order to compensate for the shortage of personnel in NKRF enterprises, the following measures were undertaken:

I. Mobilization of urban and rural population (for example, 329 persons were drafted for ship repair work at the NKRF plants in Novosibirsk).

II. Various sections in the enterprises are to be merged for example, in the NKRF enterprise in Ust Usa the supply and timber offices are to be merged.)

(5) An intensified program of practical training was noted at the beginning of the navigation season. The following forces were transferred:

From the technical school in Chardzhou to Aralsk NKRF	30 machinists 10 pilots
" " " " " Krasnoyarsk to the Enisej Steamship Agency	110 men

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From the technical school in Blagoveshchensk to NKRF in Khabarovsk	119 men
From the technical school in Blagoveshchensk to the Upper Amur Steamship Agency	59 "
From the technical school in Yakutsk to the Lena Steamship Agency	121 "

Personnel Situation

Moscow NKRF

(6) Moscow is protesting the cancellation of draft exemptions for 6 workers of Shipyard "Gorkij" in Raznezhe.

(7) A message to the NKRF in Ulyanovsk indicates that a serious shortage of experienced personnel exists.

Oil Supply

(8) Inland Steamship Agency Supply in Gorkij is to deliver 200 kg. of auto gasoline to each of the following plants from its March allotment:

Ship Repair Yard "Molotov" in Gorkij
Plant "Teplokhod"
Plant "Ulyanov-Lenin"

(9) Kujbyshev NKRF requires:

for ship repairs	35 tons of oil	
	50 tons of mazut	
for workshops of the barge "Bezdna"		20 tons of mazut
" " in Zolotovsk		30 tons of mazut

Material Supply

(10) Tiflis. "Generator" requests the following for repair purposes:

roofing cardboard	1000 rolls
paper for manufacturing roofing cardboard	20000 meters
window glass	2 cars

(11) The Poti Construction Industry requires 2000 meters of cable.

(12) The Armavir Leather Combine reports the following balance of preserved hides:

hides (large)	6,000 pieces
hides (small)	2,000 "
pigskins	4,000 "

Since there is a lack of salt, they can no longer be preserved.

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Metal Supply

Tiflis.

(13) The Copper Industry reports:

output of copper products:

On 19 March	3 tons
Since the beginning of March	57 "
Remainder not shipped	105 "

(14) Plant "Kirov" requests from the C.D. for the Machine Tool Industry in Moscow:

160 meters of 200-250 mm. rolled pipes

(15) Iron Supply reports the conclusion of an agreement concerning the shipment of 10,000 spades and the necessity of obtaining 30 tons of thin sheet-iron.

(16) The Ferrous Metallurgy Industry reports that 217 tons of old metal were processed in March.

(17) Ufa NKRF is to receive 40 tons of assorted iron from the Chief Directorate for Metal Sales in Chelyabinsk.

(18) Novosibirsk NKRF will receive: conducting wire - 131 meters
untested metal plate - 20 tons

(19) Blagoveshchensk NKRF has been permitted to receive 1/2 ton of nails, on loan, in the first quarter of 1943.

Chemical Supply

(20) On 5 March one carload containing 1.479 tons of dyes and 3.5 tons of priming was shipped from Moscow to Plant "Generator" in Tiflis.

(21) Baku received 1 car of Bertholet salt. The 6 tons of Bertholet salt and 0.1 ton of red phosphorus remaining in excess of the state plan are to be delivered to the Armenian Match Industry in order to avoid a threatened disruption of production.

(22) Grain Procurement is to use 1.5 tons of oil waste for the production of varnish.

(23) The copper vitriol factory in Alaverdy will receive 180 tons of sulphuric acid.

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(24) Krasnoyarsk NKRF is to receive an additional 100 kg. of solid quicklime from Sverdlovsk.

(25) Yakutsk NKRF does not have any battery acid or quicklime.

Timber Supply

(26) The Timber Industry organizations in Pechora Oblast' are obliged to deliver 64,000 cu. m. of timber in the first quarter. As of 1 March, 298 cu. m. had been delivered.

(27) As of 1 March Ust-Usa NKRF has from its own procurement:

Unprocessed	firewood	2383 cu. m.
Processed	firewood	12800 " "

(28) The following was shipped from the organizations of the Timber Industry:

Unprocessed	firewood	2,263 cu. m.
Processed	firewood	11,298 " "

In the second quarter 7,620 cu. m. of timber are to be procured.

Production and Construction

(29) Stalingrad NKRF requires a 2022 kw. alternating current generator for the plant in Krasnoarmejsk.

(30) The shipyard in Zurazhevka is to deliver as many shrubs and stones as possible in order to fortify soil at the drain canal of the "Ryazhevoj" Dam.

Transportation Situation

(31) The total transportation plan anticipated in April for the NKRF in Kujbyshev is 104,500 tons.

This includes:

grain	56,300
cement	2,700

Part of the shipments will be sent by railroad in order to relieve the fleet.

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report

Dated: 25 March 1943

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Military-Economic Report

(Based on domestic radio traffic)

25 March 1943

More Important Reports

(1) In radio communications of the Civil Air Fleet, a message of 22 March from Kazan to Moscow mentioned an Ob. Division ("Obskij Detachment"?). It could not be determined whether this was a flight unit.

(2) In a message of 24 March from Novosibirsk (?) to Moscow, a Chuzov Group was mentioned for the first time.

(3) In a message of 22 March from Moscow to Irkutsk, a 407 Aviation Repair Base with Railway Station Mstera (270 km. ENE of Moscow) was mentioned on the Gorkij Railway Line.

(4) The addressee of a message of 22 March from Moscow to Irkutsk (?) confirmed the location of Flight Group Mazuruk as Yakutsk. (Compare Daily Report 26/2).

(5) A conversation between Alma Ata and Aktyubinsk indicates that an organization of women-tractor-brigades is planned.

Personnel Situation

(6) Omsk NKRF is not fulfilling the plan for the training of personnel. Only 35 of 60 captains and mechanics' helpers took part in the training.

(7) NKRF Krasnoyarsk is assigning for practical training:

Ship machinists	50 men
Ship motor pilots	90
Radio service managers	60

(8) Mobilizations are being carried out in the second quarter for logging operations. These include:

Enisej Steamship Agency	300 men
Shipyard in Pridivinsk	70

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(9) Ulan Ude NKRF is assigning for practical training:

Ship machinists	40 men
Pilots	40
Blagoveshchensk NKRF:	
Ship machinists	35 men

(10) Mobilizations were carried out in the second quarter for logging operations including:

Chita NKRF to the Upper Amur Steamship Agency	95 men
Khabarovsk NKRF to the Upper Amur Steamship Agency	80
Lower Amur Steamship Agency	60

Food Situation

(11) Ust-Usa NKRF. The delivery offices are obliged, for timber procurement and floating operations, to ship by 25 March feed grain, food and industrial products from the first quarter allocation and 25% of the second quarter allocation.

(12) For management personnel of Chardzhou NKRF 53 additional noon rations have been established in the second quarter.

(13) Barnaul NKRF will receive 600 kilograms of flour in March.

(14) Ulan Ude NKRF will receive 150 kilograms of dog food in March.

(15) By suitable measures NKRF Yakutsk is to prevent the spoilage of 80 tons of grain which became wet from the sea.

Material Supply

Tiflis

(16) In April Plant "Generator" will receive 12 carloads of airplane parts from Sverdlovsk.

(17) On 15 March the Chief Directorate for Aviation of the NKVD received an order for 1,000 tons of cement. The deliveries have not yet taken place.

Metal Supply

(18) River Fleet Supply in Gorkij is to ship 500 kilograms of galvanized roofing sheet to Moscow NKRF.

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(19) Gorodets NKRF will receive 20 tons of cast iron.

(20) Novosibirsk NKRF will receive 47 tons of sheet metal from an NKRF plant in Molotov and 20 tons of sheet metal from an NKRF plant in Kuznetsk.

Oil Supply

(21) Only 50 tons of mazut instead of the required 350 tons were authorized for the electricity plant in Ordzhonikidze. The electricity plant and industry had to discontinue work.

Coal Supply

(22) Instead of Sangar coal Yakutsk NKRF is to receive for the 1943 navigation period 3,000 tons of coal from "Zagokhaisk" and 20,000 tons of coal from "Aldansk."

Textile Supply

(23) Krasnodar Grain Procurement requires tarpaulin-tilts to cover the grain from the burnt-down granaries, and 50 units each are required for Armavir, Kropotkin, Tikhoretsk and Krasnodar.

(24) Ilijsk NKRF cannot deliver 3 1/2 tons of rope because of the lack of hemp.

(25) Chardzhou NKRF will receive 15 tons of rope and 20 tons of hemp from Frunze.

Chemical Supply

(26) Gorkij River Fleet Supply will receive 1 ton of caustic soda from the Chief Directorate for Chemical Sales in March.

(27) Sverdlovsk NKRF, River Fleet Supply, will deliver additionally to:

Omsk NKRF	solid	caustic	potash	60 kilograms
Novosibirsk NKRF	"	"	"	40
Krasnoyarsk NKRF	"	"	"	100
Semipalatinsk NKRF	"	"	"	30
Amu Darya Steamship Agency	"	"	"	150
Aralsk NKRF	"	"	"	20

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(28) The combine in Noril will deliver to the Enisej River Fleet:

Ammonal-explosive (?)	13 tons
Detonators	13,000 units
Firing tape	6,600 meters

Production

(29) The Timber Industry in Erivan requires material and parts for the building of 5,200 two-horse vehicles in 1943.

(30) The March distribution plan of electric current for Power Sales in Yaroslavl:

	Output in kw.	Quantity in 1,000 kwh.
Lock in Rybinsk	15	---
Wharf "Volodarskij"	285	35
Dock Rybinsk	30	9
Dock Yaroslavl	20	6
Fishery Harbor	30	20
Workshops in Yaroslavl	20	15

(31) A plant "Lenin", which manufactures spare parts for tractors, was mentioned in Blagoveshchensk.

Transport Situation

(32) The Transcaucasian Railway is obliged to make the following cars available in March:

Chemical Factory Kirovakan	22 cars
Distribution of cars	
Kazan	5
Ryazan-Ural	4
Kujbyshev	3
Omsk	3
Tomsk	2
Perm	2
East Siberia	1
Transcaucasus	1
Kaganovich	1
To Carbide Factory #1 in Erivan	4 cars
Distribution of cars	
Far East	1
Ural	1
Kujbyshev	1
Kazan	1

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report

Dated: 26 March 1943

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PREFACE

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Military Economic Report

(Based on domestic radio traffic)

26 March 1943

More Important Reports

(1) The following were identified in radio communications of the Civil Air Fleet: In a coded message of 15 March from Gur'ev to Moscow and Kujbyshev, the Directorate of the Civil Air Fleet in Baku was mentioned for the first time. The double addressee confirms the presumption expressed in the daily report of 23 March that a part of the Chief Directorate of the Civil Air Fleet has its headquarters in Kujbyshev.

(2) In a coded message of 16 March from Kazan (?) to Sverdlovsk, the 207th Flight Division was mentioned for the first time.

(3) In the NKRF office in Khabarovsk, several members received a bonus in the amount of a month's wages for good performances.

(4) According to plan, the NKRF Directorate in Krasnoyarsk has to float the following quantities from its own timber procurements:

During the entire 1943 navigation period	100,000 cubic meters
Including in the 2nd quarter	60,000 " "
To be transported on rafts in the entire navigation period	60,000 tons
In the 2nd quarter	30,000 "
To be transported in April	5,000 cubic meters

In Krasnoyarsk Oblast' 300 workers are being mobilized for this work.

(5) The NKRF Directorate in Khabarovsk has to float the following quantities:

During the entire 1943 navigation period	23,000 cubic meters
Including in the 2nd quarter	15,000 " "
To be transported on rafts in the entire navigation period	10,000 tons
In the 2nd quarter	8,000 "
To be transported in April	4,000 cubic meters

In the 2nd quarter a total of 60 workers is being mobilized for this work.

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(6) According to a government decree, the NKRF offices received permission to use the entire fish catch for its own needs. In Ulan Ude the Baikal Fish Trust illegally seized the fishing equipment and 70% of the fish catch from the NKRF enterprises. Moscow warned the Fish Trust to discontinue this measure immediately and return the seized fish and equipment.

Personnel Situation

(7) The following numbers of students were transferred to the following NKRF offices for practical training:

NKRF Office	Trade	Number	Transferred From
Ust Usa	Ship machinists	20	
	Ship motor pilots	20	
Kujbyshev	Radio technicians	176	Technical School, Gorkij
	Radio technicians	95	Technical School, Kazan
Ulan Ude	Ship machinists	40	Local trade school
	Pilots	40	Local trade school
Krasnoyarsk	Ship machinists	50	NKRF Trade School
	Ship motor pilots	90	NKRF Trade School
	Radio operators	60	NKRF Trade School
Blagoveshchensk	Ship machinists	35	Local trade school

(8) In accordance with the order of the State Defense Committee, a shipyard school for 200 students is to be erected at the shipyard in Baturino.

(9) For logging operations in the 2nd quarter 230 persons are being mobilized for the NKRF in the Kujbyshev and Ulyanovsk Oblasti. These include 80 men assigned to the Middle-Volga Steamship Agency.

Food Situation

Tiflis

(10) As of 15 March, the Georgian Vegetable Trade dried 44 tons of potatoes and 28 tons of vegetables.

(11) The distillery produced 20,000 liters of alcohol in March.

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(12) In March the procurement office in Krasnodar procured:

Wheat	5,318 tons
including burned	1,700 "
Barley	1,323 "
including burned	150 "
Sunflowers	8,512 "
including at the oil plant	300 "
Maize	64 "
Millet	230 "
Oats	51 "
Castor bean oil	752 "
Soya	50 "
Flax	11 "
Total	11,311 tons

(13) The Mill Directorate in Stavropol set up the following plan for the 2nd quarter:

Flour	55,000 tons
Groats	1,260 "
Oil	20 "

(14) For the first quarter Gur'ev NKRF is to receive 450 tons of fish from the Fish Sales.

(15) Barnaul NKRF will receive 2 tons of feed grain from the local grain procurement office for March.

Metal Supply

(16) Plant "Teplokhod" in Gorkij is to receive 1 1/2 tons of wire in March from the Sales for Metal Industrial Products.

(17) Kujbyshev NKRF requires for March cast iron, 50 tons, copper plate (for the manufacture of diving suits) 820 kilograms, brass plate (for the manufacture of diving suits) 350 kilograms.

(18) Irkutsk NKRF requires 10 tons of assorted iron.

Oil Supply

(19) In February Uralsk NKRF received only 15 tons of fuel oil instead of 100 tons. The March allotments, on the whole, are not being delivered.

(20) In March Oil Sales in Stalingrad will deliver 2 1/2 tons of petroleum to Stalingrad NKRF.

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(21) Krasnoyarsk NKRF will receive 9 tons of automobile gasoline for the February limit from the Chief Directorate for Oil Sales.

Timber Supply

(22) In April Gorkij NKRF, Chief Directorate for Timber Supply, is to ship:

To the ship repair yard "Teplokhod" in Mkhovye Gory	5 carloads sawdust packing
To the ship repair yard "25 October" in Ufa	4 carloads sawdust packing

(23) For April 9 carloads of sawdust packing are scheduled for Ufa NKRF. Ufa itself is to guarantee its requirements for March.

Clothing Supply

(24) On 22 March Tiflis Shoe Trade had an inventory of 4, 152 pair.

(25) According to a decree of the Chief Directorate for Textile Sales in Baku, two carloads of sewing thread (including 75, 000 rolls of shoe thread) which were destined for the Chief Directorate for Textile Sales in Erivan were stopped and transferred to the factories in Baku. This order was a mistake in routing on the part of the Textile Sales. The carrying out of Army orders was consequently delayed.

(26) The Armenian Tobacco Industry in Erivan requires for the 2nd quarter the authorization of 40 tons of yarn instead of binding thread.

Chemical Supply

(27) Gorkij NKRF is to deliver 2 drums of carbide to Plant "25 October" and 1 drum to Plant "Karl Marx."

Production

(28) Gorkij NKRF is behind in the delivery of ships which have been repaired.

(29) Novosibirsk NKRF will receive for the erection of an electric station:

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From Blagoveshchensk	1 locomobile 1 generator
From Moscow	2 portable generators
From the Steamship Agency	1 motor #17

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report

Dated: 27 March 1943

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PREFACE

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Military-Economic Report

(Based on domestic radio traffic)

27 March 1943

More Important Reports

(1) In radio communications of the Civil Air Fleet, a message of 24 March from Moscow to Kazan (?) confirmed the Georgian Directorate (compare Daily Report 22/3).

(2) In a message of 25 March from Kazan (?) to Moscow an independent Ob. flight division is mentioned. This is to be considered identical to the Ob. division mentioned on 25 March.

Personnel Situation

(3) Stalingrad NKRF urgently requires electrical fitters. They are to be transported by plane.

(4) Kalach NKRF needs divers and engineers. Four of each type are required.

(5) For the 2nd quarter, 25 men were authorized for training for the River Fleet in Rybache.

(6) The following are being transferred to Omsk for practical training:

From Plant "Stalin"	20 stokers
From NKRF Plant in Semipalatinsk	25 ship machinists
	10 pilots

(7) In the 2nd quarter, 45 mobilized workers are being transferred to the Upper Irtysh Steamship Agency.

Food Supply

(8) In the 2nd quarter for Ilijsk NKRF, 10 additional noon rations were established for management personnel.

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(9) Rybache NKRF will receive an additional 0.5 ton of butter for the first quarter.

(10) Saratov NKRF is receiving 2 tons of vegetable oil and 0.8 ton of sugar for supplying river captains.

(11) In order to guarantee three meals to students in trade and craft schools, the offices of the NKRF will receive additional beans and barley from March to June.

Material Supply

(12) For the 2nd quarter the Armenian NK for the Textile Industry in Erevan requires 2 tons of paper for the paper combine in Ingursk.

Metal Supply

Tiflis

(13) The Directorate for Special Assembly Work reports the following inventory to "Special Assembly", Moscow:

Iron	101 tons
Pipe	37 meters

(14) The Construction Directorate requires a supply of 3 tons of iron (2 millimeters) from the Chief Directorate for Armaments Industrial Construction in Moscow.

(15) Zestafoni "Ferro" Plant plans to ship 75% ferro-silicon as follows:

Plant #174	20 tons
Plant #178	40 "
Plant #183	20 "

Since this order comes from the Chief Directorate for Supply and Sales of the Tank Industry in Moscow, it is to be considered that it concerns plants which manufacture tanks or spare parts for tanks.

(16) Manganese Trust in Chiaturi has to ship manganese ore as follows:

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On 13 March to "Magnitka"	230	cars
to "Ferro Plant"	60	"
On 14 March to "Magnitka	373	"
to "Ferro Plant"	60	"

Since these deliveries are directed to the Sverdlovsk Chief Directorate, the plants mentioned might presumably be located in Sverdlovsk.

(17) In February Gorkij Metal Industry received in its scheduled delivery:

On 24 February from Chiaturi	Ore	5 cars
On 27 February	Ore	5 tons

(18) River Fleet Supply has to deliver to Gorkij Harbor 8 kilograms of tin and 74 kilograms of white metal (83%).

(19) In April the Timber Industry in Raznezhe will receive 2 tons of metal hawser and in May and June, 3 tons.

(20) Kujbyshev NKRF will receive 11.15 tons of steel hawser from the industrial sales.

Oil Supply

(21) The River Fleet Depot in Astrakhan requires for supplying the Fleet:

Machine oil	2 tons
Avtol	1.5 tons
Viscosine	1 ton
Motor oil	1 ton
Petroleum	1.5 tons
Solidol	0.8 ton

(22) Krasnoyarsk NKRF will receive 4 tons of petroleum and 1 ton of ligroin from the Chief Directorate for Oil Sales.

Coal Supply

(23) The Shoe Industry in Tiflis will receive as a loan 200 tons of coal from State Reserves.

(24) For March 7200 tons of coal have been authorized for the Combine for Synthetic Rubber in Erevan.

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(25) In 15 days of March 1800 tons of coal have been shipped for the Combine. Because of the lack of coal, a part of the plant has been idle and the danger exists that the plant might be completely shut down.

(26) The Rubber Industry in Erevan requires 3000 tons of Tkvarcheli coal each month from the NK for the Rubber Industry in Moscow.

Timber Supply

(27) Novosibirsk NKRF is to receive from the Chief Directorate for Timber Supply the remaining 12,000 cubic meters of timber from the first quarter of 1943.

(28) Omsk NKRF has to float the following quantities of timber according to schedule:

	In the Entire Navigation Period	In the 2nd Quarter
Total Quantity	15,000 cbm	10,000 cbm
Transported by rafts	5,500 tons	3,000 tons

For this work, 15 mobilized workers are being assigned.

Textile Supply

(29) "Volgatanker" in Astrakhan will receive additionally from the Chief Directorate for Textile Sales in Stalingrad:

Cotton	For 144,000 rubles
Wool	22,000 "
Silk	32,000 "
Yarn	4,000 "

(30) Ust Usa NKRF is manufacturing for the Fish Catch:

Large nets	2 Units
Small nets	15 "
Under repair	380 meters
Employed	20 people

Miscellaneous

(31) Members of a Party office of the NKRF in Novosibirsk received a bonus in the amount of a month's wages for good work performances.

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(32) Employees of the NKRF Plant "Lenin" in Astrakhan received a bonus of 30,000 rubles for good performances in February.

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report

Dated: 28 March 1943

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Military-Economic Report

(Based on domestic radio traffic)

28 March 1943

More Important Reports

(1) In radio communications of the Civil Air Fleet, a message of 25 March between two unidentified radio stations once again confirmed the First Flight Transport Division (compare Daily Report 14 February, 18-19 March, NAL 15 February, 20 March).

(2) The following addressee was contained in a message of 25 March from Moscow to Tiflis: "Krasnodar, to Zegedin, to Alekhin," Zegedin is known as the commander of the 9th Flight Regiment and Alekhin is likewise a member of the 9th Flight Regiment. The location of the 9th Flight Regiment is considered to be Krasnodar (compare Daily Report of 18 and 19 March).

(3) According to a few reports from Tiflis, the Council of the People's Commissars for Georgia allotted no fuel in March and refused each delivery.

Personnel Situation

(4) The following number of trade students were transferred to the following NKRF offices for practical training:

Office	Trade	Number	Transferred From
NKRF Gorkij	Ship mechanics	594	Technical School, Rybinsk
	Ship pilots	201	Tech. School, Gorkij
	Ship mechanics	80	Tech. School, Gorkij
	Radio technicians	64	Tech. School, Gorkij
	Electrical technicians	56	Tech. School, Gorkij
Plant "Molotov" in Gorkij	Technicians	36	Tech. School, Rybinsk
Plant "Teplokhod" in Gorkij	Technicians	27	Tech. School, Rybinsk
NKRF Kostroma	Shipbuilders	64	Tech. School, Gorkij
	Shipbuilders	20	Tech. School, Rybinsk
NKRF Ufa	Ship pilots	17	Tech. School, Molotov
	Ship mechanics	28	Tech. School, Molotov

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Office	Trade	Number	Transferred From
NKRF Irkutsk	Ship pilots	21	Tech. School, Krasnoyarsk
	Ship mechanics	18	Tech. School, Krasnoyarsk
NKRF Kujbyshev	Stokers	85	
	Ship machinists	100	
	Ship motor pilots	30	
	Pilots	40	
	Communications assemblers	10	
	Additional workers	40	

Material Supply

(5) Volsk NKRF is to ship 150 tons of cement to "Volgatanker."

(6) The Electrical Sales in Omsk will deliver 5,000 incandescent bulbs to NKRF Omsk.

(7) Novosibirsk NKRF will receive 35 tons of cord from Barnaul including 10 tons which are to be shipped to the Amu-Darya Steamship Agency.

(8) Zelenga Steamship Agency will receive one carload of glass.

(9) Uralsk NKRF will receive 2 1/2 tons of explosive materials for ice-breaking work.

Metal Supply

(10) Syzran NKRF is to deliver 54 tons of steel plate and round steel to Plant #81.

(11) Saratov NKRF will deliver 1/2 ton of steel nails to the Oblast' Road Directorate in Krasnoyarsk.

(12) Stalingrad NKRF will receive 15 tons of roofing sheet from Batraki.

Oil Supply

Tiflis

(13) The prosecuting authority received no fuel allotment for March.

(14) "Tsentrolit Plant" reports that the Georgian State Plan discontinued the authorization of fuel. The Central Committee requests the Chief Directorate

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for the Machine Tool Industry in Moscow for the immediate authorization of the allotment for March of 2 tons of gasoline and 2 tons of petroleum.

(15) On 20 March the Road Directorate received 10 tons of gasoline, 2 tons of ligroin and 2 tons of petroleum; on hand, 10 tons of gasoline, 7 tons of ligroin, 27 tons of petroleum and 20 tons of oil.

(16) Gudauty reports that the Georgian Council of the NK received no petroleum authorization. Because of the lack of petroleum the spring harvest cannot be carried out. Gudauty requests the NK for the Food Industry to authorize 0.25 ton of gasoline and 3 tons of Avtol.

Timber Supply

(17) In 1943 Ufa NKRF has to transport the following quantities of timber according to plan:

	In the Entire Navigation Period	In the 2nd Quarter
By rafts	200,000 tons	100,000 tons
By ships	16,000 tons	6,000 tons

(18) The following will be received from the Chief Directorate for Timber Supply in Gorkij in April:

The ship repair yard "Teplokhod" in Mkhovye Gory	5 cars sawdust packing
The ship repair yard "25 October" in Ufa	4 cars sawdust packing

(19) Kujbyshev NKRF has to transport the following quantities of timber according to the 1943 plan:

	In the Entire Navigation Period	In the 2nd Quarter
By raft for the Timber Combine	24,000 tons	12,000 tons
By raft for NKRF	15,000 tons	15,000 tons
By ship for NKRF	12,000 tons	10,000 tons
From Kujbyshev Oblast'	---	500 cu. meters
From Saratov Oblast'	---	2,000 cu. meters

(20) The Chief Directorate for Timber Supply in Ivanovsk-Izhevsk delivered in March:

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To NKRF Kujbyshev	Sawdust packing	4 cars
To NKRF Saratov	Sawdust packing	4 cars
and for April	Sawdust packing	4 cars

Production

(21) The shipyard in Borovaya ranks among the leading enterprises on the basis of its March performance.

(22) The shipyard in Solkolskoe-Ivanovskoe has become one of the leading enterprises on the basis of its March performance.

(23) The shipyard in Gorodets must improve its performance in ship-building.

(24) The shipyard in Raznezhe has been mentioned with respect to good performance in March.

(25) NKRF Kamyshin received no deliveries of fuel, brick, tar and other material. Only 6% of the requirements of mazut are on hand. These shortages can lead to the complete shutting down of the workshops.

(26) The NKRF plant in Kujbyshev completed only 26 of 50 boats which were ordered.

(27) The locomobile factory in Syzran is to build 175 horsepower locomobiles instead of 120 horsepower.

(28) Novosibirsk NKRF did not fulfill the work plan for the repair of the dock and other installations.

Miscellaneous

(29) Stalingrad NKRF has no typewriters. Also lacking are other office machines.

(30) For good work performance, the following bonuses were paid in February:

Ufa	To members of the Steamship Agency in Ufa	1 month's wages
Kujbyshev	Crew of the ship "Manychstroj"	15,000 rubles
Chistopol	Crew of the ship "Moscow"	5,000 rubles
Uralsk	Crew of the ship "Zlet"	5,000 rubles
Kujbyshev	Crew of the ship "Lomonosov"	5,000 rubles

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report

Dated: 29 and 30 March 1943

/THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE ESPIONAGE LAWS, TITLE 18, U.S.C., SECTION 793 AND 794. SEE ALSO PUBLIC LAW 513, 81ST CONGRESS SECOND SESSION. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW./

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Office of Research and Reports

Strategic Division

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PREFACE

During the Second World War the German Signal Intelligence Control Center of the Staff of the Chief of Army Signal Service (HNW,LNA) issued a series of reports to show the USSR military-economic situation as reflected in Russian internal plain language traffic. These reports appeared at short, irregular intervals, usually six per month, for the period October 1942-March 1943. Eighty-three of these reports have been translated and issued by [redacted]

It is planned to issue a complete set of translations of the reports beginning with the most recent and working backward, but omitting those already translated by [redacted] The numbering of the items was added by the translator since the Germans did this only in the last eighteen reports, [redacted] inclusive. Since the original material was in Russian, an effort has been made when translating the German to determine the original Russian term wherever possible. This is facilitated by the Russian fondness for abbreviations. In these translations into English the probable meaning of the abbreviation will be given in parenthesis the first time it occurs in each report.

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Military-Economic Report

(Based on domestic radio traffic)

29 March 1943

More Important Reports

(1) In radio communications of the Civil Air Fleet, a message of 26 March from Kujbyshev to Tashkent mentioned a Flight Regiment "Kluson" for the first time.

(2) Reports from Tiflis and Baku to Moscow indicate that new draft calls are taking place in the Caucasus.

(3) The scurvy epidemic in Gurev reported in the daily report of 18 March continues at a threatening degree according to a message of 24 March.

Personnel Situation

Tiflis

(4) The Metal Sales asks for draft exemptions from Moscow for the following workers for 1943:

Metal Depot Tiflis	10 transport workers
Metal Depot Poti	2 chauffeurs
	2 transport workers

(5) The Confectionery Industry lists the following personnel for February:

	total	469 men
including:	workers	214 men
	apprentices	20 "
	"ITR"	55 "
	employees	58 "
	"Mop"	50 "
	auxiliary personnel	44 "

(6) The Chief Directorate for Research of Coal Deposits reported to Moscow the following personnel on hand on 2 March:

	total	113 men
including:	workers for construction	70 "
	workers for general building	38 "
	arrivals	7 "

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(7) The Metal Sales lists the following personnel:

	total	20 men (drafted for military service)
including:	management personnel	6
	engineers	2
	employees	4
	workers	6
	chauffeurs	2
Listed as draft exempt		5

(8) The Oil Supply in Batum reports to the Chief Directorate for Oil Supply in Moscow that the Military Commissar of Adzhar once again called up 12 men instead of 5, in addition to draft exempt people already called up. There have been no replacements for these people. Exemptions for the remaining workers expire 1 April.

Food Situation

Tiflis

(9) The butter factory is to deliver 216 tons of vegetable oil in April. However, only 130 tons can be produced.

(10) In the period from 1 to 15 March the Tea Industry has to ship 95 cars of tea, including 7 cars of brick tea. The railroad is not making a sufficient number of cars available.

(11) The Mill Combine lists the following inventory for 1 March:

Barley	1,098 tons
Azerbajdzhan delivered	1,047 tons

(12) The Georgian Tobacco Procurement shipped a total of 21 cars of tobacco to Moscow in March.

(13) According to plan Erivan is to receive the following seeds from Kazakh for Armenia:

onions	1 ton
carrots	0.6
red beets	0.5

(14) The Armenian NK for Trade lists the following inventory on 1 March:

cabbage	665 tons
tomatoes	396

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onions	129 tons
root fruit	67
cucumbers	32
other vegetables	50
dried vegetables	9

(15) The Armenian Meat and Dairy Sales requires 50 tons of salt in 1943 for preserving cheese.

(16) The Concentrates Industry in Batum delivered 60 tons of concentrates to the Fleet.

Material Supply

(17) Irkutsk NKRF requires for construction:

nails	4 tons
window glass	400 square meters
wire	1,500 meters
cement	10 tons
Spanish white and varnish	1 1/2 tons

(18) Gorkij River Fleet Supply is to ship 500 kilograms of wire and 30 meters of tin pipe to the Belaya Steamship Agency.

(19) Ufa NKRF will receive 10 tons of tow from the Flax Trust in Kirov.

(20) Kujbyshev NKRF will receive 20 tons of tow.

Metal Supply

(21) Chardzhou NKRF is to ship 100 kilograms of white metal to both Ilijsk NKRF and Rybache.

Oil Supply

(22) The Directorate for Supplying the Red Army with Fuel authorized 10 tons of gasoline for Stalingrad Harbor.

Chemical Supply

Tiflis

(23) The Chief Directorate for Aircraft Supply reports that Plant "Sovpren" cannot produce any karbinol, since acetone is lacking. Consequently, no deliveries were carried out in the first quarter.

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(24) The Chairman of Georgian State Plan requires 1 ton of carbolic acid yearly for the Georgian NK for Truck Transport.

(25) The chemical factory in Kirovakan is to ship 1 car of carbide to the Army Material Depot in Balashikha.

(26) The Copper Vitriol Industry in Alaverdy reports to the Chief Directorate for Wine in Moscow that the copper vitriol factory cannot ship any vitriol, since there is no plan for making railroad cars available for March.

Production

(27) On 13 January Irkutsk NKRF received 20 cutter motors.

(28) A course is being given on the repair of metal ships by the ferro concrete method. Gorkij NKRF is to send engineers to this course.

30 March 1943

More Important Reports

(29) In radio communications of the Civil Air Fleet, the following message was transmitted on 27 March:

"To Moscow, Political Directorate, Domnich (?).
According to Order #087 of 16 March from the Volkhov-Front, you have been promoted to Captain. Shukhman."
Presumably officers of the Red Army are being sent to various offices of the Civil Air Fleet.

Material Supply

(30) The Azerbajdzhan Office for Paper Sales of Central Newspapers illegally seized for its own use 8 cars of newsprint, which were destined for Georgia SSR. The Georgian Central Committee of the Party for Propaganda objected to this.

Erivan

(31) The Paper Combine in Ingur is to ship 2 cars of newsprint for the

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Chief Directorate for Paper Sales.

(32) On 24 March the Chief Directorate for Warehouses received 5,000 square centimeters (?) of leather goods.

(33) The leather factory in Batum requires 1 ton of linseed for production purposes.

Metal Supply

(34) In the second ten days of March the Food Industry delivered 4.2 tons of scrap iron.

(35) The Machine Tool Industry reports:

Saving in January		
	section steel	0.354 ton
Increased Consumption in January		
	sheet metal	0.845
	steel wire	0.26
	rolled pipe	5.81
Increased Consumption in February		
	section steel	2.859
	sheet metal	1.793
	wire	0.058
	pipe	8.3
	copper sheet	0.026

(36) The Metal Sales Office in Baku had to ship 15 tons of sheet metal to Plant "Kirov" by 20 March. For unknown reasons the shipment has been delayed.

(37) The Chief Directorate for Metal Sales in Erivan received 16 tons of imported sheet metal. This was distributed as follows:

Fighting Machine Plant "Dzerzhinskij"	6 tons
NK for Local Industry	10 tons

It is not clear whether the designation of the plant as "Fighting Machine Plant" refers to tanks or planes.

(38) The chemical plant in Kirovakan received 56 tons of roofing sheet in March.

(39) On 22 March the Manganese Trust in Chiaturi shipped 180 tons of manganese ore to the chemical plant in Aktyubinsk, and 60 tons to another plant. 300 tons were shipped on 23 March.

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Production

(40) The Oil Supply in Tiflis is to receive 2 transformers from the Leather Combine in Simferopol and 62 oxygen flasks from the NK for Coal.

(41) The Council of NK's from Kabardino-Balkar requires the authorization of 50 accumulators for repaired trucks.

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report

Dated: 31 March 1943

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PREFACE

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Military-Economic Report

(Based on domestic radio traffic)

31 March 1943

More Important Reports

(1) In radio communications of the Civil Air Fleet, a coded message of 13 March from Alma Ata to Moscow mentioned a 52nd Squadron.

(2) A coded message from Irkutsk to Moscow mentioned an 82nd . Squadron, which is inactive because of the lack of gasoline.

(3) An enciphered message of 16 March from Tashkent to Moscow reported that 20 trained bombardiers arrived on 16 March.

(4) A message with the following addressee was transmitted to Moscow on 28 March:

> "Moscow, Vnukovo, to Commander of the 1st Flight Transport Division." (last mentioned in Daily Report 18-19 March and NAL 20/3)
>
> The Division-Staff of the 1st Flight Transport Division is presumably located in Vnukovo (near Moscow).

(5) The rajon office of GUMTO (Chief Directorate for Machines and Technical Equipment) in Tiflis reports to the NK for Transportation in Moscow that 48 cars with technical material were shipped to Tikhoretskaya to repair the Voroshilov-Railways.

(6) A conversation between Petropavlovsk and Alma Ata mentioned 9 women-tractor-brigades.

Food Situation

Tiflis

(7) The NK for Procurement requires 5 tons of maize and 1 ton of beans for sowing.

(8) The Flour Industry fulfilled only 48% of the February plan for flour procurement.

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Baku

(9) The Azerbajdzhan office of East-Foreign Trade is to receive 2,000 tons of rice. Since the storehouses of the harbor are overfilled, rice cannot be stored. Only 23 cars were accepted up to the present. Additional shipments are delayed.

(10) The NK for Forestry is to receive an advance of 9 tons of grain feed on the second quarter account from Grain Procurement.

(11) The Fishing Consumers' Cooperative in Makhachkala was authorized wine for 1,000,000 rubles for the first quarter.

(12) On 24 March the Canning Industry in Kutais produced 3.3 tons of concentrates and shipped 1.2 tons.

On hand:

Wheat groats	75.6 tons
Manna	19
Rice	2.52
Groats	104
Fat	13.5

(13) In May the Mill Combine in Poti will purchase 10,000 tons of wheat. They are to receive 8,535 tons of wheat flour outside of Poti and 400 tons in Poti.

(14) Nalchik. Kolkhozes, which brought their cattle to safety before the advance of the Germans, are exempt from the compulsory delivery of eggs and cheese (brynsa).

(15) Krasnoyarsk NKRF borrowed from the March allocation:

fish products	0.26 ton
meat products (?)	0.63
animal fats	0.42
sugar	0.57

(16) The following feed grain allotments were carried out in March for the ship repair work:

to Saratov Oblast'	3 tons
Kujbyshev Oblast'	4
Tatar Oblast'	3
Stalingrad Oblast'	3
Uralsk NKRF for Chkalovsk Oblast'	2 tons

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(17) The Chief Directorate for Tobacco in Stalingrad will distribute tobacco products for 300,000 rubles to Stalingrad NKRF and tobacco products for 150,000 rubles to Astrakhan NKRF.

Chemical Supply

(18) Gorkij NKRF requires 1/2 ton of calcium carbide for the first quarter.

(19) Plant "Kujbyshev" in Chistopol requires 30 vehicles to transport balloons for supplying refrigerating plants with ammonia.

(20) The Lower Irtysh Steamship Agency in Omsk is to ship 8 tons of caustic soda to Krasnoyarsk.

Material Supply

(21) Kamyshin NKRF reports a supply of 200 rolls of parchment paper on hand.

(22) Krasnoyarsk NKRF requires 33 meters of camel's hair belts and 4 meters of rope.

(23) The Lower Volga Steamship Agency requires 150 tons of cement for military repair work of Plant "Bolshevik" in Volsk. A shipment is not possible because of the non-availability of railroad cars.

(24) Saratov River Fleet Supply will receive 13 tons of Spanish white from the lithopone plant.

(25) Omsk NKRF will receive 7,000 incandescent bulbs.

Included are those to be received by:

West Siberian Steamship Agency	2,500
Enisej Steamship Agency	500
Upper Irtysh Steamship Agency	500
Omsk	1,500

(26) The Oblast' Waterways Directorate of the Irtysh Steamship Agency will receive 8,000 glass cups.

(27) Semipalatinsk NKRF will receive 500 incandescent bulbs and 5 tons of tow from the Lower Irtysh Steamship Agency.

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Metal Supply

The following metal deliveries are being carried out:

	Consignee	Type of Metal	Quantity	Consignor
(28)	Gorkij NKRF Plant "Zhadanov"	Tin	0.04 ton	Kujbyshev
(29)	Astrakhan, "Volgatanker"	Bronze	3 tons	Main Office for Trade with Nonferrous Metals, Saratov
(30)	Gurev, "Volgatanker"	Bronze	3 tons	Saratov NKRF, from first quarter allocation
(31)	Chardzhou NKRF	Steel hawser	1 1/2 tons	Tashkent

Oil Supply

Tiflis

(32) The Georgian NK for Timber requires 25 tons of gasoline and 200 tons of mazut for April.

(33) The Tkvarcheli Trust reports for the second ten days of March:

	Arrival	Consumption	On Hand
Mazut	---	5 tons	255 tons

(34) On 24 March the "Ferro Plant" in Zestafoni had the following inventory:

	Arrival	Consumption	On Hand
Oil coke	--	103 tons	250 tons

(35) Makhachkala. For April the requirements of the municipal baths, electrical plants, collective mills, bakeries, industrial enterprises, and health resorts amount to the following:

gasoline	27 tons
petroleum	25
ligroin	24
diesel oil	30
motor oil	162
machine oil	7
avtol	5
solidol	1
nigrol	3

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(36) Chistopol NKRF will receive 20 tons of motor oil for March.

Coal Supply

(37) The following stocks of coal were reported:

	Arrival	Consumption	On hand
Tkvarcheli Trust in the second ten days of March			
Coal	3,170 tons	4,263 tons	389 tons
Zestafoni "Ferro Plant"			
Coke	117 tons	---	220 tons

(38) Plant "Sovpren" in Erivan requires 2,000 tons of boiler-Tkvarcheli coal per month. Tkvibuli coal is being refused because of the large ash content.

(39) For the Nonferrous Metal Industry 150 tons of coal are being shipped to Alaverdy and 50 tons of coal to Zangesur.

Timber Supply

The following quantities of timber are to be floated:

		In the entire navigation period	In the second quarter
(40)	Raznezhe NKRF	30,000 cbm	20,000 cbm
(41)	Cherdyn NKRF	25,000 cbm	13,000 cbm
(42)	Ulan Ude NKRF		
	firewood	---	3,000 cbm
	building timber	---	2,000 cbm
(43)	Krasnoyarsk NKRF has to procure:		
	building timber		2,000 cbm
	building timber to be transported		4,000 cbm
	firewood to be transported		6,000 cbm
(44)	Yakutsk NKRF		
	timber to be transported		6,000 cbm

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		In the second quarter
(45)	Khabarovsk NKRF has to procure:	
	building timber	1,000 cbm
	to transport:	
	building timber	2,000 cbm
	firewood	4,000 cbm
(46)	Blagoveshchensk NKRF has to procure for Chita Oblast':	
	building timber	3,000 cbm
	firewood	5,000 cbm
	to transport:	
	building timber	2,000 cbm
	firewood	3,000 cbm
(47)	For Khabarovsk Oblast' there are to be procured:	
	building timber	2,000 cbm
	firewood	2,000 cbm
	to be transported:	
	building timber	1,000 cbm
	firewood	5,000 cbm

(48) The Ural Steamship Agency will receive 10 carloads of timber material for Uralsk and Gurev.

(49) Ufa. The Ship Repair Yard "October Revolution" will receive 5 carloads of sawdust packing for April from the Chief Directorate for Timber Supply in Kotlas.

Clothing Supply

Tiflis

(50) The Yarn Industry is manufacturing not more than 3.5 tons of yarn daily in March. According to plan, 4.3 tons are scheduled. The manufacture of stockings is being temporarily discontinued because of the shortage of workers and material.

(51) The Georgian Supply and Sales of Light Industry is to receive 20,000 pair of heels from the shoe last and heel factory in Kotelnich.

(52) Flight Supply lists the following inventory:

summer-special suits	1,000
cottonwool suits	942

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(53) The shoe factory has to repair 50,000 pair of shoes by 1 July.

(54) The Textile Industry can manufacture the following with its own facilities:

fur vests
half-furs
cushions
mattresses

For this reason the following allotment is required:

moleskin	50,000 meters
fleeced cotton	100,000 meters

(55) Factory "Majskoe Vostanie" in Leninakan received 43 tons of fiber from Erivan, Chief Directorate for Procurement of the Cotton Industry, and 22 tons of fiber from the Wadding Factory in Navtlug.

(56) The sewing factories in Krasnodar and Armavir (Krasnodar Oblast') can manufacture in the second quarter:

summer uniforms	14,000 units
underwear	5,000 pair
military trappings	2,000 units

(57) The Employment Office in Makhachkala will receive from Erivan (Employment Office):

shoes	1,000 pair
socks	1,000 pair
underwear	500 pair
soap	1.5 tons

Production and Construction

(58) The secretary of the Armenian Central Executive Committee reports to the Chief Directorate for Rubber in Moscow that 3 carloads of transformers, electric motors, and other machines and electrical equipment were shipped to Karaganda. Measures are being taken for the shipment of the remaining two cars.

(59) The erection of a boiler with a heating surface of 150 square meters and a steam engine of 250 horsepower is planned for NKRF Plant

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"Teplokhod" in Gorkij.

(60) To produce spare parts for ship repairs in 1943/44, the River Fleet in Gorkij could spend 1,600,000 rubles.

(61) A Plant #4 in Krasnoyarsk was mentioned.

(62) The River Fleet in Molotov could spend 1,000,000 rubles to produce spare parts for ship repairs in 1943/44.

(63) For the same purpose, NKRF in Arkul could spend 180,000 rubles.

(64) NKRF Yakutsk is obliged to erect a frost-free water tank. 15,000 rubles are required to complete sanitary plants in Osetrovo.

Transport Situation

Krasnoyarsk NKRF

(65) The 350 tons of oats stored at Military Depot #177 cannot be transported, since the 13 railroad cars have not been made available.

(66) Ten cars are to be made available to Kujbyshev NKRF for the shipment of freight for ship repairs.

Miscellaneous

(67) The Lower Volga Steamship Agency in Krasnoarmejsk will receive telephones cb 41 from plants evacuated from Cherepovets.

(68) Omsk NKRF will receive a portable electric station from Zalekhard.

(69) The Lower Irtysh Steamship Agency will receive 2 radio stations for the shipyard in Zurazhevka.

(70) Novosibirsk NKRF will receive a portable electric station.

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report

Dated: 14 March 1943

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During the Second World War the German Signal Intelligence Control Center of the Staff of the Chief of Army Signal Service (HNW, LNA) issued a series of reports to show the USSR military-economic situation as reflected in Russian internal plain language traffic. These reports appeared at short, irregular intervals, usually six per month, for the period October 1942-March 1943 Eighty-three of these reports have been translated and issued by [redacted]

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It is planned to issue a complete set of translations of the reports beginning with the most recent and working backward, but omitting those already translated by [redacted] The numbering of the items was added by the translator since the Germans did this only in the last eighteen reports, [redacted] inclusive. Since the original material was in Russian, an effort has been made when translating the German to determine the original Russian term wherever possible. This is facilitated by the Russian fondness for abbreviations. In these translations into English the probable meaning of the abbreviation will be given in parenthesis the first time it occurs in each report.

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Military-Economic Report

USSR Peoples' Commissariat for the River Fleet

(Based on domestic radio traffic)

February 1943

(12 Appendices)

1. Personnel Situation

(1) The personnel situation in February is to be considered strained.

(2) The reason lies first in the heavily increasing claims of NKRF industry, especially through the reconstruction of the reconquered territories.

(3) Secondly, the reason is to be seen in the extensive call-ups for military service which were undertaken in February. In the process, draft exemptions were often first annulled and were restored only later by the influence of the NKRF Chief Directorate. However, new draft exemptions for those newly called up were granted by the NK for Defense only for those personnel allotted to reconstruction work.

(4) From now on an augmented pool of women, wounded, and invalids is to be noted. It was being promoted with special vigor. Courses for women in the sanitary and information services are now to be found in all larger NKRF centers, e.g., in Kujbyshev, Saratov, Molotov, Kirov, Chardzhou, Omsk, Novosibirsk, Irkutsk, Krasnoyarsk, Blagoveshchensk, and Khabarovsk.

(5) Appendix I gives a positive survey of the training of skilled labor within the NKRF.

(6) Pre-military training or the refreshening of military skills is being pushed with substantially increased vigor. In connection with this, ski training took on special importance in February.

2. Personnel Measures

(7) In February hitherto unusual social measures are outlined. Separate

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offices were notified to care for the dependents of those called up for the military and in case of necessity to remedy possible critical situations by cash collections.

(8) Political-cultural work in the NKRF offices was being pushed more zealously than before. Special propaganda stations were set up and musical instruments and books were requisitioned for them.

(9) The political departments of all the offices must hold a series of lectures in March on order of the Peoples' Commissariat, in which all personnel must take part from time to time. The following themes, among others, were named:

1st The historically unique Battle of Stalingrad;
2nd The Bolshevik Party as the spiritual motive force of the Red Army;
3rd The problems of the Soviet Nation: raising military production, preparing and carrying out spring sowing, and caring for the dependents of Soviet soldiers, of the living as well as of the fallen.

3. Food Situation

(10) The information in the January report that the organization of food supplying has been improved could also be confirmed in February.

(11) A phenomenon parallel to the poor supplying of the Timber Command with food in November and December is the manifestly insufficient supplying of the reconstruction troops who are stationed in the Stalingrad, Krasnoarmejsk, and Kalach/Don areas. However, one must admit that these insufficiencies, such as in supplying the Timber Command, are being removed with time and are caused by poor transport capabilities or otherwise insufficient organization rather than by lack of food.

(12) Great significance is being ascribed to self-supplying with vegetables and potatoes and in this connection to the cultivation of allotment gardens. An NKRF radio message, worded as follows, is of interest as an effect of the propaganda in this sphere: "The whole NKRF takes upon itself the voluntary obligation to give up the regular supply of fish, potatoes, and vegetables completely, and of

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meat and groats by 50%, in favor of the requirements of defense of the land. Deficiencies arising on account of this are to be removed through self-supply."

(13) One may presume that organizations similar to those of the NKRF will follow this example.

(14) It could not be established whether these decisive cuts have already been allowed for in the food limits and deliveries noted (see Appendix 2).

4. Industrial Supply

(15) Appendix 3, List a, contains the noted deliveries of metal and metal products.

(16) Besides the plants of Magnitogorsk, Teplogorsk, Pervoural'sk, and others, the various NKRF Supply Points and the Chief Metal Sales Points appear as consignors.

(17) The deliveries serve primarily the purpose of ship repairs, for which spare parts like ship's screws are still being cast, and in addition, for the manufacture of diving apparatus and equipment for military reconstruction work. All deliveries serve more or less the war economy.

(18) A number of material requisitions were refused; others were approved, indeed, but not carried out.

(19) Deliveries of non-metallic materials are grouped in Appendix 3, list b.

(20) In this connection, Sverdlovsk is doing poorly as a consignor of caustic potash; delivery is lagging considerably behind requisitions. Novosibirsk, for example, requisitioned 500 kilograms of caustic potash but received only 40 kilograms.

(21) How far the deliveries of chemical plants serve the war economy appears, among other things, from the fact that there is a considerable stock of camouflage paints in Saratov. The shipments of lacquer from the Kuznetsk Basin

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to Novosibirsk were to amount to a total of 20 tank cars in January and February.

(22) The supplying of clothing and textiles is presented in Appendix 3, list c.

(23) There one is concerned first of all with felt boots and half-furs for NKRF personnel and with deliveries of flax fiber for manufacturing nets for spring fishing.

(24) Goods for the textile industries in Saratov, Krasnoyarsk, Yakutsk, Ulan-Ude, Khabarovsk, and Blagoveshchensk have partly been lost or have not arrived on time.

5. Fuel

Oil Supply

(25) Deliveries and requisitions (see Appendix 4) present in general the same picture as in January and December. Prompt, regular delivery is to be noted from the middle of February. One may suppose that this is connected with the reconquest of the Caucasus and the restoration of the transportation system.

(26) Measures of economy are being generally intensified. Thus in the first ten days of February the NKRF offices were furnished with only 15% of the January limit, which corresponds to about a 50% cut. In some cases the prospect of subsequent deliveries was held out.

Coal Supply

(27) The few available messages on coal deliveries give no convincing facts on the coal supply situation. The presumption expressed in the January report that coal supply of the NKRF offices may in general be admitted as satisfactory is also valid for February. No sort of measures of economy such as used for the oil supply could be identified.

(28) The reports about the coal supply are listed in Appendix 5.

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Timber Supply

(29) In general the timber supply is to be considered satisfactory. Timber procurements are summed up in Appendix 6.

(30) The lack of personnel noted in January could no longer be observed to the same extent in February. On the other hand, however, the requirements in horses could not be satisfactorily met. Thus, for example, Gor'kij Rajon has not been able to furnish about half of the number of horses necessary for the timber supply of the Upper Volga Steamship Agency.

(31) Worthy of note are the rations of fodder for the horses which carry out transportation of timber. The following quantities of oats were requisitioned for February:

Tatar ASSR:	15	tons	for	90	horses
Kujbyshev:	13	"	"	80	"
Saratov:	12	"	"	70	"
Total	40	"	"	240	"

On the average in this area in February there arrived one ton of oats for six horses.

(32) In general the supplying of workers and horses is to be considered satisfactory.

6. Production

Ship Construction and Ship Repairs

(33) All shipbuilding and repair jobs were conditioned by the navigation period which is beginning soon. 10 March was named as the completion date for construction and repair work. The beginning of the navigation period is not known. One might expect 20 April to be the target date. All work not directly connected with the recommencement of navigation was postponed. Thus, for example, the plant Kujbyshev received instructions from Moscow not to undertake or carry out any other tasks until ship repairs had been finished. The NKRF plants and yards in Khabarovsk, Blagoveshchensk, Yakutsk, Ulan-Ude, Krasnoyarsk, and Novosibirsk are being instructed to postpone immediately work and ship repairs which

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can be carried out during navigation.

(34) Likewise an order was issued to all steamship agencies to bring those ships which are considered to have only limited usefulness and have been placed in the second class up to a higher use-classification through undertaking the necessary repairs.

(35) Conversion to hard firing was being pushed even more intensively. Thus, for example, Khabarovsk reports beginning the conversion of the following ships:

"Amur"
"Ordzhonikidze"
"Molotov"
"Astrakhan"
"Kokenaki"
"Groznyj"
"Murmansk"
"Artem "

(36) 360,000 rubles were authorized for this purpose. Sharp reprimands against lowering output were expressed. Thus Ilijsk was severely censured by Moscow because output of ship repairs had fallen by almost 50% in January, in fact from 38,000 work-hours in December to 21,000 in January.

(37) The 25th anniversary celebration of the Red Army was used by many NKRF offices as an excuse for assuming voluntary obligations. The personnel of the Middle Volga Steamship Agency entered into competition with the personnel of the Kama Steamship Agency and engaged themselves to put 20 ships over the plan in readiness for navigation.

(38) In order to spur the workers on to greater output, bonuses were distributed. Workers who had fulfilled their ship repair work beyond the plan were rewarded with a bonus of more than half a month's wages. Various offices, for example Omsk and Irkutsk, were instructed to send the personnel evaluations and declarations of the best workers to Moscow for special notice.

(39) "Labor Banners", which are accompanied by bonuses, were awarded to various plants. The plant "Third International" in Astrakhan is receiving the

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"Labor Banner" and 30,000 rubles; likewise the shipyard in Baturino with a bonus of 40,000 rubles. The money was distributed to the individual members of the enterprise.

(40) The fishing fleet which is under construction is subordinate to the NK for the Fish Industry.

(41) The identified numerical data on new ship construction and ship repairs are included in Appendix 7. Appendix 8 contains a compilation of informative figures which makes possible a positive survey of the output of repair work at the Volga Steamship Agency.

7. Other Production

(42) For identifications thereon, see Appendix 9.

8. Transport Situation

(43) Identified transport is contained in Appendix 10.

9. Reconstruction

(44) The organization of the Reconstruction Offices and of the Reconstruction Commands for the reconquered territories could already be considered settled in January.

(45) The greatest part of the evacuated population of the Don and Volga areas had already returned by the beginning of February and had settled in its destination.

(46) On the whole, intensive and systematic construction work could be observed in February. This is especially valid for the reconstruction of Stalingrad harbor, which is being pushed with great energy. Moscow made the most varied tools and materials available for restoration of the plants in Stalingrad and of the harbors of Stalingrad and Krasnoarmejsk. The Komsomol organization of the Moscow-Oka Steamship Agency undertook sponsorship of the harbor of Stalingrad

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and in addition the obligation to educate a portion of the needed new blood from its ranks and to care for the cultural affairs of the Stalingrad workers.

(47) Saratov is transferring floating workshops to Stalingrad and Krasnoarmejsk to take care of ships passing through. In all, Stalingrad needs five such workshops.

(48) The State Institute for River Fleet Establishments in Sengilej produced designs for dining rooms and restaurants, lodgings, warehouses, workshops, and power stations for Stalingrad and Krasnoarmejsk.

(49) In the territory of the Severnyj Donets and the Manych, waterway bases were to be examined by the middle of February.

(50) Rear Admiral Kuznetsov, Chief of the Sea Damage and Floating Dock Office, arrived in Sarepta on 12 February, apparently in order to take a personal hand in the direction of reconstruction work in and around Stalingrad.

(51) Moscow, Saratov, Kujbyshev, Molotov, Ufa, and Gor'kij sent some 700 specialists -- mechanics, fitters, and divers -- to Stalingrad during February.

Construction Projects and Domestic Plans

(52) Several construction projects and domestic plans for the first quarter or for the whole year 1943 could be additionally identified in February and are contained in Appendix 11.

(53) A large dam-construction project seems to have been started at Farab, in Chardzhou Rajon.

10. Collections

(54) The collections and distributions noted in February are combined in Appendix 12.

11. General Information

(55) The efforts of the Soviets to draw the whole population into jobs

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within the framework of the country's defense, to interest it even more in the outcome of the war and thus to make even more sure of the people than before, stand out especially well in February. In spite of the military successes, a certain pessimism is evident in this connection.

(56) The decisive precautionary measures being taken concerning food supply, in spite of the reconquest of the Don-Kuban and Caucasus areas, appear especially noteworthy. They show that the Soviets in no way consider the food supply as guaranteed and are anxious to prevent a crisis.

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APPENDIX I

Personnel Situation
February 1943

The following courses for trade students in the first quarter of 1943 were identified:

(1. Total number participating; 2. Trade-union students; 3. Stakhanov students;

4. Participating in courses; 5. Participating in courses for intermediate officers;

6. Students in other courses; 7. Authorized expenditures in rubles).

Rajon	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gorkij	311	-	-	-	-	-	-
Semipalatinsk	136	56	10	60	-	10	27000
Omsk	609	97	25	371	60	56	120000
Novosibirsk	523	322	30	69	30	72	95000
Ulan Ude	59	23	31	-	2	3	12000
Krasnoyarsk	480	115	30	211	60	64	88000
Blagoveshchensk	165	46	10	39	60	10	27000
Khabarovsk	226	133	10	55	1	18	42000

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APPENDIX 2

List a

Food Supply
February 1943

Limits for the first quarter of 1943:
1. Fish products; 2. Meat products; 3. Butter; 4. Vegetable oil; 5. Sugar; 6. Bakery products. (Figures are in tons).

Rajon or Enterprise	1	2	3	4	5	6
Lower Volga Steamship Agency and Ship Repairs	25.3	44.1	2.4	16.2	8.7	12.5
Ust Usa	9.5	32.7	--	--	40.7	--
Ufa	--	125(young pigs)	--	--	--	--

Note: Within the limit of the first quarter 30.8 tons of animal fat, 2 tons of cheese and 33.3 tons of seeds have already been received for Ust Usa.

List b

Additional limits for the first quarter: The chief limits -- besides Gurev and Rybache -- were not identified. (Figures in tons according to the following pattern: 1. Animal fat; 2. Vegetable fat; 3. Sugar).

Rajon or Enterprise	1	2	3
Upper Volga Steamship Agency	0.3	0.5	0.8
Shipyard in Kostroma	0.1	--	0.1
Shipyard in Volodarsk	0.3	--	0.2
Moscow-Volga Canal Steamship Agency	0.3	0.2	0.4
Bor near Gorkij	0.8	--	0.4
Ust Borovaya	0.3	--	--
Derbeshki	--	0.1	0.2
Kujbyshev	--	0.5	0.6
Ufa	--	0.1	0.2
Gurev	0.7	0.2	1.5
Molotov	1.1	2	1.5
Kama Steamship Agency	1.1	1.5	--
Aralsk	--	--	0.4
Turkmen	--	--	0.7
Kazakh	--	--	0.8
Blagoveshchensk	--	--	0.4
Rybache	0.5	--	0.5

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APPENDIX 3
List a

Material Supply
Deliveries to NKRF Enterprises
February 1943

Rajon	Enterprise	Material	Quantity	Consignor	Remarks
Gorodets	NKRF	Cast iron	20 tons	Gorkij	
Gorkij	NKRF	Chimney pipe 61 by 4 mm	8.5	"Novotrubnyj" Pervouralsk	
		Chimney pipe 70 by 4mm	8.5	"	
		Nails	5	"Krasnaya Etna" Moscow	
		Electrodes 4 mm	0.17		
		Wire tack	2		
Plant "Zhdanov"		Brass rods 11mm	0.018		To manufacture diving equipment
		Brass rods 18mm	0.09		"
		Brass rods 30 mm	0.007		"
		Brass rods 35 mm	0.055		"
		Brass wire 2mm	0.004		"
		Brass plate 4mm and 7-8mm	0.3		"
		Copper plate 1.5mm	0.38		"
Zvenigovo	NKRF	Round steel 55mm	16.5	Kulebaksk	
		Round steel 100mm	16.5	Magnitogorsk	
		Round steel 8mm	78	Molotov	
		Round steel 4mm	33	Kuznetsk	

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APPENDIX 3
List a
(continued)

Rajon	Enterprise	Material	Quantity	Consignor	Remarks
Kujbyshev-skij Zaron	Plant "Kujbyshev"	Heavy sheet iron	20 tons	CD for Metal Sales, Molotov	To build equipment objects for military repair
		FeMn FeSi	0.7 2	CD for Metal Sales, Gorkij	Quarterly delivery
		Brass rods 18mm	0.01		To manufacture diving equipment
		Brass rods 30mm	0.03		"
		Brass wire 2mm	0.001		"
Kujbyshev	NKRF	Sheet iron	14 sheets		For ship repairs
	Technical Section	Steel hawsers	8 tons		
	NKRF	FeMn FeSi	1.5 3	CD for Metal Sales, Kujbyshev	
		Cast iron	36	Magnitogorsk	By 25 February
		Cast iron	50	Magnitogorsk	By 20 March
		Cast iron	50	"	By 20 April
		Nails	1.5	River Fleet Supply, Gorkij	
		Sheet metal	20	CD for Metal Sales, Molotov	
		Round metal	20	"	
		Round metal	16.5	Plant Kuznetsk	
		Round metal	19	Plant Magnitogorsk	

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APPENDIX 3
List a
(continued)

Rajon	Enterprise	Material	Quantity	Consignor	Remarks
Kujbyshev	NKRF	Brass plate	0.16 ton	River Fleet Supply, Gorkij	
		Bronze	3	"	
		Aluminum	1	Kazan	
		Assorted iron	14		
	NKRF Plant	Brass rods 11mm	0.056		To manufacture diving equipment
		Brass rods 18mm	0.19		"
		Brass rods 30mm	0.015		"
		Brass rods 35mm	0.116		"
		Brass wire 2mm	0.008		"
		FeSi	3	CD for Metal Sales, Kujbyshev	
	Ship Repair Yard	Wire tack	1		
	Waterways Commissariat	Steel hawsers each 0.4 ton	36		
	Plant "Kujbyshev Kabel"	Section iron	5	Saratov	
Saratov	NKRF	Cast iron	102	Metallurgical Plant in Magnitogorsk	In February
		Cast iron	120	"	In March
		Alloyed iron	34	Plant in Teplogorsk	In February
		Alloyed iron	40	"	In March

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APPENDIX 3
List a
(continued)

Rajon	Enterprise	Material	Quantity	Consignor	Remarks
Saratov	NKRF	Single wire	4000 meters		
		Double wire	2000 meters		
		Hatfield steel	17 tons	Zlatoust	
Stalingrad	Lower Volga Steamship Agency	Iron bolts and rivets	1.5	Saratov	
		Chimney pipe 57mm	4	"	
		Chimney pipe 70mm	4	"	
		Chimney pipe 76mm	4	Saratov	
		Chimney pipe 83 mm	4	"	
Plessa	Lower Volga Steamship Agency	Alloyed steel	11	Astrakhan	
Astrakhan	NKRF	Sheet iron 3mm	7		
		Sheet iron 4mm	4.6		
		Sheet iron 5mm	1		
		Sheet iron 10mm	8		
		Chimney pipe	50	"Novotrubnyj" Pervouralsk	
Zaozere	NKRF	Sheet iron	40	Molotov	
Kotlas	Northern Steamship Agency	Scrap iron	24	CD for Metal Sales, Yaroslavl	
Vychegodsk	River Construction	Metal roofing	2	Kanin Nos	
Moscow	NKRF	Wire tack	0.3	Kujbyshev	
	River Harbor West	Steel hawsers-drums 19mm	2 units		
		Steel hawsers-drums 17mm	2 units		

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APPENDIX 3
List a
(continued)

Rajon	Enterprise	Material	Quantity	Consignor	Remarks
Levshino	NKRF	Sheet metal	51 tons	Zaozere	
Molotov	NKRF	Chimney pipe 61 by 4mm	8.5	"Novotrubnyj" Pervouralsk	
		Chimney pipe 70 by 4mm	8.5	"	
	Ship Repair Yard	Wire tack	1	Gorkij	
	NKRF Plant "Staryj Burlak"	Cast iron	30	Plant in Nizhne Tagil	By 25 February
		Cast iron	50	"	By 20 March
		Cast iron	50	"	By 20 April
		Wire tack	5.7		
		Brass rods 18mm	0.015		To manufacture diving equipment
		Brass rods 30mm	0.02		"
		Brass wire 2mm	0.002		"
Ufa	NKRF	Wire tack	1.6		
		Metal screws	0.7		
		Angle iron 50 by 50mm	0.017	Plant in Magnitogorsk	For ship repairs
		Nails	0.05	Moscow	
		Wire	0.18	"	
Uralsk	NKRF	Steel hawsers	8		
	Ural Steamship Agency	Tin	0.02	Kujbyshev	
		Metal roofing	0.2	"	

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APPENDIX 3
List a
(continued)

Rajon	Enterprise	Material	Quantity	Consignor	Remarks
Gurev	NKRF Ship Repair Yard	Sheet iron	37.6 tons	Murmansk	
	Volgatanker	Wire	1400 meters		
	NKRF	Wire tack	2 tons	River Fleet Supply, Gorkij	For ship repairs
	Ship Repair Yard	Sheet iron	53	CD for Metal Sales, Ashkhabad	
Chardzhou	NKRF	Cast iron	17	CD for Metal Sales, Tashkent	
		Bronze	2	Office for Non-ferrous Metals, Tashkent	
		FeMn	0.5	CD for Metal	
		FeSi	1	Sales, Tashkent	
		Gas pipe	2	"	
		Chimney pipe	20	Sverdlovsk	
		Amur steel plate	20	"	
		Angle iron	18	Gurevsk	
		Assorted steel	20	Molotov	
Ilijsk	NKRF	Sheet metal	37	CD for Metal Sales, Molotov	
		Carbon construction steel	1	CD for Metal Sales, Tashkent	
		Carbon instrument steel	0.5	"	
		Bronze	0.4	Chardzhou	
Plant "Amu Darya"		Sheet metal waste	20	CD for Metal Sales, Molotov	It is not clear from the existing message whether the previous mentioned plant "Amu Darya" is located in Ilijsk

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APPENDIX 3
List a
(continued)

Rajon	Enterprise	Material	Quantity	Consignor	Remarks
Novosibirsk	NKRF	Files	345 units	Gorkij	
		Bronze	2 tons		For ship repairs
		Copper	0.2		
		Heavy sheet iron	40	CD for Metal Sales, Magnitogorsk	
		Untested heavy and medium metal	30	CD for Metal Sales, Novosibirsk	
		Metal scraps	30	"	
		Thin sheet iron	10	"	
		Scraps from heavy sheet iron	20	"	
		Untested heavy sheet iron	30	"	
Semipalatinsk	NKRF	FeSi	0.5	CD for Metal Sales, Alma Ata	In February
		Cast iron	17		
		Cast iron	17	"	In March
		Steel "S45"	20	Plant in Magnitogorsk	
		Bronze	1	Metal Sales, Alma Ata	
		Copper	0.2	"	
Omsk	NKRF	Sheet metal waste	10	CD for Metal Sales, Sverdlovsk	Quarterly delivery
		White metal	1.5		
		Merchant iron	17	"	
		Construction plate steel	1	"	
		Construction quality steel	0.5	"	

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APPENDIX 3
List a
(continued)

Rajon	Enterprise	Material	Quantity	Consignor	Remarks
Omsk	NKRF	Tool quality steel	0.5	CD for Metal Sales, Sverdlovsk	
		Bronze	1.5	Nonferrous Metals Office, Omsk	For ship repairs
		Copper	0.2	"	"
		Cross-cutting saws	280 units	NKRF-Gorkij	For timber procurement work
		Hand saws	50 units	"	"
		Hatchets	180 units	Sverdlovsk	"
		Files	600 units	"	
	Water Transport Base	Cast iron	17 tons		
Gurevsk	Ship Repair Yard	Chimney pipe	11.3	Moscow	
Nizhne Tagil	NKRF Plant	Cast iron	36	Barnaul	
Krasnoyarsk	NKRF	Seamless drawn pipe	1	CD for Metal Sales, Novosibirsk	
		Rolled iron	2	"	
		Tool quality steel	0.2		
		Bronze	2	Nonferrous Metal Sales, Krasnoyarsk	For casting ships' screws for ship repairs
		Steel pipes 76 by 8mm	3	Pervouralsk	
		Binding wire	0.137	Supply Office, Gorkij	
		Binding wire	0.115	Supply Office, Moscow	

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APPENDIX 3
List a
(continued)

Rajon	Enterprise	Material	Quantity	Consignor	Remarks
Krasnoyarsk	NKRF	Binding wire	0.07	Supply Office, Sverdlovsk	
		Sheet iron	16	Kujbyshev	
Irkutsk	NKRF	Gas pipes	2		
		Sheet iron	20 cars	Kujbyshev	
Ulan Ude	NKRF	Nails	0.285 ton	Moscow	
Blagoveshchensk	NKRF	Seamless drawn pipe	8 tons	Khabarovsk	
		Cast iron	12	"	
		High speed steel	0.04	"	
Khabarovsk	NKRF	High speed steel	0.429	Vladivostok	
		Tool quality steel	0.3	CD for Metal Sales, Khabarovsk	Quarterly delivery
		Sheet iron	20	CD for Metal Sales, Magnitogorsk	To produce socket joints
Zurazhevka	Amur-Shipyard	Sheet metal	4		

APPENDIX 3
List b

Material Supply
February 1943
The consignee could not be identified in the following deliveries:

Rajon	Consignor	Material	Quantity	Remarks
Gorkij	River Fleet Supply	Asbestos scrap	1 ton	
		Telegraph wire	0.3	
		Assorted iron ware	800 units	
		Screw-wrenches	100 units	

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APPENDIX 3
List b
(continued)

Rajon	Consignor	Material	Quantity	Remarks
Aral Sea	NKRF	Ferrous metal scrap	17.7 tons	
Novosibirsk	NKRF	Metal roofing	1 ton	For the Ob Waterways Oblast' Committee of NKRF
Omsk	NKRF	Tinplate	1.1	
Volsk	Boat 109	Cast iron	220	This material is to be distributed to a plant in Kujbyshev and to various other plants

APPENDIX 3
List c

Material Supply
Deliveries of non-metallic products to NKRF enterprises
February 1943

Rajon	Enterprise	Material	Quantity	Consignor	Remarks
Chkalovsk	NKRF	Caborundum rings	170 units		
Gorkij	NKRF Plant "Teplokhod"	Carbide	0.5 ton		
	Municipal Shipyard	Asbestos	0.1		
	NKRF	Sulphite	0.35		Plant Balakhinsk
		Graphite	0.2		Graphite Factory Kyshtym
	CD for River Construction	Household soap	0.2		River Fleet Supply
	Plant "Zhdanov"	Accumulators	12 units		"
Kujbyshev	NKRF	Tar	50 tons		Udmurt SSR via Izhevsk

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APPENDIX 3
List c
(continued)

Rajon	Enterprise	Material	Quantity	Consignor	Remarks
Kujbyshev	NKRF	Fireproof brick	10,000 units		Urgent requirement
		Spare parts for refrigerating plants		NK for the Fish Industry	The refrigerator ship "Admiral Makarov" is to be repaired with the aid of this delivery
		Oil product #4		CD for Oil Sales	"
		Calcium chloride ammonia		NK for the Chemical Industry	"
Health Office of the Middle Volga Steamship Agency		Automobile tires	4 sets	NKRF Kujbyshev	
NKRF		Sulphite	1 ton		
		Sulphite	0.5	Plant in Balakhinsk	
		Graphite	0.2	Graphite Factory Kyshtym	
		Varnish	0.5		
		Tar	1 car	Timber Industry Combine Udmurtsk	
	Middle Volga Steamship Agency	Fireproof brick	3 cars	Clinker Factory Stalinogorsk	
	Ship Repair Yard	Ammonia	150 balloons	Chemical Factory Chernoreche	
	Plant of Volgatanker	Fireproof brick	1 car	Plant in Podolsk	
Ulyanovsk	NKRF	Tar	1 car	Timber Industry Combine Udmurtsk	

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APPENDIX 3
List c
(continued)

Rajon	Enterprise	Material	Quantity	Consignor	Remarks
Saratov	NKRF	Silver graphite	0.4 ton		Quarterly delivery
	Ship Repair Yard	Graphite	0.245	Gorkij	
		Lacquer	0.14	"	
		Nitric acid	0.52	"	
		Hydrochloric acid	0.63	"	
		Sulphuric acid	0.5	"	
	Dock	Paints	116 pkgs.	Yaroslavl	
Kotlas	Directorate of the Northern River Fleet	Carbide	0.36 ton	Gorkij	
Molotov	NKRF	Sulphite	0.4	Plant in Balakhinsk	
		Graphite	0.2	Graphite Factory Kyshtym	
	Plant "Dzerzhinsk"	Magnesite brick	50	Kujbushev	
Chistopol	Ship Repair Yard	Ammonia	50 balloons	Chemical Factory Chernoreche	
		Asbestos	2 tons	Kazan	
Uralsk	NKRF	Varnish	0.2	Kujbyshev	
Ufa	NKRF	Belt band	12,000 meters	Moscow	
		Casein glue	0.25 ton	"	
		Caustic potash	0.08	Sverdlovsk	
	Belaya Steamship Agency	Spanish white	1.5	Gorkij	
Aral Sea	NKRF	Caustic potash	0.03	Sverdlovsk	

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APPENDIX 3
List c
(continued)

Rajon	Enterprise	Material	Quantity	Consignor	Remarks
Amu Darya	Oblast' Waterways Directorate	Incandescent bulbs	5000 units	Glass Factory Ashkhabad	
Chardzhou	NKRF	Economic soap for 260 rubles			
Novosibirsk	NKRF	Tow	0.079 ton		
		Caustic potash	0.5		Requirement
		Caustic potash	0.04	Sverdlovsk	
Barnaul	NKRF	Varnish	0.8	Novosibirsk	
Semipalatinsk	NKRF	Liquid soap	0.1	CD for Perfume Products in Alma Ata	
		Household soap for 400 rubles		"	
	Upper Irtysh Steamship Agency	Chalk	0.018 ton	Gorkij	
		Tow	1 car	Novosibirsk	
	NKRF	Caustic potash	0.07 ton	Sverdlovsk	
Omsk	NKRF	Liquid soap	0.2	Soap Factory Omsk	
		Household soap for 400 rubles		"	
		Acid	0.2 ton	Sverdlovsk	
	Waterways Directorate	Spanish white	0.2	Novosibirsk	
		Red lead	0.2	"	
	NKRF	Caustic potash	0.06	Sverdlovsk	
Nizhne Tagil	Plant	Fireproof brick	1 car	Gorkij	
Gurevsk	Ship Repair Yard	Electric wires, Electric lamps		Moscow	
Kemerovo	Plant	Kuznetsk lacquer	1 cistern	Ulan Ude and Blagoveshchensk	

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APPENDIX 3
List c
(continued)

Rajon	Enterprise	Material	Quantity	Consignor	Remarks
Krasnoyarsk	NKRF	Tow	1 car	Achinsk	
		Caustic potash	0.1 ton	Sverdlovsk	
	NKRF Plant	Automobile tires	6 sets	Moscow	
	NKRF	Automobile lamps	23 units		
Irkutsk	NKRF	Economic soap for 300 rubles		Soap Factory Irkutsk	
		Caustic potash	0.04 ton	Sverdlovsk	
Yakutsk	Lena Steamship Agency	Caustic potash	0.07	"	
Ulan Ude	NKRF	Celluloid	0.063	Moscow	
		Carbide	0.25	"	
		Automobile tires	2 sets	"	
Blagoveshchensk	NKRF	Caustic potash	0.04 ton	Sverdlovsk	
Khabarovsk	NKRF	Caustic potash	0.05	"	

APPENDIX 3
List d

Material Supply
February 1943

The consignee could not be identified in the following deliveries:

Rajon	Consignor	Material	Quantity	Remarks
Gorkij	NKRF	Pumice stone (?)	0.1 ton	
		Leaf fibre (?)	0.1	
		Packing paper	0.15	
		Plastelin	0.155	
		Wadding	0.125	
		Rubber cord	0.2	
		Hame straps	60 units	

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APPENDIX 3
List d
(continued)

Rajon	Consignor	Material	Quantity	Remarks
Gorkij	NKRF	Rein straps	200 units	
		Rubber mats (?)	70 units	
		Leather mats	1000 units	
		Sulphite lye	3011 tons	
		Carbide	0.36	For the Supply Office of NKRF
Kujbyshev	NKRF	Automobile tires	12 sets	For the Kama Steamship Agency
		Automobile tires	6 sets	For Central Communications of the Sverdlovsk Steamship Agency
Engels	NKRF	Bricks	10 tons	
Chardzhou	NKRF	Half-finished electric lamps	5000 units	
Novosibirsk	NKRF	Tow	3 cars	For the Irtysh Steamship Agency
		Red lead	0.2 ton	For the Oka Waterways Directorate
		Spanish white	0.2	"
Omsk	Steamship Agency	Gravel	82100 tons	For transports scheduled in April/May

APPENDIX 3
List e

Material Supply
February 1943
Deliveries of Clothing and Textiles to NKRF Enterprises

Rajon	Enterprise	Material	Quantity	Consignor	Remarks
Gorkij	NKRF	Rubber boots	100 pair	Rubber Representative Alatyr	
	NKRF Supply	Felt boots	250 pair	Gorkij	For ice-breaking work

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APPENDIX 3
List e
(continued)

Rajon	Enterprise	Material	Quantity	Consignor	Remarks
Gorkij	NKRF	Workers' boots	100 pair	NKRF Supply Omsk	
Zvenigovo	Shipyard	Flax fibres	0.5 ton		To manufacture nets
Kujbyshevskij Saton	Ship Repair Yard "Kujbyshev"	Felt boots	250 pair	NKRF Supply Saratov	
Kujbyshev	NKRF	Yarn	430 rolls		
		Yarn	2000 rolls		Requirement
		Flax fibres	0.25 ton	Oblast' Waterways Directorate Gorkij	
		Hemp fibres	0.25	"	
Saratov	Ship Repair Yard	Felt boots	50 pair	Saratov	
	NKRF	Felt boots	350 pair	NKRF Supply Saratov	
		Half furs	50 units		
Stalingrad	Lower Volga Steamship Agency	Felt boots	150 pair	Saratov	
		Half furs	30 units	Saratov	
Astrakhan	NKRF	Felt boots	200 pair	NKRF Supply Saratov	
		Half furs	20 units		
	Volgatanker	Felt boots	200 pair	Saratov	
		Half furs	20 units	"	
Ust Usa	NKRF	Long flax fibres #68	3 tons		For fish catch
Chardzhou	NKRF	Linen	1 ton	Flax Trust in Bijsk	Quarterly delivery

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APPENDIX 3
List e
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Rajon	Enterprise	Material	Quantity	Consignor	Remarks
Uralsk	NKRF	Wool	5		To supply ships' personnel
		Used sheepskins	5000 units		"
Gurevsk	Ship Repair Yard	Special clothing, Lace boots, Sail cloth		Moscow	
Krasnoyarsk	NKRF	Camel's hair belts 33 mm long	? units	NKRF Supply Saratov	
		Flax fibres	2 tons	Division for Goods' Distribution and Supply of the Enisej Steamship Agency	To manufacture nets
		Hemp	2		
Irkutsk	NKRF	Flax fibres	6	"	"
		Hemp	4	"	"
Yakutsk	NKRF	Felt boots	1200 pair	Irkutsk	"
Khabarovsk	NKRF	Flax fibres	14 tons	Division for Goods' Distribution and Supply of the Enisej Steamship Agency	
		Hemp	12		

APPENDIX 3
List f

Material Supply
February 1943
The consignee could not be identified in the following deliveries:

Rajon	Enterprise	Material	Quantity	Remarks
Gorkij	NKRF	Felt boots	80 pair	
Saratov	NKRF	Felt boots	200 pair	
	NKRF Supply	Felt boots	750 pair	To the Directorate of Supply of the Steamship Agency

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APPENDIX 3
List f
(continued)

Rajon	Enterprise	Material	Quantity	Remarks
Moscow	NKRF	Felt boots	80 pair	
Omsk	NKRF Supply	Workers' shoes	330 pair	
		Rubber boots	30 pair	
		Galoshes	20 pair	

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APPENDIX 4

Oil Supply
February 1943

Rajon	Enterprise	Oil Product	Quantity	Consignor	Remarks
Ust Usa	Fire Brigade	Gasoline	0.2 ton		Made available in Feb.
Gorkij		Mazut	20	Office of Tatar ASSR	Additional
		Petroleum	2		
	Upper Volga Steamship Agency	Petroleum	3		Additional February allotment
Raznezhe	NKRF	Petroleum	1	Oil Sales Gorkij	
Kujbyshev	Middle Volga Steamship Agency	Motor oil	36.7		Including February storage
		Mazut	10.9		
		Petroleum	6.3		
		Gasoline	5.7		
		Avtol	4.9		
		Mazut	292.	283.5 tons on hand as of 1.1	
		Oil	198.8	198.8 "	.43
		Gasoline	4.3	2.7 "	
		Diesel oil	37.7	37.7 "	
		Petroleum	2.9		
	Saratov Office	Petroleum	2.4		Additional
	Kujbyshev Office	Petroleum	2.5		
Kryushi	Workshops	Petroleum	5		No petroleum is being sent by Oil Sales because of the lack of allotment. The pumping out of the damaged barges and the transport of wood must be discontinued.
Astrakhan		Petroleum	0.1		
		Mazut	300	Gurev Office	
		Motor oil	30	"	
		Diesel oil	0.1	"	
		Petroleum	1	"	
		Gasoline	0.2	"	

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APPENDIX 4
(continued)

Rajon	Enterprise	Oil Product	Quantity	Consignor	Remarks
Astrakhan		Diesel oil	0.1	Astrakhan Office	
		Petroleum	0.8	"	
		Gasoline	0.2	"	
		Ligroin	0.1	"	
		Petroleum	0.1	Kujbyshev	
		Gasoline	0.1	Office	
Molotov	Timber Procurement	Petroleum	1	Oil Sales Molotov	
Chistopol	Ship Repair Yard	Petroleum	1		
Cherdyn		Gasoline	0.1		
		Petroleum	0.5		
	Timber Procurement	Petroleum	1	Oil Sales Molotov	
Uralsk	Ural Steamship Agency	Mazut	300		For the Fleet
Chardzhou		Petroleum	0.1		
Rybache		Avtol	6	Frunze	Limit for
		Cylinder oil	6	"	the first
		Viscosine	0.5	"	quarter
		Solidol	0.5	"	
		Motor oil "m"	2	"	
Ilijsk		Gasoline	0.1	Office in	
		Petroleum	0.3	Alma Ata	
		Oil	1		
Aralsk	Oil Supply	Mazut	30		Limit for
		Motor oil	52		February
		Diesel oil	0.1		
		Auto gasoline	0.5		
		Petroleum	5.5		
		Ligroin	0.1		
	Steamship Agency	Mazut	30		
		Motor oil	50		
		Diesel oil	0.1		
		Auto gasoline	0.3		
		Petroleum	0.8		
		Ligroin	0.1		
	Sovkhoz "Aralsk"	Motor oil	2		
		Auto gasoline	0.2		
		Petroleum	4		

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APPENDIX 4
(continued)

Rajon	Enterprise	Oil Product	Quantity	Consignor	Remarks
Aralsk	State Institute for Testing and Protecting Equipment of the River Fleet	Auto gasoline Petroleum	0.1 0.5		
Blagoveshchensk	Timber Procurement	Gasoline Ligroin	0.3 0.5	Oil Sales Khabarovsk	
Khabarovsk	Timber Procurement	Petroleum Gasoline Oil Ligroin Gasoline	1 0.3 2 0.5 0.3	" " " " CD for Oil Sales	 Including 0.1 ton for troops protecting the homeland

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APPENDIX 5

Coal Supply
February 1943

Rajon	Enterprise	Type of Coal	Quantity	Consignor	Remarks
Saratov	NKRF	Coke	3 cars	-	-
Yausa	NKRF	Coke	1 ton	-	-
Klyasma	NKRF	Coke	1	-	-
Uralsk	NKRF	Coke	1 car	-	Tardy delivery
Chardzhou	Wadding Factory	Coal	50 tons	-	-
Novosibirsk	Steamship Agency	Coke	5	-	-
Pavlodar	NKRF Workshops	Coal	200	Semipalatinsk	-
Omsk	NKRF Plant	Coke	30	Kuznetsk	Including 15 tons to be delivered in March
	Steamship Agency	Coke	7	-	-
Krasnoyarsk	Steamship Agency	Coke	1	-	-
-	Plant "Katek"	Coal	200	Kujbyshev	As a loan until February
Novosibirsk	Steamship Agency	Coal	13000	Kuznetsk	Scheduled for 1943 according to plan
Krasnoyarsk	Steamship Agency	Coal	9500	Cheremkhovo	"

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APPENDIX 6
List a

Timber Supply
February 1943

1. Rajon, 2. Enterprise, 3. Procured, 4. Transported, 5. Teams, 6. Men, 7. Delivered to:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cherdyn		12092 cbm	10336 cbm	-	617	-
Yaroslavl		4661	1518	33	145	-
Ivanovo		3126	1701	5	69	-
Gorkij		14275	5129	70	250	-
Kryushi	Workshops	700	-	-	-	-
Mari (?) ASSR		2225	775	7	28	-
Tatar		4613	1096	24	124	-
Bobrovsk		-	-	50	-	-
Kujbyshev		1954	814	6	95	-
Plessa		700	-	-	-	Volgatanker
Saratov		2732	122	7	68	Ship Repair Yard
Semipalatinsk		-	150	-	-	Amu Darya Steamship Agency
Omsk	CD for Timber Supply	100000	-	-	-	River Fleet
	Steamship Agency	-	60000	-	-	-
Krasnoyarsk		-	-	40	-	Krasnoyarsk
Enisej		3340	3236	-	-	Oblast' Waterways Directorate
Yakutsk		74000	-	40	250	Lena Steamship Agency
Belovaya		20000	-	-	-	-
Blagoveshchensk		-	700(cut material)			-

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APPENDIX 6
List b

Timber Supply
February 1943

1. Rajon, 2. Enterprise, 3. Procured, 4. Transported, 5. Delivered to:

F = Plywood, S = Sawdust packings, V = Number of loaded railroad cars

1	2	3	4	5
Saratov	-	-	7 VS	Ship Repair Yard Saratov
Ufa	-	-	10 VS	
Sverdlovsk	-	1 VS	-	Omsk
	CD for Timber Supply	1 VF	-	Ship Repair Yard Dzerzhinsk
Yakutsk	-	4 VS	-	Ship Repair Yard in Bobrovsk instead of Semipalatinsk
Novosibirsk	NKRF	-	40 VS	Ship Repair Yard Novosibirsk
Krasnoyarsk	-	4 VS	-	Bobrovsk
Yakutsk	CD for Timber Supply	43 VS	-	Novosibirsk Ship Repair Yard

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APPENDIX 7
List a

New Ship Construction
February 1943

Rajon	Enterprise	Type of Ship	Number	Tonnage	Remarks
Yaroslavl	Plant 345	Boats	50 units	-	-
Volodarsk	NKRF	Tugs	2	-	-
Gorkij	Plant "25 October"	Metallic Barge	1	1650 tons	-
Kujbyshev	Plant Kujbyshev	Tugs	2	-	-
Chistopol	NKRF Plant	Metallic Barge	1	500 tons	-
Kirov	NKRF Plant	Metallic Barge	1	1650 tons	-
Gurev	NKRF Plant	Metallic Barge	1	3000 tons	-
Barnaul	Plant 77	Barges	2	-	Ordered by the NK for the Fish Industry
Omsk	NKRF	Gas-driven motorboats, each 40 h.p.	12	-	
	Plant 1	Barge	1	200 tons	-
	Tobolsk	Barges	10	-	-
Krasnoyarsk	NKRF Plant	Flat boats	3	100 tons	
Zhelyabo	(not located)	Barges	3	350 tons	-
Zhdanov	(not located)	Metallic barge	1	500 tons	-
?	Plant "Part Kommune"	Tugs	2	-	-

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APPENDIX 7
List b

Ship Repair Work
February 1943

1. Rajon, 2. Enterprise, 3. Ship under repair, 4. Number, 5. Percentage of work carried out, 6. Work hours, 7. As of . . ., 8. Remarks:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Saratov	-	Steamer "Komintern"	-	18	-	5 February	
Kamyshin	-	Non-self-propelled ships	33	49	-	20 February	Total number of ships to be repaired amounts to 68
Astrakhan	-	Self-propelled ships	29	85	-	25 February	Voluntary duty for the 25th anniversary of the Red Army. On the basis of this effort the repairs will be completed even before 10 Mar.
		Non-self-propelled ships	65	85	-	25 February	
Arkul	-	Ship repair work	-	56	-	1 February	
Gurev	-	Oil barges	20	-	-		
		Barges	13	-	-	20 February	
		Self-propelled ships	14	-	-		
Zolotoj	-	Self-propelled ships	9	-	-	26 February	
Akhmat (not located)	-	Non-self-propelled ships	15	-	-		

APPENDIX 7
List c

Work Hours Expended
for Ship Repairs in December and January
February 1943

According to statements from Semipalatinsk	December	January
First ten days	14265	28637
Second ten days	20463	21102
Third ten days	30785	35204
Total	65513	89943

Sum total 149456 work hours.

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APPENDIX 7
List c
(continued)

Prescribed plan for ship repair work from Moscow to Khabarovsk:

(Numerator-number of ships; denominator-efficiency, presumably carrying capacity in tons)

	Fleet	Barges
As of 1 February	20/6000	40/17000
As of 1 March	50/14000	80/70000
As of 10 March	66/19000	90/90000
As of 20 March	80/23000	120/110000
As of 1 April	94/27000	140/130000
As of 10 April	104/30065	166/145000

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APPENDIX 8

Performance of Repair Work
at the Lower Volga Steamship
Agency
February 1943

	Plan	Work Hours Fulfillment	Percentage
From 1-10 February 1943			
Passenger and freight ships	7230	4671	63.8
Tugs	92642	40857	44.1
Service and auxiliary ships	49615	28580	57.6
Total for self-propelled ships	155322	77843	50.1
Oil barges	6075	1373	22.6
Metal barges	906	192	21.1
Wooden barges	22980	13916	60.6
Landing places	786	784	99.6
Docks	7286	6924	95.1
Total for the non-self-propelled fleet	38033	23189	60.7
For the entire self-propelled and non-self-propelled fleet	193355	101032	52.2
From 11-20 February 1943			
Passenger and freight ships	7320	5529	75.5
Tugs	92642	50913	55.
Service and auxiliary ships	49615	33013	66.5
Total for self-propelled ships	155322	93260	58.8
Oil barges	6075	2060	30.9
Metal barges	906	192	21.1
Wooden barges	22980	16045	69.8
Landing places	786	784	99.6

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APPENDIX 8
(continued)

	Plan	Work Hours Fulfillment	Percentage
Docks	7286	6934	95.1
Total for the non-self-propelled fleet	38033	26015	68.4
For the entire self-propelled and non-self-propelled fleet	193355	119275	61.7
From 21-28 February 1943			
Passenger and freight ships	7230	4671	63.8
Tugs	92642	40857	44.1
Service and auxiliary ships	49615	28580	57.6
Total for self-propelled ships	155322	77843	50.1
Oil barges	6075	1373	22.6
Metal barges	906	192	21.1
Wooden barges	22980	13916	60.6
Landing places	786	784	99.6
Docks	7286	6924	95.1
Total for the non-self-propelled fleet	38033	23189	60.7
For the entire self-propelled and non-self-propelled fleet	193355	101032	52.2

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APPENDIX 9

Other Production
February 1943

Rajon	Enterprise	Type of Production	Remarks
Gorkij	NKRF	Boots	-
		Fur vests	-
		Spanish white	-
		Auto tires	-
		Calcium soda	-
		Generators	-
Kamyshin	NKRF	Milling work	The machines are idle, since there is a shortage of cutters.
Saratov	Sawmill	Woodworking	-
Chkalov	Lenin Plant	Hand winches	-
Ulyanovsk	NKRF	Gas generators ZIS 21	-
Moscow	NKRF	Electric power station	-
Chistopol	NKRF	Spare parts for ships' motors	-
Cherdyn	NKRF	Sleeper cutter	-
Ufa	NKRF	Drilling machines	-
Gurev	NKRF	Lathes	-
Novosibirsk	Plant "Generator"	Continuous current machines	-
Semipalatinsk	NKRF	Spare parts for agricultural machines	-
Kemerovo	Chemical Factory	-	Raw material is lacking
Tomsk	NKRF	Electric motors	-
Irkutsk	NKRF	Boilers	-
Bobrovka	Ship Repair Yard	Casting of clutch plates for tractors	Shortage of material and fuel
Osetrovo	Sawmill	Woodworking	-
Chermes	-	Roofing sheet	-

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APPENDIX 10

Transportation Situation
Railway Transports
February 1943

Sender		Consignee		Goods		
Rajon	Enterprise	Rajon	Enterprise	Quantity	Type	Remarks
Kujbyshev	NKRF	Syzran		6 cars	-	-
				2	Retort-extractors	Above-plan shipment
Kazan	NKRF	Moscow	Ship Repair Yard	-	Bimetal alloys	-
		Rybinsk	Upper Volga Steamship Agency	-	"	-
		Vladimir	Middle Canal Moscow-Volga	-	"	-
		Gorodets	Shipyard	-	"	-
		Molotov	Kama Steamship Agency	-	"	-
Chkalovsk	NKRF	Dmitrov	NKRF	2 cars	Armaments products	In March
		Zapnidovka	NKRF	3	"	"
Kostroma	NKRF	Don-Kuban Oblast'	Reconstruction Directorate	40	Wooden boats	"
Gorkij	Ship Repair Yard "25 October"	Don-Kuban Oblast'	Reconstruction Directorate	10	"	"
Ufa	NKRF	-	NKRF	4	Timber shipment	"
Chardzhou	NKRF	Chalysh	NKRF	4500 tons	Super-phosphate	
		Khodzheli	NKRF	4400	"	
		Takhauz	NKRF	1100	"	
Semipalatinsk	Ship Repair Yard	-	NKRF	2 cars	Armaments products	In March
Omsk	Ship Repair Yard	Miassy	NKRF	7 cars	"	"
			NKRF	7	Completed products	
		Zaltonokhad	NKRF	1	Generator	

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APPENDIX 11

Construction Projects and Domestic Plans
February 1943

Construction:

Rajon	Type of Construction	Sum of Money
Aralsk	Modernization and repair purposes	160000 rubles
Omsk	Construction of workshops	100000 "
Blagoveshchensk	Repair work	600000 "
	Total	860000 "

Domestic Plan
of NKRF Enterprises in Ust Usa for the first quarter:

Trade expenditures	311600 rubles
Communal support	378400 "
Including wages for work in trade	111600 "
Including wages in communal support	181800 "
Transport	36000 "
Vegetable storage	4500 "
Bakery	45000 "
Agriculture expenditures	50000 "
Miscellaneous	30000 "
Students	900 "
Administrative expenditures	112800 "

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APPENDIX 12

Collections
February 1943

Rajon	Enterprise	Sum of Money	For:
Gorkij	Personnel aboard ships in winter quarters	4117 rubles	building tanks and planes
Kujbyshev	Landing place	100000 rubles	war loan
Saratov	Personnel at berth of Vasilev	14364 rubles	war loan
Ilijsk	Personnel of the Ili Steamship Agency	53800 rubles	building of planes
	Total sum	172281 rubles	

In addition, personnel of the Office for the Distribution and Supply of Goods in

Irkutsk dispensed 353 food cards worth 36485 rubles for the Red Army.

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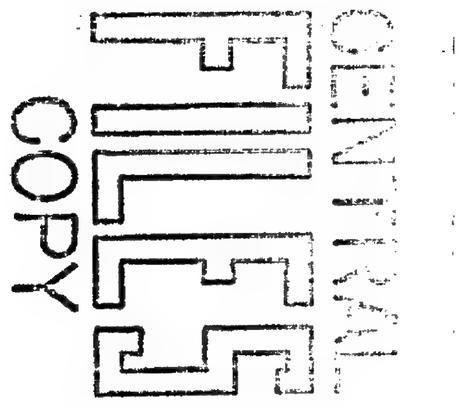

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report

For the period 2 December 1942 to 15 January 1943

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P R E F A C E

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Military-Economic Report

(Based on domestic radio reports and observations from radio traffic)

For the period 2 December 1942 to 15 January 1943

I. PERSONNEL SITUATION

(1) The differences between the NKRF and the NKO continue because of the release or draft exemption of NKRF employees. On the one hand, on 28 and 29 November 1942, 495 NKRF men up to 27 years of age from various rajons, who were draft exempt up to the present time, were released for call into military service. The NKRF Office in Molotov is to release 50 men for the Moscow Military Okrug and 10 men for the Ural Military Okrug; the NKRF plant in Astrakhan 2 men, Uralsk Base 10 men. On the other hand, the Council of the Peoples' Commissars extended the draft exemption of workers of the NKRF to 1 April 1943. The age limit for release from the NKRF has been set at 30 years.

(2) Generally--not only for the NKRF--people in the age group over 50 are not drafted for military service for the army and consequently, are not subject to draft exemption.

(3) The base for the NKRF in Usa (Ust-Usa?) gives the number of military personnel as 346, of these 9 are supply leaders, 322 are subordinates and enlisted personnel (remainder ?). The tractor-drivers of the NKRF appear to be free, temporarily, from military service.

(4) Personnel shortages appear quite frequently because of military drafts. Thus transport workers are lacking in Ulyanovsk and boiler workers for repairing ships are lacking in Gurev. Ust-Usa reports that various barges must remain tied up with their cargoes until the spring because there are no workers on hand to unload.

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(5) At the Ust Kozhva wharf the following hourly wages are being paid:

Contract workers:	
Cold metal work	70 kopecks
Warm metal work	77 "
especially heavy work	80.5 kopecks
Temporary workers	
Cold metal work	63 kopecks
Warm metal work	69.3 kopecks

(6) In the Northern Rajon of the NKRF workers receive instruction in English conversation during their training.

(7) Uralsk complained that there were no useful tractor mechanics on hand to maintain orderly operation. Furthermore, all the shoemakers have been drafted into military service and planned production for the shoe factory cannot be carried out. Students were drafted for harvest work. There are no bookkeepers on hand to prepare the annual work statement.

(8) Uralsk and Alma Ata are lacking surgeons. According to an order from Moscow, nursing mothers are to be drafted for work. In Saratov timber procurement cannot be undertaken because of the shortage of workers and necessary tools.

(9) A message of the Air Fleet suggests that a greater part of the pilots from the Western Front were placed at the disposal of the Air Fleet in Baku.

(10) All newspapers have published the decree of the Peoples' Commissars whereby everyone must work only for the state and work for one's own needs should be completely discontinued.

II. FOOD SITUATION AND AGRICULTURE

(11) In Kustanai courses have been arranged for farm leaders belonging to the sovkhozes there. Sufficient experience in their fields of work is required of the candidates for leading posts. Relatively many women have been enrolled in these courses, apparently as a result of the shortage of men.

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(12) The repair workshops for agricultural machines in Uralsk are idle. The work in this oblast' has not been very successful up to now. The threshing results are poor. The sunflower crop of 36,000 hectares still had to be threshed at the beginning of December. Information is lacking about a further area of 20,000 hectares. Many other grains are still unthreshed.

(13) Great significance is attached to the salvage of potato -cabbage in Alma Ata. A barge with 960 tons of potatoes for the Southern Front wintered in Kujbyshev Bay. The freight has not been collected for two months, so that the potatoes and also the boat are beginning to rot. These potatoes were later given over to the Kujbyshev factory with instructions that the good potatoes be stored for seed and the frozen ones be used for food purposes.

(14) The Trade Commissariat in Alma Ata is concerned over the fact that nothing has happened with regard to the scheduled plan for drying vegetables and potatoes in the region of Kustanai. In Uralsk, in the first quarter of 1943, the dry-storage facilities are to be rebuilt and enlarged.

(15) Kazakhstan prepared a cattle census. The results show that there were an insufficient number of horses in Aktyubinsk. There were 7-8,000 sheep on hand.

(16) In Aktyubinsk importing cattle fodder and sheltering the cattle, which were presumably driven here from other districts, are creating difficulties. The stalls are the first to be built. Nets to firmly tie the cattle are also lacking. The cattle, which cannot be driven further and also those that are not suited for wintering, should be sent immediately to the meat combines for slaughtering. The rearing of the young cattle in Aktyubinsk is indicated as favorable.

(17) The Oblast' of Kustanai is fulfilling poorly the scheduled delivery of wheat, vegetables, meat, mill fabrics and milk products. The sovkhozes were also behind in grain deliveries. To control payments in kind, people are being

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sent into the rajons. The conditions are similar in the oblasti of Aktyubinsk and Uralsk. In Aktyubinsk, for example, no sovkhoz filled the planned milk delivery.

(18) The following reports refer to the supply situation of the population: In Kustanai there are many hardships with respect to the food situation, especially regarding public restaurants. The children of persons recruited for work in sovkhozes are being fed and supplied at the State's expense.

(19) The NKRF workers at the cross-over point of the Volga are insufficiently supplied. They lack butter and fat. The dependents of the workers and employees of the Ship Repair Yard at Kujbyshev, numbering 5, 534 persons, are not being supplied with bread. The enterprises of the NKRF are forbidden to deliver potatoes to the local population.

(20) On the other hand, stokers of the NKRF Office in Chardzhou are receiving double rations.

(21) From Leningrad it is reported that the living and working conditions are two and three times better than in the previous year.

(22) A single message: 362 cases of coffee are still lying in the harbor of Astrakhan. These were assumed by the Chief Confectioner of the State.

III. INDUSTRY

(23) A new shaft is located 90 kilometers from Uralsk and 20 kilometers from the railroad station Olkhavat (not located). The normal haulage is to be determined from 1 January on. Whether it is coal or metal was not determined. The bed of the occurrence must be very thick.

(24) From Novetroitskij, Orsk Rajon (perhaps Novorossijskij is meant, about 100 km. SSW Orsk) the haulage results of manganese (?) ores are reported as follows:

on 8 December	213 tons
9 December	222 tons
since the beginning of the month	2824 tons total.

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The transport of the ores is being delayed by a lack of railroad cars.

(25) A blast furnace is in operation in Aktyubinsk. A second cannot be put into operation and is extinguished. The mines, accordingly, cannot fulfill the plan. The cause of this appears to be an insufficient coal supply from Karaganda.

(26) There is presumably a steel plant in Omsk (Hatfield-steel).

(27) Within the Tiflis Enterprise, 4,695 tons (ferrous metals) were produced in the fourth quarter against a planned production of 4,000 tons.

(28) The Directorate of the Aluminum Plant Bogoslovsk is located in Turinskie Rudniki (Sverdlovsk Oblast').

(29) Repair workshops for tractors are located in Uralsk, Aktyubinsk and Kustanai. Motor vehicles are also repaired in Uralsk, while spare parts for tractors are also produced in Aktyubinsk. Uralsk is behind in its work because it lacks coal, carbide, packing and spare parts. Also Kustanai cannot fill the scheduled plan. Specially trained forging technical workers are being trained here.

(30) Agricultural machines are being put in condition in Kustanai.

(31) An office of the Air Fleet reports that they have no reserve parts, and hence the employees are absent. Also there are insufficient motor vehicles.

(32) Packard Motors have recently been installed in ships at Plant Kujbyshev. In the case of boat building, the plants of the NKRF are to use worn-out machine oil for packing instead of tar. Metals from evacuated plants and from those consignments which have not been delivered to Stalingrad, Astrakhan and the Caucasus are being used for ship repairs. The Repair Workshop in Kujbyshev requests permission to transfer an order of 50 boats for the Middle Volga Steamship Agency because of its work-load. Fifty boiler smiths are to be sent from Astrakhan to Gurev to repair ships of Volgatanker. A 400 h.p. barge is being repaired in Irkutsk.

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(33) In Kustanai there is a shoe combine and a factory for producing powdered milk. The latter should begin operating in January.

(34) Tiflis reported to the Chief Confectioner's Union in Moscow that the factories are idle because of the lack of sugar.

(35) In Leningrad cases are needed for shipment to Krasnogorsk. There were further conversations about valuable materials such as packing goods as well as mention of equipment from workshops and laboratories, instruments and lathes. This appears to concern the transfer of a factory to Krasnogorsk. The transport should go by way of Chelyabinsk. An additional factory should be evacuated from Leningrad to Novosibirsk. A part of the machinery has been left on the western bank of Lake Ladoga.

(36) Leningrad lacks window glass which cannot be delivered from Moscow.

(37) In Gorkij the production of special warm clothes was suspended because of a lack of wadding as an interliner.

(38) In Kambarka (Molotov Rajon) an electric factory is being built.

(39) In Saratov there is a motor vehicle repair station of the Peoples' Commissariat for the Aviation Industry. The city suffers from a lack of shoes, padding material and white metal.

(40) The newspaper "Krasnyj Vodnik" in Astrakhan is printed in an issue of only 600 copies as a result of the newsprint shortage.

(41) Machines were to be inspected in Uralsk by a foreign Commission. The acceptance was for the most part refused because the Commission spotted material defects, such as bubbles in brass parts. There has not been any electricity or petroleum for lighting in the city for over a month.

(42) Moscow directed that the work of the Armaments Industry in Aktyubinsk be tripled. Also the food industry should expand and, for example, open a canning factory.

(43) An oil factory has become idle in Kustanai.

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(44) In the region of Yakutsk the erection of a power station is planned at a cost of 310,000 rubles.

(45) The office of the NKRF in Irkutsk was not allowed to use dismantled boilers from ships with respect to a planned increase in the output of stationary equipment for the industry.

(46) Collections are underway for the building of a plant to be called the "25th Anniversary of the Red Army".

IV. GAS AND FUEL

(47) Since many messages complain about the lack of gas and fuel, and since these complaints are consistantly repeated, it can be said that the difficulties are real in this respect. Strong rationing measures have been ordered. A series of factories could not meet their planned tasks or had to be completely shut down.

(48) Many times ligroin has been delivered instead of gasoline. To a large extent, conversions from firing with liquid fuels to wood burning or wood-gas combinations have resulted--the first in the case of boiler firing in factories and on ships, the latter in the case of tractors and motor vehicles.

(49) In connection with this, there is naturally an increased demand for timber, and this becomes apparent in numerous messages within the NKRF, which deal with the organization of timber procurement, the distribution of work, the assignment of tools (saws, axes) and the adjustment of the heavy transport situation.

V. TRANSPORT SITUATION

(50) In Aktyubinsk there is a lack of cars for transporting food collected presumably for the Front. A school cannot be resettled far from Aktyubinsk, since transport trains are not being made available according to a Moscow decree.

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Cattle are to be evacuated from Kustanai. Because of the overloading of the railroads, cattle must be driven for the most part. In Alma Ata the transportation situation is indicated as "particularly heavy", since cars are not being made available.

(51) According to an order from Moscow, the office of the NKRF in Molotov is to secure horse transports, since gas cannot be allocated. In Uralsk all motor vehicles were collected. On 6 December the following quantities of turnover goods were stored in Kujbyshev:

cement	4 cars
timber	8 "
spun and woven goods	40 "
chemicals	42 "
iron	20 "
other goods	196 "

(52) In addition, ships wintering in Kujbyshev:

cement	114 cars
timber	40 "
clinkers	35 "
brick	8 "
wheat	200 "
spun and woven goods	10 "
other goods	163 "

(53) In Beloborodovo (in the vicinity of Tomsk) several ships are frozen in. There is a danger of losing the ships.

(54) In Ural Oblast' there are 9,015 camels on hand.

(55) Between Aktyubinsk and Karabutak (about 200 km. east of Aktyubinsk) there is a radio line.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS

(56) In the entire countryside voluntary collections were carried out for the construction of tanks, planes and torpedo cutters, and were zealously promoted by all party offices. Considerable proceeds were obtained. Especially strong indications were mentioned in the press. The voluntary contributions increased

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after Stalin's speech on 6 November 1942 on the 25th anniversary of the Socialist Revolution and especially after the successes of the Russians in December and January in Stalingrad, the Caucasus and the relief of Leningrad, which were strongly exploited as propaganda. Frequently indications appeared in connection with telegrams of allegiance to Stalin.

(57) On the Don front military reconstruction work is under way (Section Elgart was mentioned). In Ulyanovsk (Volga) two reconstruction divisions are to be formed.

(58) According to a telegram of an inventor to Stalin, a new flak-construction has been discovered which will allegedly destroy 80 percent of the planes fired on. The invent r requested support in developing his invention.

(59) For the New Year a collection of gifts for the front was organized. Gifts from Aktyubinsk were brought to the Front by a popular commander and hero of the Soviet Union, a native of Aktyubinsk.

(60) In Kazakhstan Oblast' courses were given to teach personnel in the techniques of snowshoes. Apparently this is part of paramilitary training.

(61) Within the office of the NKRF military training courses for radio operators were carried out.

(62) In Uralsk Oblast' there were certain difficulties in making up the lists of new selections, since there were no suitable dependable candidates on hand. The assembled candidates were not confirmed because their schooling was inadequate. They should be, if possible, local people with a good knowledge of Russian speech. Kazakhstan Oblast' is not very dependable politically.

(63) Political Central of the NKRF in Moscow indicates that recruitment of members of Communist Party cells has fallen off. A more intensive campaign for recruiting members is ordered for the Party offices of the NKRF.

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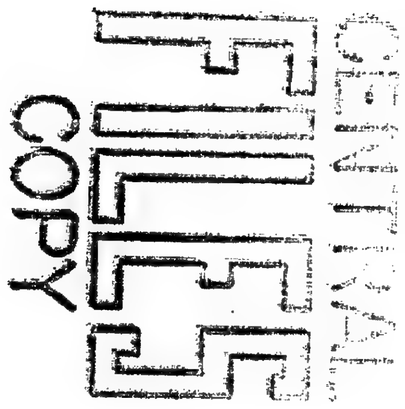

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Peoples' Commissariat for the River Fleet

(Based on domestic radio traffic in January 1943)

10 Appendices *

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12 February 1943

Military-Economic Report

USSR Peoples' Commissariat for the River Fleet

(Based on domestic radio traffic)

January 1943

(10 Appendices)

1. Personnel Situation

(1) Because of the reconstruction of the reconquered oblasti and the concomitant strain on NKRF industry, the increased timber supply work, the beginning of sizeable construction, and, last but not least, the reconstruction of marine servicing installations, the temporary easing of the personnel situation in November and December has been reversed in January. Non-fulfillment of given orders of the plants and wharves can be attributed almost exclusively to the lack of personnel.

(2) The present strained situation will probably be more acute by the beginning of navigation.

(3) In order to meet the shortage of workers, the following measures were taken:

1. Mobilization of the local civilian population into especially urgent work such as ice-breaking and timber procurement,
2. Recruiting of invalids or sick persons still able to work (e.g., consumptives),
3. Strengthened recruitment of women (e.g., women are to be trained as divers, nursing mothers are to be employed in light work),
4. Recruitment of newly trained forces who have been released from plant schools.

(4) Encroachment of the military okrug authorities in the recruitment of draft exempts could be definitely identified in January. However, these

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were not so frequent as in the preceding months. The reasons for this evidently lie not so much with the counter-measures of the NKRF, as with the fact that the draft in general has taken in a more limited sphere.

2. Food Supply

(5) Complaints concerning poor and inadequate supply in the NKRF have appeared less frequently than in previous months. It appears that there has been a definite improvement in the food situation of the NKRF. Above all, the food supply of the timber procurement workers was better organized. The especially strained supply situation of the timber procurement workers in the month of December was apparently caused by transportation facilities rather than through the lack of food.

(6) It is apparent from numerous messages that the issue of additional food is being extended to other enterprises. The rate of this additional food allocation amounts to 50 grams of meat or fish, 10 grams of fat and 50 grams of grain in Kujbyshev, Saratov, and Kazan. The bread ration can be regarded as adequate, e.g., Yakutsk lumber men who fulfill their work program receive 800 grams of bread, those who over-fulfill the program receive 900 grams, and those who do not, 600 grams. Actual shortages in the organization are submitted. The Department for the Distribution of Goods and Supply of the landing place at Chelnyj reports, for example, that bread supply is at a standstill, since the flour allocation for January had not yet been allocated as of 30 January. In the bay of Kujbyshev barge 1005 is spending the winter with 960 tons of potatoes, which were destined for the southern front and not received by the consignee. Barge and potatoes began to rot.

(7) The intercepted data concerning food deliveries and limits are represented in appendix 1, lists a and b.

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3. Industrial Supply of Materials, Tools, and Consumer Goods

(8) As a result of the beginning of the new quarter, the intercept of messages concerning material supply of the NKRF Industry has increased greatly.

(9) For a better summary, a listing of shipments, divided as follows, has been presented in appendix 2:

Lists a and b contain: shipments of metal, metal goods, scrap metal and tools

List c: shipments of various non-metallic goods

List d: identified quotas of consumer goods in thousands of rubles for the first quarter.

(10) The following oblasti appear to be the chief consignors of tools and metal materials in the first two lists:

Gorkij: tools, semi-fabricated metal (white metal), and, in limited quantities, raw materials, such as aluminum.

Magnitogorsk: raw materials, such as bar iron and steel "S 45".

Sverdlovsk: tools and raw materials.

(11) Individual complaints about poor or inadequate shipments have been submitted. Kujbyshev reports, for example, that the office had been allotted in the fourth quarter only 65% of the scheduled consumer goods. In general, however, there is the impression that the total material supply is proceeding smoothly.

4. Fuel Supply

Oil Supply

(12) The measures taken concerning oil supply, already reported in December, are still more apparent in the month of January:

1. Economy measures and a strict control of supply,

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2. Prompt conversion to other kinds of fuel (cf. section concerning production, ship construction and repairs).

(13) It can be surmised that the requirements of the NKRF will at least be secure for the first time, in case of a recurrence of an oil crisis similar to that in September 1942.

(14) Oil shipments are contained in appendix 3.

Coal Supply

(15) In January, as in December, messages referring to coal supply of the NKRF were intercepted only to a small extent. It can be concluded, in general, that supply appears to be satisfactory. It is assumed that the normal course of shipments is reflected little, if at all, in messages.

(16) In this respect, it is to be judged that the small demand for coal has resulted from the inactivity of the fleet.

(17) The messages intercepted--insofar as they give a picture of the coal supply situation--have been included in appendix 4.

Timber Supply

(18) Timber supply has increased in importance as has already been mentioned in the December and November report, through the conversion of ships and motor vehicles to the use of wood. It appears, however, that the total timber economy of the NKRF wasrather inactive. However, the timber supply situation, judging from messages, has been more favorable in January than in November and December 1942. Individual shortages appear, of course, but these can apparently be traced to the lack of personnel. For example, the Middle Volga Steamship Agency received only 11 of the 125 timber workers allotted, Irkutsk only 154 out of 720 allotted.

(19) Intercepted timber shipments are contained in appendix 5.

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5. Production

Shipbuilding and Repairs

(20) In order to meet the demands accompanying the re-opening of navigation, shipbuilding and ship repairs were intensified in January.

(21) It could be determined from various messages that a fishing fleet is to be built within the framework of the NKRF. Whether this is to be subordinated to the NKRF or to the NK for Fishing and the Fish Industry, or whether a new organization is in question is still not clear, as is its size and sphere.

(22) Lately more and more ice breaking work necessary for protection of ships has been added to the planned program of shipbuilding and repair work.

(23) It is notable that the conversion of ships to wood firing is already making great progress. It is presumed that in this area a great deal will be accomplished by the time navigation is resumed, in order to reach the extended goal. For example, Kujbyshev reports that work on the 7 ships designated for reconstruction has already begun in Alekseevka. Designs for the conversion of ships for the Lower Volga Steamship Agency have already been prepared, so that reconstruction can be counted on as soon as possible.

(24) The proposal to employ wooden barges for the shipment of oil products was mentioned. Gorkij asked Moscow whether it could begin building these wooden ships. The plan for the modernization of the fleet in the amount of 150,000 rubles is to be confirmed by Moscow for Chardzhou.

(25) The identified ship projects and ship construction are contained in appendix 6.

(26) Regarding the question of ship repairs, progress varies. Many offices report satisfactory progress. Others, on the other hand, are in arrears, caused either through a lack of personnel or material.

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(27) Kujbyshev reports that repairs are proceding well but that there is a lack of tar, glass, dye and varnish. 56.6% of the self-propelled vessels have been repaired and about 75% of the non-self-propelled vessels. The average is estimated as 52%. The ship repairs on the Volgatanker Fleet, on the other hand, are greatly in arrears. The following examples illustrate the state of repairs on individual ships:

"Atarskin"	24.3%
"Brigadier"	3.4
"Chkalovsk"	17.6
"Parkhomenko"	26.3
"Kharkov"	16.7
"Tsialkovskij"	23.3

(28) Moscow has sent sharp reprimands and has ordered the lag to be made up in the next ten-day period. Balakovo Wharf is also requested to remedy in every case negligence in repairs.

Armaments Orders

(29) Only limited conclusions could be made about armaments production.

(30) Production of sled boats is being strongly urged. The Molotov NKRF-Plant Dzerzhinskij received an order from the NK for Defense to complete 550 sled boats--250 in January, 200 in February, and 100 in March.

(31) Chistopol is to complete 400 sled boats for the NKO--200 in January, 150 in February, and 50 in March.

Other Production

(32) Conclusions in appendix 8.

6. Textile Goods Supply

(33) Intercepts concerning shipments of textile goods are contained in appendix 9. New conclusions were not made on this field.

7. Miscellaneous

Reconstruction

(34) As soon as signs of the reoccupation of the Don and Volga regions

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appeared, organization of reconstruction offices began.

(35) Beginning in the middle of January already a part of the reconstruction detachment was installed on the spot.

(36) They consist mostly of NKRF personnel, who had been evacuated from these areas at one time.

(37) A large volume of tools and material shipments, diving equipment, radio stations, etc. are being sent to the reconstruction detachment.

(38) The greatest significance is being given to the reconstruction of the Stalingrad Port and the port of Kalach (technical section Don). Troops stationed in this section are to be set to work on the lower region of the Volga (from Stalingrad to Astrakhan). There has been no success in intercepting the numbers of personnel.

Construction

(39) Various construction for 1943 could be identified from intercepted messages.

(40) The State Institute for Research and Inspection for River Fleet Installations in Sengilej (Kujbyshev Oblast') is to establish the size of construction and the number of specialists for the reconstruction of the port of Kotlas and the moorings in Vychegda.

(41) A large construction project for embankments and elevation in Astrakhan has been noted.

(42) Among other things, expansion of the Novosibirsk Plant, completion of the electric power station in Moryakovka and construction of living quarters in Novosibirsk are intended.

(43) Irkutsk, Ulan-Ude and Blagoveshchensk are receiving a considerable amount of credit for construction. For details see appendix 10.

Collections

(44) Only now have notable results been obtained from collection

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actions which were already introduced in preceding months.

(45) Considerable sums arrived for an extended intensification of arming. It is not yet certain to what extent the collections will be handled by free enterprises or whether they will be under the control of the Soviets.

(46) The entire personnel of the NKRF pledged 10,700,000 rubles for the creation of a seaplane society "Sovietskij Rechnik". In addition the various offices of the NKRF have contributed:

	Torpedo Cutters	Airplanes	Tanks
Kujbyshev	169,940 rubles	302,703 rubles	58,386 rubles
Uralsk	3,814	9,796	38,004
Chardzhou	40,000	183,627	61,885
Total Sum	213,754 rubles	496,126 rubles	158,275 rubles

8. General Conclusions

(47) In reviewing the economic and supply situation, it should be taken into consideration that, in general, only the difficulties are necessarily reflected in radio communications. The actual situation can only be guessed at, as a result. On the other hand, the improvement or worsening of the situation as it affects individual areas can be ascertained from the number of messages as well as from conclusions reached by comparison with those of an earlier date.

(48) Activity observed in the reconstruction of reconquered areas and in plans for new construction reveals that the Soviets' will to survive has not been broken and that it has received a strong impetus from the successes of the winter battle.

(49) The lack of personnel appears to be the primary reason for difficulties in all areas.

(50) The favorable results of the armaments collections disclose that control of the population is certain.

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Material Supply

Various deliveries of non-metallic goods were identified

Appendix 2

List c

Rajon	Plant	Material	Quantity	Consignor	Remarks
Yaroslavl	NKRF	chalk/loam components	1.25 tons	NKRF Gorkij	
Gorkij	NKRF	wood tar	100.	Arkhangelsk Industry Co-operative	
		lacquer	10.		
		white lead	10.3	Yaroslavl Harbor	
		plywood	2 rr cars		allotment for January
		silver graphite	0.8 ton	Kyshtym	
Kujbyshev	NKRF	sulfite	0.5	NKRF Gorkij	
		wrapping paper	11.	"	
		linen yarn	20.	"	
		Kuznetsk lacquer	1 tank car	Novosibirsk	
		tar	90. tons		
		wood tar	50.	Irkutsk Industry Cooperative	
		oakum	10.	Kirov Textile Combine	
Volsk	"Communist"	caustic sulphite	13.		
Kirov	NKRF	tar	100.		
Chistopol	NKRF	graphite	1.	Molotov NKRF	
		3 mm. Paranit sheets	0.075	Gorkij NKRF	

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Appendix 2
List c
(continued)

Rajon	Plant	Material	Quantity	Consignor	Remarks
Chistopol	NKRF	soap	0.184		
		rosin	0.2 ton	Novosibirsk NKRF	
Ufa	NKRF	wood tar	40.	Bashkir Industry Cooperative	
		band-steel	2000 meters		
		casein glue	0.25 tons	Moscow NKRF	
		cord	1.	Gorkij NKRF	
Uralsk	Steamship Agency	oakum	5.	Kirov NKRF	
Gurev	NKRF	varnish	1.	Chkalovsk NKRF	
Aralsk	NKRF	window glass	150 sq. m.		
		asbestos fiber	0.4 ton		Of which 0.2 ton were shipped to Chardzhou and 0.1 ton to Ilijsk.
Chardzhou	NKRF	Kuzbas lacquer	1 tank car	Kamerovsk Plant	To be delivered in Jan.
		lamp glass	1 rr car	Profintern Glassworks, Ashkhabad	Of which 5000 units were allotted to the Waterways Transport, 150 sq. m. were for Aralsk, 200 sq. m. for Ilijsk, 100 sq. m. for Rybache, 1550 sq. m. for the Steamship Agency.
		windowglass	1 rr car		

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Appendix 2
List c
(continued)

Rajon	Plant	Material	Quantity	Consignor	Remarks
Ilijsk	NKRF	windowglass	200 sq.m.		
Rybache	NKRF	"	100 "		
Semipalatinsk	NKRF	varnish	1 ton		
Omsk	NKRF	enamel color	1.7	Belaya Steamship Agency	
		plastelin	0.2	CD for Rubber Sales, Omsk	
Novosibirsk	NKRF	ceramic stones	2 rr cars	Gurev Metallurgical Plant	
		coal tar	10 tank cars	Keremovo Coke Plant	
		ceramic stones	1 rr car	Bogdanovichi Plant	For February
Nizhne Tagil	NKRF	wedges	1 rr car	"	"
Irkutsk	NKRF	tar	23 tons	Ulan-Ude Industry Cooperative	
		"	10	Irkutsk Oblast' Agent	
		glass	1 rr car		For Lower Irtysh Steamship Agency, Omsk
Krasnoyarsk	NKRF	varnish	0.3 ton		
Kirensk	NKRF	"	0.4		Via Irkutsk
Khabarovsk	NKRF	"	0.5		

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Material Supply

Allocation of Goods, January 1943

Appendix 2

List d

The allocation of goods authorized for the first quarter of 1943 to the NKRF Departments for the Distribution of Goods and Supply is as follows:

a) cotton cloth, b) wool, c) silk, d) yarn, e) sewing goods, f) hose, g) stockings, h) leather boots, i) tobacco, j) matches, k) soap, l) toilet soap, m) perfumes. The numbers in the following report are in thousands of rubles.

Region	a)	b)	c)	d)	e)	f)	g)	h)	i)	j)	k)	l)	m)
Kostroma Shipyard "Komsomolskaya Pravda"	7	2	2	1	8	2	2	2	10	2	1	1	4
Chkalovsk	17	6	7	1	17	8	4	4	32	6	3	-	12
Bor	18	6	7	1	16	8	4	4	32	6	3	3	12
Raznezhe	21	9	10	1	20	10	6	6	40	8	8	4	15
Sokolskoe (not located)	10	3	3	1	7	3	2	2	15	3	2	2	6
Chistopol	24	9	10	2	20	10	6	7	46	9	5	5	8
Ufa	44	15	20	2	34	16	10	12	84	15	9	9	30
Uralsk	14	5	7	1	13	7	4	5	26	5	2	4	11
Gurev	27	12	13	2	26	13	8	10	51	11	5	7	23
Kazakhstan	10	4	5	1	9	5	2	2	17	4	2	2	8
Uzbek	2	1	1	1	2	1	-	-	4	1	1	1	2
Rybache	3	1	2	1	4	1	2	2	6	1	1	-	25
Sverdlovsk	8	2	2	1	5	3	2	2	18	3	2	1	5
Omsk	85	32	38	5	70	35	20	26	162	31	16	18	64
Semipalatinsk	41	18	21	3	40	20	11	15	82	17	8	11	34

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Appendix 2
List d
(continued)

Region	a)	b)	c)	d)	e)	f)	g)	h)	i)	j)	k)	l)	m)
West Siberia Steamship Agency	58	27	32	4	58	30	18	-	-	26	11	16	53
Baturino Dock	12	3	4	I	7	3	-	-	-	3	1	2	7
Barnaul	23	7	8	1	17	7	6	7	44	8	5	4	15
Novosibirsk	23	7	8	1	17	7	6	7	44	8	5	4	-
East Siberia Steamship Agency	34	13	16	2	28	14	7	10	66	12	7	8	25
Lena Steamship Agency	29	9	11	1	19	9	6	7	57	8	7	5	17
Yakutsk	70	31	36	6	62	31	21	31	109	32	34	11	2
Total:	580	232	263	40	499	243	147	161	945	219	138	118	378

Grand total: 3,963,000 rubles

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Oil Supply
Appendix 3

Rajon	Office	Oil Products	Quantity	Consignor	Remarks
Chkalovsk	NKRF-Plant	oil	20 tons		Monthly allotment
		gasoline	1		
	NKRF	avtol	0.5		
		motor oil	0.2		Requirement for Feb.
		Solidol	0.2		
		machine oil	0.2		
		gasoline	0.6		
Gorkij	NKRF	petroleum	0.2	To be received locally	
	Teplokhod	mazut	100. (?)		
		petroleum	1.		
		gasoline	0.2		
Kazan		diesel oil	0.1)		
		petroleum	0.1)		January allotment
		Ligroin	0.1)		
Tetyukhe	NKRF	oil	3.		For ship repairs
		gasoline	0.2		
Kujbyshev	Middle Volga Steamship Agency	petroleum	22.5	Ulyanovsk Oil Base	
	Kryushi	gasoline	1.		Will be allotted from ice-bound tug-boat Med-veditsa to these plants.
	Kujbyshev Port	"	1.		
	Kujbyshev Plant	"	0.3		

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Appendix 3
(continued)

Rajon	Office	Oil Products	Quantity	Consignor	Remarks
Kujbyshev	Alekseevka	petroleum	1.5 tons		
	"Kujbyshev" Plant	"	1.5		
	NKRF	"	15.		
Saratov	Middle Volga Steamship Agency	motor oil	20.		January allotment
		gasoline	0.4		
		ligroin	0.3		
		"	0.1		
		diesel oil	0.1		
		petroleum	0.5		
		gasoline	0.1		
Alekseevka	NKRF Plant	oil	20.		Allotted from CD for Oil Sales
	Diesel Power	oil	50.		Required
		"cracking" gasoline	50.		"
Vladimirovka	NKRF	oil	200.	-	
Astrakhan	NKRF	diesel oil	0.2	-	January allotment
		petroleum	0.5	-	"
		gasoline	0.1	-	"
Molotov	TReK(?)	petroleum	0.1	-	"
	NKRF	gasoline	0.2	-	-
Uralsk	NKRF	motor oil	10.	-	-
		diesel oil	0.1	-	-
		motor gasoline	10.	-	-
		petroleum	0.7	-	-

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Appendix 3
(continued)

Rajon	Office	Oil Products	Quantity	Consignor	Remarks
Uralsk	Sovkhoz	motor oil	1. ton	-	-
		petroleum	0.5	-	-
	State Institute for Testing and Research of Steamship Agency Installations	auto gasoline	0.1	-	-
		petroleum	0.5	-	-
Gurev	NKRF	gasoline	0.1	-	January allotment
		mazut	370.	-	"
		motor oil	30.	-	"
		diesel oil	0.5	-	"
		petroleum	0.5	-	"
Ilijsk	NKRF	mazut	10 tank cars	Krasnovodsk	
		axle oil	250 tons		
		avtol-6	0.5		
		avtol-10	1.	Alma-Ata	Authorization for the 1st quarter
		Solidol	2.		
Krasnoyarsk	Steamship Agency	diesel oil	1.		January allotment
		petroleum	1.		"
		gasoline	0.3		"
Irkutsk	NKRF	petroleum	2.	CD for Timber Sales	January 1943
		gasoline	0.1		
Yakutsk	NKRF-Plant	gasoline	6.404		Balance on 1 Dec. 1942
		petroleum	31.991		"
		ligroin	2.94		"

In addition, it could be established that Omsk and Semipalatinsk in the first ten days of January received only 50% of the allotted oil deliveries as compared to the first ten days of December.

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Timber Supply
Appendix 5

Rajon	Office	Plan	Procured	Shipped	Consignor	Consignee	Remarks
Chkalovsk	NKRF Plant#16	4000 cu. m.	4300 cu. m.	1160	-	-	In 4th quarter
	NKRF Plant		1500		Uglich Water Transport Base		By raft, in the Spring.
Gorkij	NKRF		3215	2055			As of 15 Jan.
	CD for Timber Sales		plywood 1 ton		Muromsk Plant	Prav-dinsk	To be delivered in Feb.
Kujbyshev			9100 cu. m.	1700			
Saratov			10500	1700			As of 20 Jan.
Tartar			7400	3400			
Kujbyshev	NKRF	16000					Increased, because steamship agencies remain in arrears with armaments
Astrakhan	NKRF	-		300 cu. m.	Local Organizations		For ship repairs
Molotov	NKRF	2000	-	-	Molotov & Udmursk Oblasti		For construction supplies
Uralsk		3000 cu. m.	2070	1350			4th quarter 1942
Chardzhou	NKRF	15000 cu. m.	-	-	-		Probable limit for year
Osetrovo	NKRF	30000 cu. m.					4th quarter

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Timber Supply
Appendix 5
(continued)

Rajon	Office	Plan	Procured	Shipped	Consignor	Consignee	Remarks
Omsk	BVod	2300 cu. m.	-		-		Yearly timber limit for shipbuilding purposes
Krasnoyarsk		1000			Local CD for Timber Sales		For building purposes
Yakutsk	BVod	43000					first quarter
Khabarovsk	"	145000					first quarter, of which were received by Upper Amur-Steamship Agency 45000; Lower Amur Steamship Agency 70000; Amur Waterways Directorate 27000; Zurazhevka Dock, 3000 cu. m.

20 January. Irkutsk: NKRF timber allocation for first quarter = 71,000 cu. m. The CD for Timber Procurements in Irkutsk Oblast' is distributed as follows:

East Siberia Steamship Agency	21,000 cu. m.
Lena "	20,000
East Siberia Waterways Directorate	9,000
Lena "	21,000
	71,000 cu. m.

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Timber Supply
Appendix 5
(continued)

The NKRF-Office in Kujbyshev has to carry out the following timber shipments in the navigation year:

For	By ship	By raft
Winter Timber Procurement	8,000 cu. m.	22,000 cu. m.
Kujbyshev	23,000	80,000
Volga Construction	65,000	---
Special Construction	---	100,000
Saratov, City Heating	150,000	---

In addition, sawdust deliveries were reported as follows:

Saratov Ship Repair Yard	250 cu. m.	---
Semipalatinsk " "	4 car loads	Irkutsk
Barnaul " "	10 " "	"

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Armaments Production

Appendix 7

Saratov reported to Moscow on orders 13, 17, 21, and 30

(Armament orders?) as of 20 January 1943:

For treatment				Being tested	Taken over by
Order	Cast	In process	Completed	technically	Military Authority
13	5121 pieces	2445	696	663	552
18	-	-	-	535	-
21	-	27	-	8	-
30		62	-	47	-

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Other Production

Appendix 8

Rajon	Plant	Type of Production	Remarks
Gorkij	"Teplokhod"	Machine parts for steamships	
Kujbyshev	Plant office of NKRF		Received turning lathes from Narakach Plant (Location unknown)
Astrakhan	"3. Internationale"	" "	
Sverdlovsk		Gas generators	Delivered to Moscow
Novosibirsk	Plant 651	Track generators	Built for NKRF
Irkutsk	Water Transport Base		Has to test the gas generator arrangement and supervise the accelerator change of the motor vehicle to gas-drive.

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Textile Supply

Appendix 9

Rajon	Office	Goods	Quantity	Consignor	Remarks
Saratov	Volga-tanker	felt boots	60 pairs	Gorkij, River Fleet Supply	
	Lower Volga Steamship Agency	uniforms	50 sets		For administrative personnel
	Technical Section	felt boots	35 pairs		
	NKRF Plant	"	302 "		
	Technical Section	"	100 "		
Kujbyshev	Volga-tanker	"	30 "	Kujbyshev NKRF	
Aralsk		cotton	3210 tons	Chardzhou NKRF	
Semipala-tinsk Plant	Office of NKRF	undershirts & drawers	200 sets	Moscow	
Irkutsk	East Siberian Waterways Directorate	rope	2 tons	Novosibirsk Procurement Office	
	ORS	wool	3 tons	Irkutsk	

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Construction

Appendix 10

Funds were authorized for construction in the following regions:

Region	Construction	Maximum sums	Remarks
Irkutsk	Ship Repair Base and Barracks	222,000 Rubles	
	Loading places	160,000	
	Radio installations	100,000	
	Soldatovskaya Wharf (Wharf Equipment & Barracks)	80,000	
	Novosibirsk Port (Coal unloading depots, travelling crane & ship-hold crane)	320,000	
	Expansion of NKRF Plant	160,000	
	Total	1,040,000 Rubles	
Ulan-Ude	Expansion of Foundry	50,000 Rubles	
	Barracks in Khorluga	9,000	
	" " Selenginsk	19,000	
	Local Air Shelters	50,000	
	Total	128,000 Rubles	
Blagoveshchensk	Procurement Office	246,000 Rubles	
	Industrial Enterprises	2,952,000	
	Timber Supply	1,466,000	Budget in amount of 4,822,000 rubles
	Total	4,664,000 Rubles	
	For "Special Purposes"	158,000 Rubles	Better estimates lacking

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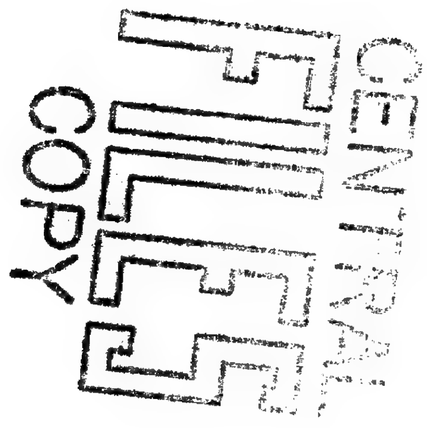

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report

Dated: 31 January 1943

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Office of Research & Reports

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P R E F A C E

During the Second World War the German Signal Intelligence Control Center of the Staff of the Chief of Army Signal Service (HNW, LNA) issued a series of reports to show the USSR military-economic situation as reflected in Russian internal plain language traffic. A total of 145 reports, [redacted] appeared at short, irregular intervals, usually six per month, for the period October 1942 - March 1943. [redacted] include mostly daily reports for March 1943 as well as a few monthly reports covering the latter part of 1942 and the early part of 1943. The last four reports, [redacted] summarize Soviet economic activities for periods of three to nine months in 1943 and 1944.

Eighty-three of these reports have been translated and issued by [redacted] One hundred reports, [redacted] are being translated and issued by Strategic Division of the Office of Research and Reports (CIA). The series will be completed with the publication of [redacted]

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31 January 1943

The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report

(Based on domestic radio traffic in

December 1942)

People's Commissariat for the River Fleet

1. Personnel Situation

(1) The personnel situation continues, as was reported in November, relaxed because of the laying up of the fleet. The personnel who were freed through the laying up of the fleet will be immediately assigned to other work, such as timber procurement, ship repairs, ship construction, etc. In order to satisfy requirements of the navigation season, the NKRF Directorate attempted above all else to keep its experienced personnel and not have them transferred to Military Commissariats or for agricultural purposes. The NKRF was forced to ask for vast concessions. Consequently, all draft exemptions, which were already authorized to 1 January 1943, were extended to 1 April 1943. Furthermore, all personnel of "Volgatanker" were to be draft exempt. The local Military District authorities, who undertook the draft of workers of "Volgatanker" in Chistopol, will be sharply rebuked and must within a definite period return the drafted personnel to their places of work. Likewise, strict instructions will be issued to the chiefs of the military divisions of the local NKRF Directorates to stop the illegal drafts.

(2) With respect to draft exemptions, it was made known that, above all else, technical workers will be freed from military service. Technicians already drafted will be separated from unskilled workers. Messages indicate that 16 to 19 year old, 50 year old and older workers will be recruited. We can assume that these people are not yet or will no longer be subject to military service.

(3) For the better use of existing labor, the Chief Directorate in Moscow introduced the 11-hour day. It can be assumed that this is the case in the entire USSR.

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(4) The NKRF recruited newly trained personnel recently released from trade schools. Existing messages indicate that new recruits will be paid, fed and treated well according to Russian conditions.

(5) New recruits assigned to individual areas - as far as they were identified in radio traffic - are assembled in Appendix 1.

2. Food Supply

(6) Very great difficulties exist with reference to the food supply. It can be determined from frequent complaints in messages about the insufficient shipment of flour, the lack of shipments of meat, spoiled vegetables, etc. These complaints are particularly numerous regarding supplies for the workers, who were assigned to Timber Supply. In this case, the food shipment often fails to appear for several days.

(7) The NKRF Directorate is completely aware of these difficulties and energetically seeks to alleviate them. Above all else, the expansion of the fish catch is to be carried out. Instructions were given existing bases concerning the importance and the necessity of the fish catch. Intercepted messages indicate that special significance is to be attached to the fish catch. The messages are as follows:

> "Prepare yourself for a large fish catch; Russia has fully recognized the importance of this food."
>
> "The necessity of a fish catch has grown enormously; the fish catch is to be enlarged to a great degree."
>
> "The fish catch is foreseen in the forthcoming year as the basic and the principal product of supply. You are completely responsible for the organization of the fish catch plans. Any excuses on the non-fulfillment of the plan will not be tolerated. You must be fully cognizant of the importance of this problem. You will begin immediately with the winter catch."

(8) Attempts will be made through teaching and guidance, regarding the appropriate handling of potatoes and vegetables, to avoid any loss of these foods.

A message was intercepted in which the Chief Directorate in Moscow, reminded all chiefs of the NKRF Directorates and enterprises to handle the potatoes and

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vegetables as urgent. The message closed with the sentence: "The Chief of the Department for the Distribution of Goods and Supply as well as other responsible persons are to acquaint yourselves with the fact that you are personally responsible for each kilo of consumed potatoes or vegetables.

(9) It is apparent that various supply categories exist. Moscow informed the Party Office in Ust Usa that the political workers are to be supplied according to category 2. We can assume that the assignment of supply categories is determined not only by the difficulty and duration of work but also by rank and service position.

See Appendix 2 for identified food deliveries or mixed fodder deliveries.

See Appendix 3 for identified individual orders for carrying out the fish catch plan for 1943.

(10) According to radio intercept, industrial supply of materials and tools continues generally without difficulty. All deliveries identified in radio traffic are assembled in Appendix 4.

3. Transport Situation

(11) Ship transports were not carried out in the month of December.

4. Fuel Supply

(a) Oil Supply

(12) The entire oil supply situation shows decisive economy measures which imply precautionary measures rather than a possible oil shortage, since the crisis from October was already overcome in November. Through these measures, the NKRF Directorate hopes to nip in the bud any eventual difficulties which may appear after the opening of the navigation period.

For example, Chardzhou received instructions to lay in a stock of 200 tons of mazut. Or: Chardzhou received no petroleum in December with the understanding that the petroleum stocks will be laid in and that during the cessation of navigation no petroleum will be consumed.

(13) The conversion of motor vehicles to wood firing and ships to hard firing will be introduced to a large degree. In Moscow a conference will be called for

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5 January for the purpose of learning from working tests about ships using wood firing. The following appeared in a message related to this subject:

"You are to order a responsible deputy with a technical background for the Fleet with respect to the procurement of other types of fuel."

(14) There are two fundamental measures to be taken with reference to the oil supply: (1) Economy measures and a certain stockpiling program; (2) Timely conversion to other types of firing.

(15) From what we can learn, it can be concluded that the requirements for oil products among combattant troops in the coming year will be increased.

(16) In the oil question the NKRF must defend itself against encroachments on the part of other organizations. Apparently these encroachments were the order of the day, for the Chief Directorate was forced to transmit a message on 11 December with the following text to all offices of the NKRF:

"According to the order of the Council of the People's Commissars of the USSR, local organizations of the NKO are forbidden to seize fuel from local NKRF enterprises. It is decreed that each case of non-observance of this order will be immediately reported to Moscow. Arbitrary deliveries of fuel to other organizations will be legally suspect."

Oil deliveries identified in radio traffic are contained in Appendix 5.

(b) Coal Supply

(17) Intercepted radio messages on coal supply indicate that the NKRF Directorate in Moscow often refers to the law prohibiting the delivery of coal to other organizations and issues very sharp warnings with respect to this. Furthermore, it is worthy of note that Kemerovo (on/Tom) has to supply, before all other enterprises, the repair workshops in Staryj Burlak, Kujbyshev and those in Gorkij with coal. In addition, the intercepted coal deliveries and quotas are assembled in Appendix 6.

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(c) Timber Supply

(18) Timber requirements have risen considerably during the past months for the reasons already mentioned--partial conversion of ships to wood firing. A detailed treatment of the timber supply situation is not needed in this report, since not only are the November deliveries already contained in the November report but also the planned December deliveries and planned timber procurement for the 1942/43 winter.

(19) Certain discrepancies are also noticeable in the field of timber supply in December, since the timber economy cannot satisfy the requirements to the full extent (through the increase in timber requirements). For example, the NKRF in Gorkij ordered the delivery of 25,000 cubic meters of timber to the Upper Volga Steamship Agency in the fourth quarter. Which timber enterprise was to carry out this order is questionable.

(20) The Saratov Oblast' Directorate, without government authority, did not give the NKRF permission to engage in wood cutting.

(21) Ust Usa reported to Moscow that the procurement plan for the fourth quarter amounted to 5,686 cubic meters, but this amount could not be delivered by the end of the quarter.

(22) From Chistopol there were complaints that, instead of the necessary 30,000 cubic meters, only 21,000 cubic meters were made available.

(23) Omsk complained that the Steamship Agency must undertake the transport of 24,000 cubic meters of timber, but the necessary 90 horses will not be made available.

(24) At Bobrovka (Novosibirsk Oblast') there are 16,000 cubic meters of wood frozen in. The consumer was not mentioned.

(25) In addition, there is an increase, as already mentioned, in the complaints of timber workers on the lack of provisions, the scarcity of market wares, clothing, etc. The NKRF Directorate pledges its utmost in order to alleviate these scarcities.

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5. Production

(a) Armament Orders

(26) Armament orders intercepted during this month mainly concerned Navy deliveries to the NKRF. They are limited essentially to the repairs of smaller units and equipment. It is not determined whether there was new construction of these units or new makes of equipment on the part of NKRF plants. The intercepted armament orders to NKRF Plants total about 590,000 rubles, which are divided as follows:

NKRF Plant	Rubles
Kujbyshev	40,000
Kryusha	20,000
Zolotce	20,000
Khabarovsk	300,000
Zurazhevka	20,000
Blagoveshchensk (Plant i/n Lenin)	100,000

(27) In addition, an NKRF plant in Gorkij is likewise entrusted with Navy orders. This results from the fact that the plant office in Gorkij was ordered to send in a report to Moscow on the progress of repairs on "Navy ob'ekts".

(28) An NKRF office in Saratov received orders from the Chief Directorate of Armored Troops.

6. Shipbuilding and Ship Repairs

The laying up of the fleet during the winter will be utilized for the repairing of ships and ship construction. The following ship construction projects particularly repair orders were intercepted:

(29) The shipyard in Gorodets (Gorkij Oblast') is building 200-ton wooden ships.

(30) The NKRF plant "Molotov" in Gorkij is building cutters NKL 27 and MSV 29

(31) Astrakhan received a limit of 450,000 rubles for the 'tween navigation periods.

(33) Omsk. According to a decree of Central, the fourth quarter limit for ship construction and repairs will be increased to 350,000 rubles; in addition,

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Omsk will receive from Tavda (not identified) four 1,700-ton coal ships in May. In Tavda the construction of ten 1,000-ton barges and four 2,000-ton boats is scheduled, but not yet ordered.

(34) Plant "340" in Omsk is building prefabricated (?) 250-ton tank barges.

(35) The bases of the Water Transport System received the order, only under requisition of its own personnel to complete by 1 July 1943 three 50-ton lighters, by 15 July 1943 two fire boats and by 1 August 1943 three 100-ton lighters.

7. Others

Other new makes and repairs could be identified in December as follows:

(36) Gorkij. The "Ulyanov Lenin" plant received in October three "mgh" motors which were apparently delivered by Moscow. Plant "Karl Marx" completed order 31 on 6 December 1942 rather than on 1 January 1943 and helped other plants with the completion of the same order. In Alekseevka launches will be converted for floating workshops.

(37) Saratov. The Director of Plant #180 is ordered to complete at least the scheduled special orders for December for shipbuilding.

(38) Molotov. Plant Staryj Burlak was criticized, because it carried out the manufacture of special instruments in a highly unsatisfactory manner. An NKRF plant is building cycle motors, mark "L6", which will be delivered to the motorcycle plant in Moscow.

8. Supply of Textile Goods

(39) The NKRF demonstrated the efforts of previous months to make itself as independent as possible in the field of textile supplies. The intercepted orders, deliveries and manufactures show that we can regard the question of trade and winter clothing as having been fulfilled by these efforts. Intercepted information on the supply of textile goods is contained in Appendix 7.

9. Miscellaneous

In the month of December various deliveries of goods of NKRF Industry and for NKRF Industry could be identified.

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(40) Gorkij. In the fourth quarter 800 kilos of sulphite solution and 360 kilos of carbide will be delivered for the Bobrovsk plant. According to the order of the Tannery Trust in Turkestan, the Belfev Tannery will receive from Gorkij 20 tons of sulphite solution. Plant Staryj Burlak was to receive 2,500 kilos of lacquer from Gorkij. BVod received 350 kilos of wood screws. The NKRF office shipped 100 kilos of paranite and 10 kilos of asbestos cord for the Belaya Steamship Agency.

(41) Kujbyshev will receive 1,259 electric lamps. The NKRF plant delivered 2,000 refractory bricks to Plant "Kujbyshev". Saratov received suction hoses "KNM". Kamyshin received rubber from Moscow. Kirov received auto tires from Yaroslavl. Ulan Ude furnished window glass to Novosibirsk.

10. General Conclusions

(42) In summary one can say that, in spite of all the difficulties which have resulted from the war situation, the total supply and production situation can be considered to be relatively secure. The total economic management is united and tight. One observes nowhere a cessation of industrial construction. Plants evacuated to the hinterland will be set in operation there anew; destroyed plants in the liberated districts near Stalingrad will be rebuilt. Lessons have been drawn from the war and energetic measures have been undertaken, for example, to avoid a recurrence of the September and October crisis in the oil supply. The discipline of the civil organizations is good as that of the military organizations.

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Appendix 1

New Recruits in December

District	Scope of Operations	Trade	Number	Trade School	Remarks
Ust-Usa	for all Komi ASSR	Smiths	5		New recruits receive an advance of 300 rubles, daily wages 7.50 rubles.
		Locksmiths	20		
		Machinists	5		
		Firemen	20		
Svenigovo	Butyakov	Locksmiths	25	Trade School of Mari ASSR	
		Carpenters	20		
		Smiths	10		
		Carpenters	10		
Molotov	for the entire Cherdyn District	Machinists	15		
		Locksmiths	15		
		Carpenters	40		
		Roofers	5		
	Orel and Cherdyn	Locksmiths	10		
		Roofers	5		
	Usole Orel	Ship carpenters	30		The workers receive an advance of 300 rubles, which is amortized in 6 months, daily wage of 7.50 rubles
Omsk	for the entire district	Locksmiths	20		(Same conditions as above)
		Machinists	5		
		Joiners	16		
		Ship carpenters	46		
		Ship's engine fitters	12		

In addition, a trade school for 300 firemen will be set up in Krasnoyarsk.

The NKRF Office is obliged to care for the school buildings and communal facilities.

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Appendix 2

Food Supply

District	Office	Type of Food	Quantity	Consignor	Consignee	Remarks
Kujbyshev	NKRF	Potatoes	50 tons		Zengilejsk State Institute for Testing Equipment of River Fleet Transports	
Astrakhan	"	Coffee	362 boxes	--	--	Are lying in Astrakhan harbor
Ust-Usa	"	Fish	50 tons	Arkhangelsk	--	
	"	Sugar	3 cars	Sherdevsk West, Tambov Oblast'	--	
Molotov	Cherdyn	Mixed fodder	30 tons	Grain Procurement Office	--	
	BVod	"	10 "	--	--	
Chkalov	NKRF Plant	"	4 "	Gorkij Grain Procurement Office	--	
Uralsk	NKRF	Olive oil	0.1 ton	Alma Ata, CD for Fat & Oil Supply	--	
Semipalatinsk	"	Mixed fodder	7 tons	Alma Ata	--	
Omsk	"	"	10 "	Sverdlovsk	--	
Novosibirsk	NKRF Wharf	"	5 "	Krasnoyarsk	--	

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Appendix 3

Fish Catch

District	Office	Annual Plan	1st Quarter Plan	Remarks
Ust-Usa	ChReK	40 tons	5 tons	
	BVod	60 "	7 "	North District of NKRF
Chardzhou	ChReK	100 "	13 "	South District of NKRF
Aral Sea	"	100 "	20 "	" " " "
Novosibirsk	"	170 "	17 "	
	Butvelinskaya Shipyard	20 "	2 "	Irtysh- and Ob-Steamship Agency
Krasnoyarsk	BVod	100 "	12 "	
Irkutsk	ChReK	70 "	10 "	
	BVod	60 "	7 "	East Siberian Waterways Oblast of the NKRF
Ulan Ude		20 "	--	
Blagoveshchensk		35 "	--	
	Total	775 tons		

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Appendix 4

Material Supply

In the month of December the following material deliveries to various plants were identified:

District	Plant	Material	Quantity	Consignor	Remarks
Gorkij	BVod	Hexagonal Bars	1,200 pieces	Sverdlovsk	Of which 200 pieces were distributed for Moscow-Oka Steamship Agency; 300 pieces for Upper Volga Steamship Agency, 200 pieces for Ulyanov Lenin works. 500 pieces will be held in reserve.
	NKRF	Conducting Wire	8,000 meters	--	Received near Moscow
	Teplokhod	7 mm. iron sheet	18 tons	--	
Kujbyshev	Kujbyshev	Copper conductor	--	Chistopol, NKRF plant	
		Ball bearings	--		
		Quick cutting steel	15 kilos		Sent by post
	NKRF Supply	Tin plate	18 tons	Syzran Evacuation Base	
	" "	Lead	13 tons	" "	Reported to Moscow as an over-shipment
	" "	Untested pipe	35 tons	Verkhne Uralsk	
Saratov	NKRF Plant	Metal deliveries	186 tons	--	36 tons of which arrived in Saratov in transit
	Alekseevka NKRF Plant	Wire Casein glue	35 kilos 250 "	Moscow, River Fleet Supply	
Molotov	St. Burlak	Electrodes	500 "	--	
		Cast iron	50 tons	Molotov CD for Metal Sales	
	" "	Electrodes bolts, screws and rivets	--	Saratov	
Dzerzhinskij		Sheet iron	375 kilos	CD for Metal Sales	
		Scrap iron	350 "	" " " "	
		Electrodes bolts, screws and rivets	--	Saratov	

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District	Plant	Material	Quantity	Supplier	Remarks
		Screws	475 kilos	--	
		Tacks	30 "		November deliveries not yet identified
		Wire	277 "		
		Nails	30 "		
	NKRF Supply	Bronze	3 tons	Molotov	
Ufa	NKRF	Cross cut saws	100	Gorkij	
		Bow saws	50	"	
		Cross cut saws	100	Sverdlovsk	
		Files	400	"	
Chardzhou	"	White metal/ 16	500 kilos	Moscow	
		White metal/ BMN	500 "	"	
		White metal/ 83	10 "	"	
		Tin	30 "	"	Must be distributed further
		Cathode copper	212 "	"	
		Asbestos-iron fabric	450 "	--	
		Asbestos paper (?)	60 "	--	
		Raonite(?)	40 "	--	
Barnaul	"	Cross cut saws	300 units	Gorkij	
		Files	1,000 "	Sverdlovsk	
		Axes	300 "	"	
	West Siberian Steamship Agency	Thin steel sheet	2.5 tons	Gorkij	
	River Fleets	Cast iron	37 tons	CD for Metal Sales	
		Gas pipe	7 "	Sverdlovsk	Fourth quarter allocation
		Iron (sorted)	7 "		
		Ferro-manganese	0.7 ton		
		Ferro-silicon	0.8 "		
	Ship Repair Yard	Cast iron	17 tons	Nizhnij Tagil	
Semipalatinsk	Ship Repair Yard	" "	34 "	Magnitogorsk	
		Ferro-silicon	0.2 ton	Alma Ata	

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District	Plant	Material	Quantity	Consignor	Remarks
Omsk	NKRF	Sheet, 2 mm.	14 tons	---	Possibly December quota
		" 25 mm.	2.5 "		
		" 3 mm.	19 "		
	Workshop in Pavlodar	Iron bars, 12 mm.	10 "	Trans-Baikal Plant in Petrovsk	December delivery for Jan.
Novosibirsk	NKRF	Fiber	53 kilos	Kujbyshev	
	Construction Project	Steel	20 tons	CD for Metal Depots	
		Iron shovels	3,300 units	---	
		Angle iron	31 tons	---	
		Rod iron	4 tons	---	
		Asbestos packing	3 tons	---	
	Krivoshchokovo, plant near Novosibirsk	Hatfield steel	2.5 tons	Omsk	
	CD for Metal Sales	Scrap iron wares	10 tons		Was distributed from Moscow
		Iron plates	20 tons		
	NKRF Procurement Office	35 sq. mm. blank copper cable, 2,130 meters	0.67 tons	Moscow	Will be sent onward to Zamus'e
Krasnoyarsk	NKRF Plant	Sheet iron	8 tons	Molotov	
	NKRF	Rivets	38 kilos	Ufa	
		Steel (45 mm. diameter)	100 "	"	
		Copper sheet (1,2,3 mm.)	130 "	"	
Irkutsk	NKRF	Assorted iron	48 tons	"	Must be sent from Zayarsk harbor
		Nails	22 "	---	
		Building timber	20 "	---	
		Veneer sheets	800 sheets	---	
		Window glass	320 boxes		
		Fiber	30 kilos	Kujbyshev	
Khabarovsk	NKRF Plant	Sheet iron, 1.5 mm.	17 tons	Molotov	

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In the month of December the deliveries of materials were identified from the following plants:

District	Plant	Material	Quantity	Consignee	
Gorkij	"1 May"	Cast iron	25 tons	Gorodets	NKRF Plant
	Ulyanov-Lenin	" "	30 "	"	" "
	River Fleet Supply	Plates(?) (1124)	2 sets	Krasnoyarsk	--
		" "	2 "	Novosibirsk	
		" "	1 set	Kujbyshev	Kujbyshev
		Plates(?) (1125)	1 "	"	"
		" "	2 sets	Omsk	
	Butyakov	Sheet iron	1,047 tons	Svenigovo	
		Cast iron	5,775 "	"	
		Assorted iron	60 "	"	
		Rolled steel	39 "	"	
		Nails	3 "	"	
		Nonferrous metals	1.5"	"	
Kujbyshev	NKRF	Chimney pipe	150 meters	Lower Volga Steamship Agency	
		Galvanized sheets	20 kilos	" "	
		Peronite	30 "	" "	
		Roofing iron	20 "	" "	
		Sail cloth	200 meters	" "	
		Upholster material	50 kilos	" "	
		Magnetic iron	298 "	---	
		Tin	60 "	Saratov, Lower Volga Steamship Agency	
Molotov	Special sh'pyard	Sheet iron 2.5 mm.	40 tons	Kujbyshev	Kujbyshev
		Sheet iron 4 mm.	20 "		
		Sheet iron 5 mm.	17 "		

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The following list contains scrap deliveries and collections identified thru radio intercept in December:

District	Plant	Type of Scrap	Quantity (Tons)	Consignee	Consignor	Remarks
Kujbyshev	NKRF Plant	Cast iron scrap	68	--	Kujbyshev CD for Iron Trade	Advance on 1st quarter costs
Molotov	BVod	Scrap metal	53	--	--	To be shipped
Chkalov	NKRF Plant	Cast iron scrap	41	--	Iron Metal Office in Gorkij	
Ulan Ude	" "	Scrap	60	East Trade for Iron	--	In addition 51 tons are still to be collected to fulfill annual plan as of 15 December
Khabarovsk	NKRF	Metal waste	100	--	--	Will be delivered. Total delivered since beginning of year as of 11 December--1169 tons.

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Appendix 5

Fuel Supply

District	Office	Fuel	Quantity (tons)	Consignor	Remarks
Gorkij	BVod	Petroleum	4.2		Quantity held in reserve thru economy measures.
Svenigovo	NKRF Plant	Motor oil	60		December quota
		Auto gasoline	0.3		" "
		Petroleum	0.4		" "
Kujbyshev					
Saratov	NKRF Plant	Motor oil	100		" "
		Petroleum	1		
		Gasoline	0.1		
		Diesel oil	0.2		
		Oil	3		
		Petroleum	1	CD for Oil Sales	" "
		Gasoline	0.2		
		Diesel oil	0.2		
Stalingrad	Balakovo	Motor oil	10	Lenin Oil Base	Requirement for rebuilding the plant.
		Gasoline	2		
	Vladimirovka	Mazut	210		Requirement for production purposes.
		"Natural"(?)	18		
		Petroleum	1		
		Gasoline	1		
Astrakhan	NKRF	Diesel oil	0.5		
		Petroleum	1	Saratov (?)	December quota
		Gasoline	0.2		
Molotov	Cherdyn	Petroleum	1	---	
Ufa	For Tatar ASSR	Motor oil	20		
		Diesel oil	1		
		Petroleum	5		
		Gasoline	1		
Chkalov	NKRF Plant	Motor oil	2	CD for Oil Sales	Will be delivered instead of Avtol
Gurev	NKRF	Diesel oil	0.2	---	---
		Petroleum	0.2	---	---
		Gasoline	0.1	---	---

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District	Office	Fuel	Quantity (tons)	Consignor	Remarks
	Volga-tanker	Mazut	400		
		Motor oil	30		
		Petroleum	1		
		Truck and tractor mixture		--	Applied to the November allotment
		Diesel oil & gasoline	0.2 each		
Ilijsk	BVod	Petroleum	0.2	CD for Oil Sales	
Chardzhou	NKRF	Petroleum	0.1	--	--
		Mazut	40 (tanks)	Krasnovodsk	Set aside for the use of the Steamship Agency
Omsk	BVod	Oil	2	Pavlodar(?)	
		Petroleum	1		
		Diesel oil	0.2		
Pavlodar	NKRF Workshop	Ligroin	0.2	CD for Oil Sales	
		Gasoline	0.1		
Tobolsk	NKRF	Petroleum	0.1	--	
Krasnoyarsk	Sovkhoz Minusinsk	Ligroin	2	CD for Oil Sales	
		Petroleum	5		
		Gasoline	0.2		

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Appendix 6

Coal Supply

District	Plant	Type of Coal	Quantity (tons)	Consignor	Remarks
Kujbyshev	ChZReK	Coke	5	Central Committee for Machine Building	
Ufa	NKRF	"	about 50 (1 railway car)	Kemerovo (Novosibirsk)	

In addition, the December quota of Kuznetsk coal for the various Steamship Agencies could be determined as follows:

Belaya Steamship Agency in Ufa	402 tons	(number uncertain)
including blast furnace coal	40 "	
Upper Irtysh Steamship Agency, Semipalatinsk, including blast furnace coal	300 tons 40 "	
Only blast furnace coal to each	40 tons	received by the Steamship Agencies
Sukhona in Vologda		
Sheksna in Cherepovets		

The Steamship Agency bases of the North Steamship Agency in Kotlas, Bobrovsk, Krasnoyarsk will each receive 20 tons. In addition, the quota is as follows:

Ulan Ude	20 tons	
Butyakov	80 "	
Ulyanov Lenin	60 "	
Provdinsk (?) Oblast'	60 "	
Limenda	100 "	(Probably Pridivinsk on the Enisej)
Kotlas Oblast'	100 "	
Ship Repair Yard in Molotov	100 "	
Teplokhod	60 "	
Mokhovye Gory (Gorkij Oblast')	40 "	

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Appendix 7

Supply of Textile Goods

District	Office	Goods or raw materials	Quantity	Consignor	Remarks
Gorkij	BVod	Wadding for lining	2,150 meters	Moscow NKRF	Request for delivery
Saratov	NKRF	Winter clothing	130 sets	" "	
		Body linen	560 "		Total 18 packages
		Gloves	200 pairs		Shipment to Kamyshin
		Wool shirts and pants	20 sets		
		Felt boots	200 pairs		
Rybache	"	Leather shoes	25 "		Will be used for the crew of floating steamers
		Manufactured goods	350 meters		
Chardzhou	"	Flaxseed	3,800 tons		Will be divided further within the NKRF.
Semipalatinsk	"	Felt boots	394 pairs		Own needs
		Wool for felt boots	1 ton	Zelenga Steamship Agency	
Omsk	"	Wool for felt boots	3 tons	Moscow	
		" " "	3 tons	Zelenga Steamship Agency	
Novosibirsk	"	Wool for felt boots	3 tons	"	
Barnaul	"	Felt boots	1,900 pairs		For completion of deliveries unconditionally at beginning of January
Irkutsk	"	Wool	3 tons		Additional processing
Irkutsk	Lena Steamship Agency	"	2 "		"
	NKRF	"	1.5 "		"
Ulan Ude	"	Wool for felt boots	50 tons	Soviet-Mongolian Goods Trade	

These 50 tons are to be distributed as follows:

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Upper Irtysh Steamship Agency	1 ton
Lower " " "	3 tons
East Siberian " "	1.5 "
West " " "	3 "
Enisej " "	3 "
Upper Amur " "	2 "
Lower " " "	3 "
Lena " "	2 "
Ulan Ude (to remain accordingly)	1.5 "

The remaining 30 tons are still to be divided.

The linen mill in Monastyr delivered linen fibers to the NKRF in Novosibirsk.

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report

Dated: 25 September 1943

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PREFACE

During the Second World War the German Signal Intelligence Control Center of the Staff of the Chief of Army Signal Service (HNW, LNA) issued a series of reports to show the USSR military-economic situation as reflected in Russian internal plain language traffic. These reports appeared at short, irregular intervals, usually six per month, for the period October 1942-March 1943. Eighty-three of these reports have been translated and issued by [redacted] FOIAb3a FOIAb3a

It is planned to issue a complete set of translations of the reports beginning with the most recent and working backward, but omitting those already translated by [redacted] The numbering of the items was added by the translator since the Germans did this only in the last eighteen reports, [redacted] inclusive. Since the original material was in Russian, an effort has been made when translating the German to determine the original Russian term wherever possible. This is facilitated by the Russian fondness for abbreviations. In these translations into English the probable meaning of the abbreviation will be given in parenthesis the first time it occurs in each report. FOIAb3a FOIAb3a

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25 September 1943

REPORT ON THE MILITARY-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOVIET UNION IN THE FIRST HALF OF 1943

(Based on domestic radio traffic)

FOREWORD

The following report on the economic development of the Soviet Union in the first half of 1943 is primarily concerned with messages from domestic radio traffic on the NK for the River Fleet (NKRF) and the economy of the Caucases. Information on the Caucases dates only from March.

Difficulties arose in the statistical compilations in so far as Soviet plans were often neither clear nor complete. Since the economic picture cannot be grasped in its entirety but only in part, the statistics are not to be appraised as being absolute figures but should only be taken as relative signs of a development.

As a result of technical difficulties, the figures for June are very incomplete. This is to be considered in the statistical results.

1. Personnel Situation

(1) Since the demands of the front on the one hand and the armaments industry on the other have been increased with the continuance of the war (a fact which has been brought out by constant differences between civilian and military authorities), the problem of furnishing a sufficient labor force becomes more difficult.

(2) In the development of labor conditions at the industrial plants, shipyards and other enterprises of the NKRF, on which the following discussion is chiefly dependent, the general development of the working situation is again reflected.

(3) The responsibility for conscripting labor was assigned to the leaders of the individual NKRF offices which were supported by Moscow only through general decrees. The conscription of labor was consequently regulated according to oblast'. Excuses for faulty performances because of a labor shortage were not accepted. However, a large number of personnel were released from the Armed Forces to guarantee a sufficient labor force. As a result of the increasing needs of the Armed Forces, the age limit for draft exempts for the NKRF was raised from 27 to 30 at the end of November 1942.

(4) Because of the winter immobilization of the Fleet and the employment of its personnel in NKRF industry, a temporary relaxation in labor conscription occurred in November and December. A shortage of personnel was noted by January, however, because the work projects planned for the winter had grown in scope. The principal jobs on which the unoccupied workers were also employed were the following: timber procurement, shipbuilding, ship repair, and construction in the reconquered oblasti.

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(5) Radio traffic indicated that during January work was generally in arrears principally because of the personnel shortage. A remedy was attempted by lengthening the working day to 11 hours; double shifts and Sunday work were also resorted to. Incentive to increased production was furnished in the form of bonuses.

(6) There was an attempt to replace the deficient labor force by additional workers, mainly women, youths and the physically handicapped. Numerous radio communications indicated an extensive campaign for this purpose.

(7) In the course of this intensified campaign women were employed at clean work formerly done by men. Women were thus employed as sailors and divers in shipping and as loaders in transportation. The 66-hour working week applied likewise to women. Moreover, family members of personnel were often taken from plants. War-wounded and the sick were also forced to work. Members of the youth organization "Komsomol" were to a large extent conscripted, particularly in agriculture.

(8) Among the men, the largest part of the newly conscripted workers consisted of youths 16 - 19 and men over 50: the former group was too young and the latter too old to be liable for military duty.

(9) The worker conscription situation became more critical in February because of reconstruction work; new draft exemptions were therefore given only for personnel taking part in reconstruction. On the other hand, personnel was diminished thru extensive call-ups. Compensation for this was achieved as far as possible by increased conscription of family members.

(10) An attempt was made in March to meet the increasing shortage of personnel by extensive conscription of workers not subject to military conscription and previously unemployed. The rural population was thus to be drawn into the front line. Execution of the mobilization was charged to local offices. Its scope could be approximately ascertained thru radio traffic. About 50,000 to 100,000 persons were to be conscripted during the first quarter year for purposes of the NKRF. Because of organizational refusal by local offices, which was also confirmed in a decree by the NK for the River Fleet on 6 April, much fewer were conscripted. Results in other branches of the economy were not better. In Georgia, for example, only about 1,000 previously unemployed persons were organized into the economy.

(11) To compensate for the lack of personnel a 10% increase in work output in the loading and unloading of river ships was ordered by Government decree. In order to intensify the working effort, in several plants a 24-hour piece-work period (two shifts) was initiated.

(12) An attempt was made to partially replace missing specialists by diversified training. Thus, all workers mobilized for shipboard duty would be also trained in repair work.

(13) Government offices of the NKRF cut down on their personnel by consolidating separate departments. Personnel thus freed were likewise retrained. For example, in Krasnoyarsk 372 office workers were retrained as follows:

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212 office workers as Sailors
81 " " " Seamen
59 " " " Steersmen
20 " " " Stokers.

(14) In order to raise working morale for the fulfillment of the monthly work task, special allotments of provisions and consumer goods were ordered.

(15) Bonuses for overproduction were increased. They were given to single workers and groups as well as to enterprises. Often they were as large as the monthly salary itself. Transportation workers, for example, received overtime increases as follows:

10% overproduction - 1 1/2 times normal hourly wages,
20% " - 2 " " " " ,
over 20% " - 3 " " " " .

(16) The hourly wages for main workers are as follows:

Metal worker: 70 kopeks,
Metal heater: 77 "
Heavy worker: 80 " ;

the hourly wages for auxiliary workers are as follows:

Metal cooler: 63 kopeks,
Metal heater: 69.3 " .

(17) There was an attempt to compensate for the shortage of skilled workers by the intensified training of youths. For this purpose many new NKRF technical schools were established. The following newly established schools have been identified in radio communications during the first half year:

Location	Plant	No. of students
Astrakhan	Plant "3rd International"	350
"	Plant "Lenin"	300
"	Plant "Uritskij"	350
Baturino	Shipyard	200
Blagoveshchensk	----	260
Gorkij	Plant "Karl Marx"	220
"	Plant "Zhdanov"	230
"	----	300
Molotov	Plant "Burlak"	135
"	Plant "Dzerzhinskij"	150
"	Plant "Chistopol"	100
Semipalatinsk	----	125
Uralsk	Plant "Chapaev"	100
Vladimirovka	Ship Repair Yard	200
Rostov-on-Don	Technical School	200

This totals 14 plant schools for about 3,000 students and one technical school. Moreover, 18 plant schools have been previously identified. In addition to the 6 Stakhanovite schools previously identified, 5 new Stakhanovite schools for about

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1,000 students have been identified as follows:

	Basic Training	Continuation Training
Blagoveshchensk	90 students	50 students
Khabarovsk	170 "	100 "
Yakutsk	90 "	90 "
Krasnoyarsk	220 "	100 "
Ulan Ude	30 "	15 "

Considering the 10 technical schools previously identified, there are therefore known at the present:

11 Technical Schools
11 Stakhanovite Schools
32 Plant Schools.

(18) Training of youths for technical work at the schools of the NKRF during the winter was especially intensive. A total of about 8,800 trained technical workers was identified as transferred to NKRF enterprises during the first quarter year. Of these 8,800 men, 3,334 were more specifically itemized, including:

495 Deck officers	about 15%
190 Ship Engineroom officers	6%
263 Steersmen	8%
1,186 Ship Mechanics	36%
525 Ship Machinists	16%.

(19) The following total numbers of personnel have been trained:

	During first quarter	During second quarter
Plant and Technical Students of the NKRF	about 8,800	about 7,500
In the Caucasus	5,800	4,700

(20) A large portion of the trained personnel, however, was lost thru military call-ups, and another considerable portion remained far from work. These shortages composed about a third of the trainees, as was understood by the total number of difficulties reported in radio communications.

(21) The shortage of workers became more acute in April as a result of the commencement of seasonal work in river shipping, in construction and in agriculture. A considerable expenditure of personnel was required for ice breaking operations to assure the safety of the river fleet before the breaking up of the ice. Numerous telegraphic requirements resulted.

(22) The River Fleet often lacked crews for its ships.

(23) The Oblast' Waterways Directorates could not carry out construction in the first quarter year. Timber procurement and transport in many places was forced to halt. In several cases additional difficulties arose as a result of military call-ups of indispensable personnel or incompetent leadership of the workers. This led to increased mobilization. Not only women and elderly

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people were called back, but also children. The number of women and children in enterprises often reached over half the working force, in which a large portion of children under 12 years was included.

(24) A series of radio dispatches indicated that during May the reserve force of workers became critical in many oblasti.

(25) In Siberia generally only youths not old enough for work assignments, overaged persons and invalids of the 2nd and 3rd grades were assigned to the River Fleet.

(26) As a result of military call-ups and faulty mobilization of workers, many plants had only about half of the necessary personnel on hand. For example, NKRF Kujbyshev had only 43% of required personnel, and Plant No. 4 in Novosibirsk had only 44%.

(27) As a result of these difficulties, in many enterprises a 13-hour working day was instituted, the day off shortened, and even religious holidays were treated as working days.

(28) Although extensive drafting was undertaken in April and May, more draft exemptions resulted for agricultural tractor and combine operators independent of age. Many other agricultural workers over 45 years of age were returned to work.

(29) More and more women have been noted in men's occupations. Not only were there female sailors, but also female ship mechanics and deck officers. In Batum 20% of the transport workers were women; however, 100% more transport workers were still needed there. These relationships prevailed throughout the transport profession without exception. Large numbers of youths up to 17 years of age were also noted in vital enterprises. About 550 youths of the class of 1926 were employed in several enterprises of the Ordzhonikidze Railway alone. Even large numbers of convicts were incorporated into the normal economic system.

(30) All measures to improve the personnel situation remained in the end almost without effect because of continual extensive recruiting for the Army. A new wave of inductions was noted in May. Draft exemptions for workers up to 40 years of age were widely cancelled (not applicable to the NKRF).

(31) In order to give NKRF employees incentive to greater production, a Government decree of 1 May raised wages and established a new bonus system. Bonuses were accordingly awarded for voyages completed on schedule. Likewise, bonuses were also awarded to personnel of ports and harbors for smooth traffic handling.

(32) The increase in difficulties resulted in a declaration of a state of emergency on 10 May; a similar declaration had been made for the railroads a short while before. This meant the establishment of absolute authority. This principle was described more specifically in a new disciplinary order of 20 May for employees of the River Fleet. Employees of the River Fleet were placed under the same discipline as the Navy. The orders are very strict. In order to raise working morale, large bonuses and decorations were provided for in them. Declaration of a state of emergency resulted in a significant improvement in discipline.

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(33) According to a decree of 20 May technical workers were not to be drafted into the Army. Remaining personnel were not to be assigned to work other than that for the Army.

(34) A lack of all kinds of administrative and technical personnel occurred in June in the NKRF as a result of inductions. Conscription proceeded very unsatisfactorily because of defective organization. At the beginning of June they had reached only 30% of the expected scale. There were many messages noted in which complaints were registered about the conscription of workers. Therefore, in June, school children and technical students who had at least one year of school and who were the most readily obtainable were called upon to a greater degree. More and more frequent increases in working hours spread to overall work in shifts (two of twelve hours).

(35) River shipping lines were obliged to submit by 10 June a report on their personnel situations in order to set up proper allotment of technical students and to assure the required working force for repairs scheduled during the coming winter.

2. Food Situation

(36) Radio communications have given a detailed picture of the agricultural situation. Last year's harvest /1942/, allotted to the food situation of the Soviet Union, was distinguished by a good corn and an average potato harvest. It was not possible to increase the area of land under cultivation as was planned. Agricultural production was limited both by a lack of usable tractors, agricultural machinery and fuel and also by a lack of agricultural workers. Meat, fat and milk were scarce because it had been necessary to slaughter some of the cattle from the evacuated regions, particularly dairy and draft cattle, as there was insufficient fodder and shelter for them. Some of them were immediately transported away. Fish could not be extensively stored for the winter because of a lack of salt. For this reason, planned shipments were not met. Grain deliveries should have reached about 80 to 90% of plan. However, there was a lack of seed grain; many places had hardly half of the needed quantity. The food industry as well did not fulfill its plan.

(37) In January complaints were noted concerning insufficient flour supplies, lack of meat and fat, rotted vegetables, etc. There was an abundance of potatoes in Georgia in January and February. According to radio communications, the turnover at the Georgian Trade Commissariat in January and February was as follows:

	Potatoes	Vegetables
Intake	480 tons	442 tons
Output	520 "	495 "
Stocks	479 "	93 "

(38) The Armenian NK for the Food Industry received 73% of the expected deliveries of meat and 70% of the expected deliveries of milk from Sovkhozes in January and February.

(39) Supply of food to conscripted workers was especially bad principally because of defective organization and difficult transport problems.

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Maintenance of workers conscripted for timber procurement was exceptionally bad in November and December. The same conditions prevailed in February and March for construction gangs in the liberated regions. Apparently conditions could be improved only gradually.

(40) In order to improve the provision situation, the NKRF, as well as the other Peoples' Commissariats, required an extensive agricultural operation for itself. New fields were widely allotted for 1943. Moreover, personnel received small gardens for their own provisions on the same scale as in the preceding year. How widely self-supply was to extend in the general food situation may be understood from the following order:

> "The NKRF has voluntarily assumed the responsibility to relinquish claim to all requirements for fish, potatoes and vegetables, and 50% of all requirements for meat and groats in favor of the needs of the country's defense. The shortages arising therefrom will be covered by self-supply."

Industrial Peoples' Commissariats in the Caucasus were likewise obliged to raise agricultural products on land belonging to them which had previously lain fallow. In the wine growing regions of the Transcaucasus the cultivation of agricultural products on an expanded scale and an increased cattle industry were also striven for.

(41) An expansion of the fish catching industry was to improve the food situation not only of the NKRF, but also generally. The following had been reported from an open source:

> "The need for fish catching has grown enormously. The industry, therefore, is to be expanded on a huge scale. Next year fish is to be considered a principal food."

In addition to the NK for Fishing, the NKRF was also assigned to catch fish. Strict orders for fulfillment of the plan were issued. Increased fishing was to be begun immediately even though it was winter.

(42) With respect to allotments, radio traffic gave the following picture: The Soviet system of food allotments contained many levels of supply. They were dependent on the difficulty and length of work and on the office. The monthly food norms for industry and transport were as follows:

	For 1 laborer	For 1 office worker
Meat	1,800 grams	1,200 grams
Fat	400 "	300 "
Sugar	400 "	300 "
Peeled grain	1,200 "	800 "

Moreover, laborers and office workers received a warm lunch daily. Party officials received larger rations than normal workers; for example, participants in Party training courses received the following monthly allotments:

Meat	2,200 grams
Fat	600 "
Sugar and sugar goods	500 "
Peeled grain and macaroni	1,500 "
Bread as for a heavy worker.	

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(43) In January an increased grant of supplementary provisions was established at enterprises. In spite of the grants, however, workers often could not receive the supplemental rations because the necessary food was lacking. Daily norms for the supplementary provisions were as follows:

	Heavy industrial workers	Transport workers (upon fulfillment of the working norm)
Meat or fish	50 grams	70 grams
Fat	10 "	10 "
Peeled grain	50 "	100 "
Macaroni	---	50 "

The daily bread ration was as follows:

For workers of the first category (heavy workers):	800 grams for work norm fulfilled (900 grams for work norm exceeded 600 grams for work norm not fulfilled)
For workers of the second category	600 grams
For office workers	400 grams.

(44) The highest rations were received by the crews of departing ships. They consisted of the following for each man per ten-day period:

Meat or fish	2,000 grams
Fat	?
Sugar	200 "
Peeled grain	600 "
Potatoes	4,000 "
Vegetables	3,000 "
Tobacco	100 "

Crews of tankers received the following additional daily allotment (while under way):		Crews of tugs and rafts received the following daily allotment (while under way):	
Meat	100 grams		75 grams
Fat	?		?
Sugar	20 "		15 "
Bread	400 "		200 "
Tobacco	20 "		15 "

(45) According to communications received, food supply in February was about the same as in the previous month.

(46) Many regions seemed to be in arrears in delivery of grain, flour, vegetables, meat and milk products. For example, the flour industry of the Caucasus fulfilled its February plan only 48%. Other agricultural projects, for example, the drying of vegetables and potatoes and the repair of agricultural machines, were also behind schedule.

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(47) With respect to the food situations there were no changes in March larger than those in February. Larger shipments of fish were noted. For example, Gur'ev suppled 450 tons of fish to Astrakhan. In Georgia larger amounts of potatoes (13,700 tons) and vegetables (20,000 tons) were released. Large supply difficulties prevailed, however, in the reconstructed regions. Stalingrad demanded an investigation of this lack.

(48) In March preparations for spring deliveries were observed. In Kazakhstan the preparation of seed was fulfilled 86% and the repair of agricultural machines 85%. In Georgia there were repaired up to 1 April 95% of the tractors (about 1,800), 84% of the tractor-drawn ploughs (about 1,200) and 70% of the other agricultural machines (about 4,200). A lack of seed grain was noted repeatedly. Many telegraphic requirements resulted.

(49) The food industry was obliged to produce varied products. For example, no macaroni or dough products could be produced in Ordzhonikidze because of a lack of flour. The preserves factory in Gori overfulfilled its expected production by 1,000 cases.

(50) The increased fish catching project also met with difficulties. There was a lack of the necessary personnel, boats, equipment and also salt for preserving the fish. Fish Sales Offices, such as at Baku and Tbilisi, were therefore behind delivery schedules for the first quarter year. Nevertheless, an increase in production was apparently achieved, as indicated by numerous increased shipments of fish, transport of which was reported by radio.

(51) In April there was a scarcity of bread grain in the Caucasus, while groats, rice, potatoes and tea were abundantly on hand. In the Transcaucasus the supply of bread was especially short. Since the produced amounts often could not be transported, grain stocks in the consuming regions were depleted. For example, on 25 March Tbilisi had a stock of 7,200 tons, and on 15 April had only 2,400 tons. Azerbajdzhan could deliver to Poti only 2,500 tons of wheat instead of 7,400 tons. In Stavropol' there were 23,600 tons of grain destined for the Transcaucasus, but which could not be transported. In Kujbyshev bread was also scarce. Because of a lack of bread, ships there could not even depart on time. In Baku Harbor lay 2,000 tons of rice which could be disposed of. Erevan, with an expected consumption in April of 2,200 tons, had a stock of 10,300 tons on 1 April. There was, therefore, a rich supply. The Plant "Generator" in Tbilisi received in the first quarter year 70.5 tons of fish and only 38 tons of meat. The NKRF enterprises in Kujbyshev received allotments for the second quarter which covered needs for fish only 22% and for fat only 88%.

(52) Fish catching was to be almost doubled in the second quarter. In this connection, increased shipments of salt were noted. Astrakhan, for example, received 5,000 tons of salt.

(53) Food production in the second quarter was likewise to be increased. The Georgian Food Combine, therefore, was to deliver 600 tons of dough products to the Georgian Trade Commissariat in April. Ordzhonikidze, which could produce no food in March, was to produce 120 tons of macaroni and 35 tons of dough products in April. The orders for production increases seemed more often than not to have no connection with the actual productivity of the plants. Thus, the butter factory in Tbilisi was to deliver 163 tons of butter in April, but this

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plant had a productivity of only 140 tons (per month), which means that the planned figure was 16% too high. In the second quarter 817 tons of vegetable oil were to be delivered, but productivity was only 420 tons, or the planned figure was 95% too high.

(54) Intercepted radio communications indicated that the food situation deteriorated at the end of April and the beginning of May both for the NKRF and in the Caucasus. Provision of NKRF personnel in Rybinsk met with difficulties. Maintenance of the community of Cherdyn was placed in question as there was a complete lack of fat and in April only 10% of the expected amount of barley was delivered. NKRF enterprises such as Omsk, Ilijsk and Semipalatinsk were to receive only two thirds of their allotments of butter and pastry goods in the second quarter.

(55) The Georgian and Transcaucasian Meat and Dairy Sales Offices could supply the industrial workers of their regions at best only poorly with food in May. The Georgian Council of Peoples' Commissars was even forced to request intervention by Moscow.

(56) An extensive campaign to strengthen children was undertaken in the Caucasus. Eggs, potato flour, cocoa and chocolate were ordered for this purpose. It apparently began in May and is being pursued at present.

(57) Spring deliveries by the NKRF took an unsatisfactory course because tractors and the agricultural machine inventory had not been completely repaired. In many cases horned cattle had to be pressed into service. Moreover, there was a lack of seed grain and seed potatoes. Some enterprises were forced to provide seed grain from their own supplies. Many offices were consequently behind their spring delivery schedule in May; among such offices were:

Astrakhan	Krasnoyarsk
Blagoveshchensk	Molotov
Khabarovsk	Novorossijsk Oblast'
Gor'kij Oblast'	Omsk
	Ulan-Ude.

Many locations were also behind schedule in the sowing of summer grain, which should have been completed by the first of June; among such offices were:

Astrakhan	Irkutsk
Baturino	Krasnoyarsk
Borovaya	Omsk
Cherdyn	Stalingrad
Ilijsk	Semipalatinsk.

(58) Deliveries were also lagging in the Caucasus. In order to finish up the work, all available strength was brought to bear. In the reoccupied regions as well, field deliveries were feaverishly undertaken, since great attention was generally given to the reconstruction of the food industry in reoccupied areas. Large quantities of personnel and equipment were dispatched to those areas. Nevertheless, every piece of land in regions near the front had to be planted with vegetables and potatoes. This was repeatedly emphasized in telegraphic orders.

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(59) Great efforts were expended in the field of cattle raising; there were setbacks here, however, because of a lack of cattle fodder. The stock of pigs in Krasnoyarsk was about doubled. Pigs, however, can not be used as fodder.

(60) Despite growing difficulties, fishing grew. The established plans could be fully met at some locations. Rostov-on-Don was to catch 320 tons in the first half year, and on 20 May reported that they had already caught 326 tons. During the same time, Georgian Fish Trust caught 2,332 tons as against a half-year plan of 2,150 tons. The Fish Center Astrakhan had a larger catch; the catch also increased sharply at Azov and Gur'ev. Processing difficulties arose, however, as a result of a lack of salt and packing material. For example, 1,000 tons of salted fish piled up, lacking packing material. "Volgatanker", Astrakhan, needed 800 tons of salt. Armenia needed 1,000 tons of salt in addition to the 200 tons already authorized. During the third quarter there were orders for 3,500 tons of salt. In Kujbyshev fish had to be sold without ration cards because there was no salt to preserve them.

(61) The food situation for the NKRF was also strained in June. Primarily, the supplementary allotments of food could be issued to personnel because of insufficient delivery. The Ural Shipping Company could not issue the raised bread allotment of 800 grams to its workers in ship repair workshops, but had to continue a daily allotment of 600 grams. Kujbyshev had ordered supplementary food, but this was refused and they received the order to supply the workers from their own stocks. Kalach-NKRF had received no supplementary food for personnel of the Reconstruction Directorate in the second quarter even though it had been ordered. Kamuste also had received no supplementary food since the opening of the shipping season.

(62) In the Caucasus as well, a lack of bread in individual instances was noted. Attention was also given to the existing lack of fat, a result of production in Armenia of cotton seeds of limited oil quality for food purposes.

(63) The condition of NKRF deliveries of grain, potatoes and vegetables was not satisfactory. The lack of day workers was reported more and more frequently. It was administratively emphasized that the obligations undertaken by River Fleet employees for an extensive self-supply program could be fulfilled only if everything was done to guarantee a good harvest. Agricultural deliveries, however, may be considerably behind schedule.

(64) As of 20 June (1 June had been the expected deadline) the Krasnoyarsk Water Transport Base had completed only 41% of the sowing plan. Gor'kij had fulfilled 78% of the sowing plan and only 60% of the potato cultivation plan. Molotov had fulfilled only 78% of the sowing plan as of 5 July. Kujbyshev ordered an additional 860 tons of potatoes and 300 tons of vegetables, as the self-supply program could not cover the needs of the year.

(65) The condition of agricultural work in the Caucasus was also unsatisfactory. This forced the various industrial Peoples' Commissariats to prescribe definite work norms for the Sovkhozes under their jurisdiction. Persons responsible for nonfulfillment of the decrees were to be turned over to prosecuting authorities.

(66) According to weather forecasts in open sources, bad weather and a correspondingly unsatisfactory harvest are expected this year. As of June

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this prediction seemed to be corroborated. Only a moderate harvest of hay was expected in the Aktyubinsk Oblast', as the land on which manure had not been spread produced hardly any yield, and the manured land was expected to give a satisfactory yield, oats, fodder grain, millets, buckwheat and sunflowers were poor. The causes for this were a preliminary drought and then strong rain in June. A very poor harvest was also expected in the other middle Siberian regions because of drought. The cattle industry in these regions required about three times the allotted grazing area.

(67) The drought had damaging consequences also in the Rostov-on-Don Oblast'. Barley and millets progressed badly. Insufficient seed grain was on hand for the spring of 1944. Cattle fodder was scarce and deliveries could not be met. However, bread grain seemed to produce a better yield because up to 25 June the "Gigant" Trust had delivered 1,000 tons instead of the expected 800. Agricultural products in Kustanaj were also unsatisfactory during the first half year. Of most importance were noted failures in milk production and poultry raising.

(68) Several NKRF Offices such as Ilijsk, Semipalatinsk, Tavda and Uralsk could not completely fulfill their fishing plans. An increase was to have been achieved here under all circumstances.

(69) It has been learned from radio communications that self-supply of both vegetable and meat products was insufficient. Special allotments extensively withheld for heavy workers were held accountable for the insufficient food situation. More and more often were there reports of a lack of usable agricultural equipment, fuel, seed grain, cattle fodder and manpower. A public proclamation declares:

> "At the present time the smooth performance of harvest workers is the most important military-economic task!"

3. Metal Supply

(70) In January the metal supply seemed to be running relatively normally. Only a few complaints were noted regarding a lack of or insufficient deliveries. The situation in February was about the same. In March, however, supply came to a standstill. This development was confirmed by the scope of intercepted authorizations. Accordingly, the following picture, based on radio traffic, was presented in the first quarter:

Authorizations	Raw Iron and Raw Steel	Half-finished Goods	Finished Goods
January	602 tons	652 tons	79 tons[1]
February	970 "	1,290 "	73 "
March	567 "	263 "	40 "

1. Estimates for finished goods were mostly by the piece, which have not been considered here.

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(71) In March the unsatisfactory course of the scrap metal collection program also became apparent.[1] Relief measures had to be employed. In addition to the usual admonitions to carry out the scrap collection according to plan, enterprises were ordered that unnecessary metal objects, more specifically all machines, technical equipment, instruments and spare parts which were not suitable for further production use, were to be included in the scrap collection drive. Within the Komsomol organization a competition for scrap collection was organized. The stoppages were mainly traceable to loading difficulties which were intensified at the end of the first quarter. For this reason supplying scrap was even worse. Several reports in April stated that procurements were larger than scrap shipments. The Erevan Metal Sales Office could fulfill only 34% of their cast iron contract. Instead of 174 tons, only 60 tons were shipped. As a result of a lack of case iron, further shipments had to be halted in April. The Baku Metal Sales Office also could deliver only 59% of the authorize d case iron during the first quarter; instead of 865 tons, 496 were delivered.

(72) The following extensive details of the Copper Rolling Mill in Tbilisi clearly reflect the overall development. This is the most important copper mill in the Caucasus. During the first decade of May, according to an agreement with the Transcaucasus Railroad, the mill was to make no shipments because the railroad was overloaded. By the end of May, therefore, stocks equivalent to three months' production had accumulated (average of the last three months). The Copper Rolling Mill, which has a capacity of about 150 tons monthly, produced:

in March		70 tons
in April		45 "
in May	about	60 "
in the first 10 days of June		26 "

(73) The drop in production in April was compensated for in the following months. The shutting off of production was primarily caused by lack of raw materials and finally because of the transport situation. In detail, production and stocks were as follows:

Day	Daily Production	Total Production	Stock
30 April	?	--	157 tons
1 May	(Holiday)	--	157
2 May	"	--	157
3 May	5 tons	5 tons	162
4 May	5	10	167
5 May	3	13	170
6 May	4	17	174
7 May	3	20	177
8 May	5	25	182
9-20 May	1.23	39	177
21 May	2	41	179
22-24 May	4	45	183

1. Deliveries of scrap will be computed in quarterly and half-year periods.

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Day	Daily Production	Total Production	Stock
25 May	3 tons	48 tons	186 tons
1-7 June	2.6	18	?
8 June	4	22	152
9 June	2	24	154
10 June	2	26	156

The practically unbroken increase in stocks clearly indicates difficulties in shipping. Up to the end of May only 19 tons could apparently be shipped. Larger shipments began only at about the beginning of June.

(74) In April and May many shipments of metals were stored in stock yards when they could not be shipped because of a lack of railroad cars, as was learned from radio communications. The lack of transport originally had only the result that production could not be shipped. As this continued into April and May, cutbacks and even stoppages in production became apparent. For example, the Manganese Trust at Chiaturi, which had shipped 28,400 tons of manganese ore in March, received 858 freight cars too few in April. Consequently, about 17,000 tons of ore remained unshipped. As a result of missing manganese ore shipments, production of steel during April at Kuznetsk and Magnitogorsk suffered an interruption.

(75) The Copper Rolling Mill also could not maintain steady production during the middle of May because of a lack of raw material. During the period 9-21 May, therefore, average production sank to only 1.23 tons, as against 4.15 tons in the period 3-8 May.

(76) In spite of all efforts to the contrary many locations as of the middle of May had not fulfilled their planned deliveries of scrap; according to intercepted radio communications, these NKRF offices are as follows:

Baturino	Molotov
Bor	Novosibirsk
Borovaya	Omsk
Blagoveshchensk	Raznezhe
Gorkij	Semipalatinsk
Gorodets	Zvenigovo
Irkutsk	Chistopol
Krasnoyarsk	Chkalovsk
Kujbyshev	Ufa.

(77) Deliveries for the first quarter were still partially to be fulfilled. Delivery arrears were mainly traceable to transportation difficulties, for example, at Gorkij, Rostov-on-Don and Krasnoyarsk which already had the due quantities on hand. Transportation difficulties were of particular importance at places lying far from railroads. Moscow repeatedly urged an elimination of arrears during May and June. Scrap metal yield in the first half year was as follows:

Delivered:			
January	2,980 tons	April	1,060 tons
February	374	May	135
March	276	June	126
1st quarter	3,630 tons	2nd quarter	1,321 tons

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Collected but not delivered:		Scrap metal yield (collected and delivered)	
1st quarter	204 tons	1st quarter	3,834 tons
2nd quarter	4,061	2nd quarter	5,382
	4,265 tons		9,216 tons

(78) With an improvement in transport conditions in June, an improvement in the metal industry field was also noted. Numerous shipments of metal were reported. The Copper Rolling Mill in Tbilisi, for example, could ship about 65 tons at the beginning of June, that is, a month's production (compared to 19 tons in May).

(79) The number of authorizations in the second quarter showed an increase over those in March (according to radio traffic):

	Raw iron, Raw steel	Semi-finished goods	Finished goods
March	567 tons	263 tons	40 tons
April	308	2,522	356
May	652	238	225
June	624	850	155

(80) The import of metal products played a relatively small roll--it was more a question of the import of special types of steel and also of more simple products such as steel cable. Scrap from captured equipment attained greater significance. It was systematically collected and forwarded for processing.

4. Oil Supply

(81) As a result of the German advance in the Caucasus, oil supply ceased and all oil-burning ships were ordered tied up; the crisis in the oil situation rising from September 1942 had the result that two basic measures were undertaken to improve the fuel picture. First, conservation measures and a storage system were ordered, and secondly an extensive conversion to other methods of firing was initiated.

(82) For basic conservation purposes oil allocations in January were reduced and the consumers were thus obliged to operate more economically. Consumption reports for 1943 had to be at least 5% lower than those for 1942. In order to conserve the particularly scarce gasoline, a mixture of 75% gasoline and 25% diesel fuel for gasoline motors was ordered introduced. Moreover, workers received rewards for economical use of fuel.

(83) The various NKRF offices received directions to set up reserves of oil. For example, Chardzhou-NKRF was ordered to create a stock of 200 tons of mazut. Stocks of petroleum were also set up. Moreover, a government oil reserve was created. There was apparently a shortage of oil tanks, however, because in the Volga delta region open trenches were dug and filled with oil.

(84) The conversion of trucks and ships was to take into consideration the oil which could be obtained on the spot. There resulted an extensive

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introduction of gas generators and a changeover to wood firing in plants, shipyards and power stations. Extensive conversion to wood firing was also undertaken in the shipping industry. Trucks and tractors were widely converted to fueling by wood gas. Many messages urged the unconditional fulfillment of these measures. Everyone was urged to make available to all others by interchange of information the technical experience gained in this conversion. For this purpose a conference was called in Moscow in January which was to consider the subject of wood firing aboard ships.

(85) Conversion and conservation measures reached larger proportions in January. The River Fleet, which was one of the principal consumers, required no fuel for its ships because of winter cessation of operations, which eased the oil supply situation somewhat.

(86) In February the oil supply situation became more critical and conservation measures were generally increased. During the first ten-day period of February NKRF offices were supplied with only 15% of the amounts in January. Subsequent deliveries were expected in part.

(87) In March oil supply seemed to move more smoothly so that allotments were generally fulfilled. Nevertheless supplies were scarce. Conservation measures were still maintained. For example, in Irkutsk 2,000 tons (5.4%) and in Novosibirsk 2,500 tons (2.9%) of the previous year's oil consumption was saved. According to this, the Angara Steamship Agency had required about 37,000 tons of oil in the previous year and the Ob Steamship Agency about 87,000 tons. Further emphasis was laid on the creation of an oil reserve.

(88) At the end of March many plants received only a quarter or a fifth of their approved needs. It was reported that Baku and Batum could ship only half of the expected quantity of fuel by the end of March. How greatly the needs of the NKRF rose as a result of the beginning of river navigation is shown by the following authorizations and deliveries:

	Mazut	Oil	Diesel oil	Petroleum (tons)	Gasoline	Motor oil
January	720	303	2	53	7	62
February	710	10	1	53	11	171
March	4,754	890	207	5,107	2,409	859.

(89) Ligroin and gas oil fuels as well as special oils such as cylinder oil, turbine oil, spindel oil, viscosin, ligrol, solidol, and axel oil were shipped back in large quantities. They were particularly needed by the NKRF plants. Total deliveries and authorizations for fuels and lubricants during the first quarter were:

	Fuels	Lubricants
January	1,086 tons	335 tons
February	792	193
March	15,412	1,081

(90) In May the supply situation became worse with respect to the previous month. Authorizations for the NKRF could be met only up to 20% of the amounts in April.

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(91) Shipping lines were often not sufficiently supplied with fuel. For example, the Saratov and Stalingrad Water Transport Bases were without fuel. There was also a lack of fuel in agriculture. Many requirements resulted from this situation. Deliveries from fields could not be completely carried out. In Saratov and Omsk the NKRF offices could not issue any fuel for seeding. There was also a lack of petroleum for lighting. Petroleum for this purpose was finally issued partially in December. Many telegraphic grievances were the result.

(92) Stock and turnover reports indicate in most cases increased consumption, so that stocks were depleted. Even in the Caucasus plants were partially lacking oil. By the end of May, however, conditions were again satisfactory in this area.

(93) During May many additional requirements were issued by individual enterprises. Planned allotments of fuel had been estimated much too low to fulfill the production plan. Quantities ordered subsequently almost totalled planned deliveries. Georgia Tea Sales, for example, required on the May plan 370 tons of oil and 51 tons of gasoline, and needed an additional 375 tons of oil and 69 tons of gasoline.

(94) In May steam tugs employing wood firing were built in Novosibirsk. Molotov and other NKRF offices were to reconvert individual ships back to oil, with the retention, however, of the equipment for burning hard fuels. These steps were apparently conditional to supply possibilities of various fuels in the individual regions.

(95) In June the overall supply situation became even worse with the exception of the Caucasus. Oil supply to steamship agencies, such as the Moscow, Oka, Kama and Volga Steamship Agencies was completely unsatisfactory. There were widespread stoppages of operations. These offices unconditionally required 20,000 tons of mazut and 3,000 tons of motor oil. Because of a lack of diesel fuel motorships in Kujbyshev were forced to lie idle. There was a lack of lubricants at several industrial plants, such as at the "Rostov-Coal" and "Voroshilovgrad-Coal" Combines. There was no gasoline for industry at Uralsk and Saratov. Many airfields of the Civil Air Fleet likewise reported lack of fuel and lubricants.

(96) As a result of these difficulties conservation measures were renewed. All passenger ships were ordered to use only one boiler when travelling downstream on the Volga in order to conserve mazut. The established conservation norms were, however, widely exceeded. For example, Gorkij-NKRF consumed 1,280 tons of mazut over the norm in May.

(97) The intercepted authorizations and deliveries show that supply was relatively best in April and since then steadily deteriorated. The figures for April are a little too high because some quarterly delivery figures are included in them; the June figures, on the other hand, are somewhat low as a result of insufficient material on hand. The growing difficulties in the oil supply picture are, however, apparent. From the opening of navigation authorizations and deliveries developed as follows:

	Mazut	Oil	Diesel oil	Petroleum	Gasoline	Motor oil
March	4,750	890	210	5,110	2,409	860
April	64,790	16,620	12,930	8,130	5,930	2,030

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	Mazut	Oil	Diesel oil	Petroleum	Gasoline	Motor oil
May	36,270	3,450	1,300	3,550	1,680	2,060
June	17,680	490	10	960	130	100
1st quarter	6,180	1,200	210	5,210	2,430	1,090
2nd "	118,740	20,560	14,250	12,630	7,740	4,190
1st half year	124,920	21,760	14,460	17,840	10,170	5,280

	Fuels	Lubricants
March	15,410 tons	1,080 tons
April	114,400	2,120
May	46,260	2,090
June	9,390	1,140
1st quarter	17,290	1,610
2nd quarter	173,050	5,360
1st half year	190,340 tons	6,970 tons.

(98) The relatively high petroleum deliveries may be explained by the fact that in March they had already been largely set aside. Since petroleum is mainly used by tractors, this would have to depend on spring deliveries in agriculture. A catastrophic drop in oil supply is apparent from the above table, which has been confirmed by reports of shipping stoppages either in effect or impending.

5. Coal Supply

(99) In the Soviet Union coal supply had been long strained; even as early as before the winter of 1942-43 extreme economy in the consumption of coal had been ordered. At the beginning of the year, however, the NKRF coal supply was satisfactory because the Fleet had no great needs for coal during the winter tie-up. We can assume from this that, during the winter, reserves were built up in order to guarantee supplies for the summer. In winter the NKRF received coal mainly for its industrial plants. A sufficient supply was also indirectly assured by repeated prohibition by the Central Directorate in Moscow of issuing coal to other organizations.

(100) Allotment of coke, on the other hand, was very scarce. As a result of the loss of the Don Basin, Kuznetsk coal had to be used for coking. Its production, however, did not cover needs. At the end of 1942 and the beginning of 1943, therefore, Cheremkhovo coal was used for coking. Nevertheless, there was noted a great lack of coke in the NKRF industry in January. Plants often had to use peat with a 30% addition of coke for foundry purposes. Frequent telegraphic refusals indicated that as a result of the coke shortage many contracts could not be fulfilled.

(101) In February conditions in the NKRF were approximately the same; coal supplies were adequate and there was no coke. Conservation measures such as those applied to oil could not be instituted. Coal production then seemed to be adequate.

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(102) In March coal and coke supplies were unchanged. As far as single delays in supply were concerned, they were limited by late delivery of railroads cars. An allotment decrease, such as that in the supply of oil, did not occur. Coal transport for the NKRF was effected mainly by rail. From March on, traffic from the Caucasus region was also intercepted. There was adequate coal on hand there also, but coke was scarce. As in the NKRF there were delays here also due to transportation difficulties. The Armenian Oil Plant, for example, could ship only 5% of the planned amount of coke during the first quarter.

(103) At the end of April several industrial plants in the Caucasus received only a quarter of their coke requirements because of a lack of railroad cars. Deliveries of coal to industry were likewise insufficient. The Georgian Textile Industry, for example, received only about one third of their requirements and plants of the chemical industry received only about half. These shortages were caused by an abrupt drop in coal production at the two most important coal mines of the Caucasus; Tkvibuli and Tkvarcheli.

(104) For some time industrial plants met the coal shortage by recourse to "permanent reserves". Thus, the Chemical Plant in Kirovakan requested they be allowed to make such recourse. On the other hand, plants were also directed to set up additional "permanent reserves". It was questionable, however, if this were possible under existing conditions.

(105) As navigation opened and the need for coal rose, renewed transportation difficulties became apparent. Nevertheless a surplus of coal was delivered to the NKRF in April. Several NKRF offices, however, still suffered coal shortages.

(106) As a result of a deterioration in transportation during May the coal supply situation became even more strained. In the Caucasus a further worsening in supply occurred as a result of dispatch difficulties.

(107) At the middle of April a shortage of explosives occurred at the Tkvarcheli and Tkvibuli coal combines. In May there was a complete lack of explosives. For a while they were able to make out with requisitions for explosives at other places but these stocks were inadequate. During the period from the beginning of 1942 until May 1943, Tkvarcheli had completely fulfilled the production plan only in April 1943, which for 1943 was a daily production of 1,150 tons of coal and a yearly production of 385,000 tons. In May, however, production dropped because of the above causes and threatened to die out entirely. Tkvibuli, which had delivered 22,135 tons of coal in April, was to produce 9,774 tons in the first ten days of May. But as a result of a lack of explosives, only 4,222 tons (43%) were produced. During the same period 4,869 tons (49% of plan) were delivered. The shortage of explosives in the coal fields was caused by transportation troubles. Explosives had been shipped as far back as March for Tkvibuli from Plant #98 in Molotov, but by 22 May the shipment had not been received because the railroad cars were held up on the Orenburg Railway. At Tkvibuli explosives had run out as of 11 April. The Army, therefore, had to assign trucks to meet the situation. The receipt of mine timber was also insufficient due to transportation troubles. For this reason production plans could not be fulfilled. In contrast, the "Krasnyj Don" Mine fulfilled the 2nd quarter production plan about 90%.

(108) Since industry in the Caucasus could struggle along on its own stocks of coal for only a short time, serious cutbacks in industrial production

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occurred. Traffic indicated that in May only a few plants still had stocks.

(109) Coal supply in June was also inadequate. There were shortages of coal at both the NKRF and in the economy of the Caucasus. In the Rostov Oblast' industrial plants received only about half of their requirements. Some plants even were forced to shut down. Armenian agriculture received only 60% of its requirements from Tkvibuli and Tkvarcheli during the first week of June.

(110) The development of authorizations for the NKRF confirms the course of the coal supply situation described above.

January	9,200 tons	April	67,500 tons
February	6,400	May	75,000
March	5,400	June	21,000
1st quarter	21,000 tons	2nd quarter	163,500 tons
	1st half year	184,500 tons	

(111) In the Caucasus region coal supplies were sufficient until the shortage of explosives set in in May. In spite of all efforts, these troubles had still not been surmounted in June, as the following table shows:

	Requirements	Authorizations	Deliveries
March	12,100 tons	11,400 tons	24,700 tons
April	19,000	1,200	24,300
May	17,800	30,900	6,900
June	31,200	16,200	6,100
2nd quarter	68,000	48,300	37,300
March - June	80,100	59,700	62,000

(112) In the field of coal supply shortages were not as serious as for oil because here needs could largely be met locally. As far as could be determined from radio traffic, the coal mines abundantly fulfilled their production plans. Supply shortages were due primarily to transportation difficulties.

6. Timber Supply

(113) The following picture of the timber supply field is apparent from radio traffic: The timber requirements of the Soviet Union were already rising in the last months of 1942 and in 1943 rose even higher. The cause for this was a greater need by industry for construction timber to meet increased production programs. Moreover, there was the need for reconstruction in the liberated territories. The extensive conversion to wood firing, especially in the transportation industry, further contributed to increased requirements for wood. The difficulties rising in timber supply were limited by a general organizational lack of both transportation means and also manpower. There was a lack of timbermen for felling timber as well as a lack of transport machinery and workers to bring the felled timber to rivers for transport. For this reason, the NK for the Timber Industry came far from meeting needs of, among others, the River Fleet. Consequently, plans for self procurement of timber were issued from the NK in Moscow to the various shipping lines. Transportation equipment and workers were to be placed at the disposal of NKRF organizations from their Sovkhozes.

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Where this was not possible, NKRF organizations' own remedial measures were to be resorted to.

(114) In order to alleviate the lack of manpower during the winter tieup of the fleet, large numbers of personnel of the NKRF were assigned to timber procurement operations. At the beginning, this influx of workers caused organizational difficulties, but in January the situation had smoothed out (compare the Food Situation).

(115) NKRF timber procurement plans, as far as have been intercepted, are as follows:

1st quarter	887,000 cubic meters
2nd quarter	1,475,000
3rd quarter	801,000
1st half year	2,362,000 cubic meters.

(116) Since about a third of the messages sent on the NKRF radio net were intercepted, a rough estimate may be made from the figures above that in the months of January thru September 1943 about 9,500,000 cubic meters of timber were to be procured by the NKRF. While procurement operations were performed mainly during the first quarter, transport was carried out principally during the navigation season, that is, during the 2nd and 3rd quarters. Timber flotation on Siberian rivers, for example, was undertaken mainly in April, May and June. During this period about two thirds of the timber was floated which was planned for the entire shipping period. The amounts of timber dispatched by ship and that by floating are about the same. Of the timber procured during the first half year, about 40% was for fuel and 60% for other uses.

(117) In comparison with the preceding month, supply conditions in February were little changed. The personnel shortage observed in January was not noted on the same scale in February. However, transport difficulties increased because of a lack of horses. In many rajons only half of the horses required for timber transport were on hand.

(118) In March timber supply did not reach the expected production. In the Pechora Oblast' only 11,300 cubic meters of timber were delivered instead of 65,000 cubic meters, or only 18%. Kujbyshev fulfilled the procurement and transport plans for the fall and winter period only by 60% and 28% respectively with an actual production of 33,350 cubic meters procured and 15,400 cubic meters shipped. During the first quarter 887,000 cubic meters of timber were to be procured according to plan (see Para. 115); actually, however, only 385,000 cubic meters (43%) were procured and 110,000 cubic meters (12%) shipped.

(119) Timber supply took a turn for the worse in April. At several places timber procurement operations had to be halted because of a lack of transport and manpower. Consequently, several plants were ordered to obtain timber by themselves.

(120) The shipping industry required timber for shipbuilding and repairs. As a result of insufficient timber supplies shipbuilding plans could not be met (see Shipbuilding). Moreover, the shipping industry had a great need for wood as fuel. Stoppages also resulted in shipping because of insufficient timber supplies.

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(121) In addition, a great deal of timber was required from other industries for reconstruction of the NKRF. Many telegraphic appeals indicated that since these additional needs could not be promptly met, construction work was lagging.

(122) An additional, more important, need was by coal mines which required mine timber. For example, the Georgian Coal Trust needed 18,000 cubic meters for 1943 which, however, could not be obtained on the spot. The "Dzadzhur" Mine was forced to interrupt its work in April because of a lack of mine timber. There was a lack there of 760 cubic meters of mine timber. For the current month Tkvibuli and Tkvarcheli were each to receive 2,000 cubic meters of mine timber from timber supplies, but received only 1,870 and 1,635 cubic meters respectively, or about 14% too little. Each received 300 cubic meters of timber from their own rajons.

(123) In May timber supply was strained as previously. The shipping industry partially lacked fuel wood. Thus, Uralsk required 2,000 cubic meters. During May the Transcaucasian coal mines received the following amounts of mine timber: Tkvibuli received 970 cubic meters of timber from Timber Supply and 1,000 cubic meters from the mine's rajon during the first two ten-day periods of May; Tkvarcheli received 1,190 cubic meters during the same period and procured an additional 200 cubic meters themselves. In Chiaturi, however, there remained a larger need for timber.

(124) In June many shipping offices were behind schedule in their timber procurement operations; these included Blagoveshchensk, Khabarovsk, Yakutsk, Krasnoyarsk, Zurazhevka and Ulan-Ude. They all were admonished by Moscow to fulfill the plan. There were more frequent complaints in radio messages about insufficient timber supplies; timber was lacking for both fuel and other uses.

(125) Procurement operations were repeatedly carried out inadequately, primarily because of shortages of timber cutters and transportation equipment. The procurement plan for the second quarter (as of 20 June) had been fulfilled by Yakutsk only 20%, by Kirensk 47%. The timber felling plan was fulfilled by the latter 42%. During the first two ten-day periods of June about 190 cubic meters were procured in Uralsk and about 140 cubic meters shipped, that is, about 74% of the timber procured.

(126) During the second quarter 1,475,000 cubic meters of timber were to be procured. Only 543,000 cubic meters, or 37%, were procured, however, of which 125,000 cubic meters (12%) were shipped. The following figures are given for the first half year:

To be procured	2,362,000	cubic meters	
Procured	926,000	" "	(39%)
Shipped	277,000	" "	(12%)

7. Shipbuilding and Ship Repair

A. Shipbuilding

(127) 83 shipyards and 64 ship repair plants have been identified as subordinate to the NKRF.

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(128) The shipbuilding industry, according to radio traffic, was especially strongly urged during the winter months to have sufficient shipping ready for the coming navigation season. After a preparatory period in October and November, large-scale construction began in December. In order that most of the ships would be ready for service at the beginning of navigation, that is, in April, most of the new construction of the first half year was performed during the first quarter.

(129) In January the following were under construction:

3 Steamers
4 Motorships
2 Motor cutters
29 Tugboats
33 Barges
6 Flatboats
50 Small boats.

(130) In order to increase shipbuilding in the winter of 1942-43, a "Socialist Competition" was organized. Under it, various shipyards undertook to construct ships above plan. The following such construction projects were identified:

8 barges totalling 1,350 tons
20 fishing boats totalling 300 tons.

These ships were constructed by 8 shipyards.

(131) In the preparation for and carrying out of new construction, arrears became apparent at many shipyards by the end of 1942. All plants which remained behind schedule were severely reprimanded by Moscow.

(132) As a result of the oil shortage, many steamers, with the exception of oil burners, were converted to use solid fuel, particularly wood. This conversion had made great progress by January. Kujbyshev reported that the reconstruction of 7 ships in Alekseevka had already been begun and that following this all the ships of the Lower Volga Steamship Agency would be converted.

(133) In connection with the measures to increase fishing, a further assignment was completing the construction of the fishing fleet. In the first half year the following were built:

in January	50	boats
February	50	"
March	53	"
April	70	"
May	20	"
June	--	

(134) Moreover, the shipyards had contracts for the Navy to satisfy. In December and January these amounted to 590,000 rubles.

(135) An additional task arose in winter for the plants of the NKRF: ice breaking operations to protect their ships.

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(136) In order to conserve material important for armaments, proposals and attempts were made in the shipbuilding industry to substitute wood for steel. Gorkij, for instance, offered to construct wooden barges for oil transport. There were also attempts to construct wooden pontoons. In the program of new construction, steel barges were seldom mentioned.

(137) In February the opening of navigation had an even greater influence on the work. A directive was published by Moscow to postpone or not to accept all orders which were not dependent on the opening of navigation.

(138) In February the following were under construction:

6 Tugboats
21 Barges
12 Motorboats
3 Flatboats
50 Small boats.

(139) Reconstruction for solid fueling was energetically undertaken. In Khabarovsk 8 ships were rebuilt at a cost of 360,000 rubles.

(140) In March good results were reported from the shipyards in Raznezhe, Borovaya and Sokolskoe-Ivanovskoe. However, the Gorodets Shipyard did not meet production estimates. In the Shipbuilding Industry the construction of new motor driven vessels predominated. Of 21 barges only one was constructed of metal. In March the following were under construction:

1 Steamer
3 Motorships
10 Motor cutters
18 Motorboats
3 Tugboats
21 Barges
34 Flatboats
50 Small boats.

(141) During the first quarter Irkutsk received 20 cutter motors which were to be mounted on newly constructed vessels.

(142) At several shipyards material shortages arose. For example, the Vladimirovka Shipyard reported that they could not build any more boats because of a lack of wood.

(143) The Shipbuilding Industry in April was in about the same state as in the preceding month. The number of motorships again exceeded that of steamers. The number of small boats was again notable. They are without exception fishing boats. The following were under construction in April:

1 Steamer
3 Motorships
31 Barges
70 Small boats.

(144) A good condition of work was reported from the shipyard in Kostroma, where 30 barges were built, and from Raznezhe, where 40 fishing boats were built. In Zamuse, however, there were shortages.

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(145) In order to increase discipline and to proceed more strongly against shortages in the NKRF, martial law was declared throughout it in May (see Personnel Situation). Even though NKRF enterprises had in many cases not met requirements laid on them, their scope of assignments was widened. They were now obliged to perform repairs for military units of the Volga Flotilla and to furnish spare parts for tractors and agricultural machines. It was hoped to guarantee fulfillment of the plan by an expanded bonus system and by a general 24-hour working day.

(146) New construction in May:

3 Steamers
2 Tugboats
24 Barges
33 Flatboats
20 Small boats.

(147) The shipyards at Kalach, Molotov, Ulan-Ude and Zurazhevka were in arrears. Satisfactory production was reported by the NKRF offices at Gorkij, Plant "Karl Marx", (3rd prize), at Kostroma, Stalingrad (3rd prize), and at Zvenigovo, Plant "Butyakov". They received prizes.

(148) In June also, previous shortages prevented shipyards from fulfilling their programs. In Ust-Ussa were 200 barges lacking rudders. The shipyard at Chistopol was behind in the construction of barges. In Kujbyshev contracts for the Military Reconstruction Directorate were being carried out very unsatisfactorily. A 24-hour working day was therefore instituted there.

(149) The production plan for the first four months was fulfilled as follows:

Alekseevka	only by 31%
Aralsk (1st quarter)	" " 58
Ilijsk (1st quarter)	" " 66
Kryushi	" " 55
Kujbyshev	" " 57
Kujbyshev (another plant)	" " 37
Saratov	" " 18
Zolotovskij	" " 60
Ulyanovsk	" " 27

According to this, the plan in general was only fulfilled by one half. The arrears resulted, according to intercepted messages, from shortages of personnel and material, and also from organizational mistakes and the poor condition of working equipment.

(150) According to radio traffic, NKRF shipyards were to build the following from December 1942 through June 1943:

	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Total
Steamers	--	3	--	1	1	3	--	8
Motorships	--	4	--	3	3	--	--	10
Motorboats	--	--	12	18	--	--	--	30

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	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Total
Motor cutters	2	--	--	10	--	--	--	12
Tugboats	--	29	6	3	--	2	--	40
Barges	34	32	21	16	31	24	2	160
Flatboats	6	6	3	34	--	33	--	82
Small boats	20	50	5-	53	70	20	--	223

(151) The amount of new construction in the first quarter was larger than in the second. In the 1st quarter there were confirmed as under construction 89 ships with motor drive and 265 without, and in the 2nd quarter there were 9 with motor drive and 180 without confirmed. Steamers were mostly built as combined freight and passenger carriers. In only one case was a weight of 400 tons given. Tonnages were also lacking for motorships. Two, of 650 tons and 1,700 tons, were confirmed. Of the 40 tugboats identified, 12 had a tonnage of 22 tons, 12 were of 40 tons, 2 of 120 tons and 3 of 400 tons. For only 3 tugs was the horsepower rating given: 400 HP. 12 motorboats were given as rated at 40 HP.

(152) New construction of barges in the months of December thru June included 160 barges with a tonnage of 95,600 tons. The average weight of the barges was 500 tons. In detail, they ranged from 25 to 3,000 tons. The following table presents a breakdown of barges constructed by size and tonnage:

Size Range	Number	Total Tonnage
25 - 100 tons	4	150
100 - 200	19	2,500
200 - 400	28	7,150
400 - 700	74	38,000
700 - 1100	17	14,500
1100 - 1750	12	20,300
1750 - 3000	6	13,000

(153) There were 82 flatboats constructed from December thru June, totalling 6,700 tons, ranging from 40 to 200 tons. There were more of 100 tons than of any other tonnage. The following table presents a breakdown of flatboats built:

Size	Number	Total Tonnage
40 tons	20	800 tons
50	18	900
100	38	3,800
200	6	1,200

(154) The construction plans for new barges and flatboats included, thus, about 100,000 tons. From this the actual program for new construction can, therefore, be estimated at about 300,000 tons in the first half year of 1943(see Foreword).

B. Ship Repair

(155) The tie-up of the fleet during the winter was utilized for repairs. Radio traffic indicated that the NKRF also performed repairs on small naval units and equipment.

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(156) In January repair work was greatly emphasized in order to have all ships ready for service with the opening of navigation. Even at this time (January) the state of this work presented a conflicting picture. Some NKRF offices had good results to report while others were far in arrears. These arrears were caused by shortages of personnel and material, as was the case in the shipbuilding industry. The "Volgatanker" Fleet, which is of great importance in transporting oil on the Volga, was badly behind schedule. Repairs reached about 20% of the goal. In Kujbyshev, on the other hand, repairs were going ahead well. Self-propelled vessels were 56.6% overhauled and non-self-propelled vessels about 75%. There were, however, shortages of tar, paint, varnish and glass. In Ilijsk the progress of repairs was unsatisfactory. There the number of hours spent on ship repairs was about 50% lower than that in December: 21,000 working hours as compared to 38,000. In Semipalatinsk, on the other hand, the number of working hours in January increased by 37% over the preceding month: from 65,500 to 89,900 working hours.

(157) The impending opening of navigation influenced the course of repairs in February. The original deadlines for completion of repairs was set for 10 March and the opening of the shipping lines for 20 April. An indication of the unsatisfactory progress of repairs was given by the order that all work which was not connected with the opening of navigation was to be postponed immediately. As a result of the unsatisfactory condition of new construction. it was further stated that all partially serviceable vessels were to be made fully serviceable by appropriate overhaul.

(158) There were attempts to increase production by bonuses and competitions. The scope of repair work is shown in the following table of ships to be repaired at several yards:

	Self-propelled ships	Barges
Astrakhan	29	65
Khabarovsk	104	166
Gurev	14	33
Kamyshin	--	68
Zolotoj-Akhmat	9	--
Uralsk	29	82.

(159) The status of repair work at the Lower Volga Steamship Agency was as follows:

	10 February	20 February
Self-propelled ships	50.1%	58.8%
Non-self-propelled ships	60.7%	68.4%
Total	52.2%	61.7%

(160) According to radio messages, in March arrears were about 15-20%. In Moscow an 11-hour working day was instituted at those enterprises which were behind schedule. Arrears were to be erased by the beginning of the navigation season in 7 to 8 weeks.

(161) A serious problem was the faulty performance of repair work. Above all, technical work was being performed badly. This was caused by the lack of skilled workers and by the terrible conditions of tools and machines. The NK

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for the River Fleet ordered, therefore, that all technical equipment was to be put in working condition by 1 June. Moreover, control of repairs was inadequate. Moscow, therefore, ordered the administrations of the shipyards to test all repaired ships in order to locate any faulty repairs immediately. The deadline for this was set for 1 April.

(162) The many arrears in repairs could not be erased by April, so many ships were not ready for service until after the opening of navigation. As a result of the defective repairs a critical situation prevailed in all operating shipping lines.

(163) The following were behind repair schedules in April:

Baturino	Kujbyshev
Blagoveshchensk	Krasnoyarsk
Gorkij	Omsk
	Zamuse.

(164) The yards were to catch up on their arrears by introducing a 24-hour working day. Satisfactory repair work for the winter was nevertheless reported from the following shipyards:

Borovaya	Raznezhe
Kostroma	Saratov
Krasnoyarsk	Uralsk.

(165) Before being put into service, the ships of course had to be examined. Here there were great delays. In Krasnoyarsk, for example, only two ships had been tranferred to service by the end of April, 34 were technically ready for service and 44 had come from repair. In Gorkij and Molotov, putting the ships in service proceeded very slowly. In order to avoid interruptions, Moscow ordered that departure tests be carried on day and night. In Borovaya, nevertheless, all ships were still in the shop. In Uralsk, at the beginning of April, 20 self-propelled and 82 non-self-propelled ships were ready for service.

(166) Removal of the repaired ships extended until May. A shortage of manpower and of material was also noted in this month. Upon conclusion of winter repair work in April and May, the industrial enterprises of the River Fleet were to produce spare parts for ships in the following amounts:

Khabarovsk	for 490,000 rubles
Omsk	" 450,000 "
Krasnoyarsk	" 390,000 "
Novosibirsk	" 350,000 "
Ulan-Ude	" 290,000 "
Blagoveshchensk	" 160,000 "
Yakutsk	" 150,000 "
Irkutsk	" 130,000 "

Moreover, these plants were to manufacture technical items for the Armaments Industry.

(167) In June there were no basic changes from the previous month. The shipyards were ordered to speed up repairs and as long as they were behind

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schedule to maintain a 24-hour working day. Aralsk, for example, could perform no repairs because of a lack of construction timber. Barnaul and Chardzhou were behind schedule.

(168) In the reoccupied regions, such as Stalingrad and Rostov, sunken steamers were raised and placed back in operation.

8. Transportation Situation

A. Railroad

(169) Because of the war, difficulties on the already overloaded railroads grew since now much rolling stock had to be devoted to military transport duties. Military demands on the Ordzhonikidze Railroad made up almost half the traffic according to telegraphic reports.

(170) In addition, during the winter the railroads were more heavily loaded because of the cessation of shipping starting in November. At the beginning of 1943, therefore, transport from Gurev to Aktyubinsk took 7 days and from Aktyubinsk to Alma Ata three months. Trains ran irregularly and suffered long delays enroute. Often railroad cars could not be loaded and unloaded promptly because there were only old men and women to do the job.

(171) Many messages indicated that these conditions had the result that food and fuel supplies in many regions were insufficient; industry received inadequate raw material and often could not ship its products.

(172) At the beginning of 1943, therefore, many trucks had to be requisitioned in order to make urgent deliveries of grain for food. In many regions horsedrawn transportation had to be resorted to because of a lack of fuel.

(173) Because of the confusion in transportation, thousands of railroad cars collected along the rail lines. In March alone, for instance, 700 cars with about 11,000 tons of freight had collected between Rybinsk and Kazan.

(174) In April the difficulties became greater. Whether the cause of this was in the transportation industry itself or because of the military requisitions could not be definitely established.

(175) Transportation difficulties in the Caucasus seemed to be caused mainly by the widespread military requisitions and by war damage. The Transcaucasus Railroad, for example, was to furnish not less than 15,400 cars in March but the steel industry in Tbilisi received only 149 cars. There were 295 transport trains with about 4,400 cars reported on the Ordzhonikidze Railroad on 8 April. About one third of these were used for operational transport and the other two thirds for military freight transport. Messages from military posts in that region remained the same in May also. On 3 May there were 294 military transport trains with about 4,500 cars enroute. Since on that day there was a total of 10,400 loaded cars on the line, about 43% belonged to the Army.

(176) As a result of the large number of railroad cars belonging to the Army, even many important armaments plants could obtain only an insufficient number of cars. The Civil Railroad Directorates demanded, therefore, that a

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certain amount of transport capacity in the military transportation plan be devoted to raw materials for armaments, but the Chief of Military Transportation refused on the grounds that there were no free cars.

(177) Troubles in the reoccupied regions were even greater because of damage to the railroad lines. The Southeast Railroad in Rostov-on-Don Oblast', the Voroshilov Railroad in the North Caucasus and the Ordzhonikidze Railroad in the Central Caucasus exhibited greater stoppages in traffic, therefore, than the Transcaucasus Railroad in the South Caucasus.

(178) The Ordzhonikidze-Voroshilov Lines needed lengthy repairs. In April they were negotiable only at a speed of 30 to 50 kilometers/hour. Traffic was interrupted by the reconstruction of many bridges. This resulted in many railroad cars being blocked enroute. Moreover, traffic was curtailed by damaged cars. On the Ordzhonikidze Railroad about 1,600 such cars had collected, transport of which entailed great difficulties. On a section of the Groznyj Nevinnomyskaya Railroad, for example, 22 oil trains were stopped. Because of the general shortage of railroad cars, about 10,000 tons of freight could not be transferred in the harbors of Gorkij and Baku.

(179) Even shipments for the NK for Defense could not be made. The aviation industry, for example, received no carbide from Kirovakan. The local chemical industry was authorized only 45 railroad cars in April instead of the 200 required.

(180) Fuel deliveries for the front were made only with the greatest of difficulty. Often shipments of oil and fuel could not depart for days because of a lack of tank cars. Because of the significance of oil supply to the front and the economy, a special authorized agent for rail transport of oil in the Caucasus was appointed.

(181) As a result of the lack of railroad cars 23,600 tons of bread grain were jammed up in Stavropol' Oblast'. Difficulties in tea deliveries occurred in Baku. By the end of April 2,400 tons of tea had accumulated in Krasnovodsk. In April Erevan could not send any tobacco to the Red Army. 2,000 tons of food also remained unshipped there.

(182) Radio traffic indicated that on the average plants in the Caucasus received only a third of the railroad cars ordered. In the other liberated regions transportation conditions were likewise bad. Transportation of workers for reconstruction work could be made only with great delay.

(183) The Transcaucasus Railroad indicated better results in May. They reported the loading of about 2,800 cars of imported goods compared to about 1,100 cars in April. In May 149 cars were authorized and furnished to the steel industry in Tbilisi. Only 127 cars were used, however.

(184) In May the transportation situation on the Ordzhonikidze and Voroshilov Railroads was even worse. Requirements for cars exceeded the capacity of the lines rather considerably. This was especially noticeable in the metal industry, which complained repeatedly about nonfulfillment of railroad car deliveries. Several enterprises had received absolutely no cars for weeks on end, as a result of which shipment stopped completely. In Baku harbor turnover of manganese ore and cast parts dropped sharply. 460 railroad cars with these goods had collected there.

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The ore shipping office in Poti was to receive 60 railroad cars on 12 May for the shipment of manganese ore. However, only 45 cars were furnished and shipped. In May the Tobacco Trust in Erevan was to ship 20 cars of tobacco according to the plan. But since no cars had been furnished by 20 May, nothing could be shipped. The Chemical Combine in Kirovakan was to receive 10 railroad cars daily for shipment of its production, particularly to the aircraft and tank industries. However, often there were no cars received for days at a time.

(185) The unsatisfactory operation of transportation was partly caused by the poor condition of the railroad lines. Thus, for example, Ordzhonikidze reported 1,000 signal lights were lacking, which greatly limited the security and speed of traffic on this line.

(186) In the Tbilisi Railroad Repair Shops of the Ordzhonikidze Railroad 25 locomotives and 50 tenders were to be repaired during the first quarter and 25 locomotives and 20 tenders during the second quarter. These repairs were not carried out.

(187) The repair of the Ordzhonikidze Roadline itself progressed only slowly because bridge construction material was lacking.

(188) As a result of generally unsatisfactory performance, a state of emergency was declared on the railroads. This assured absolute obedience to orders and tighter control over personnel.

(189) In June an improvement in transportation conditions was noted in the Caucasus. The improvement in transportation conditions was beneficial to the metal industry. Likewise improved oil supply was observed. Railroad cars for large shipments of tobacco in Georgia could also now be expected. The unshipped stock of tobacco for the North was 1,400 tons on 1 July. 220 railroad cars were expected for this tobacco, and an additional 300 cars for military deliveries.

(190) The Southeast Railroad also had to cope with great difficulties in June. Coal loading in Likhaya (Rostov-on-Don Oblast') had to be stopped because of a lack of railroad cars. Monthly need was for 300 cars. At the end of June the delivery of railroad cars at Shakhty was far behind schedule. On 29 June 100 cars were furnished, on 30 June only 16, on 1 July 15 and on 2 July none at all. For the next several days there was no prospect of receiving cars. There were also stoppages in fuel transportation for the front in Rostov Oblast'.

(191) In Rostov and Krasnodar Oblasti 192 cars of leather and wool were laid up on the railroad because of a lack of loaders.

(192) In review of the transportation picture as revealed by radio traffic, it is considered that the most important element for the Caucasus and Rostov Oblast' is the war in adjacent regions. Moreover, it is noted that military transport needs are met before the so-called civil transport needs, especially when it is a question of meeting armaments contracts. Nevertheless, interruptions, which prevailed generally throughout Soviet economic development because of insufficient transportation, were considerable. Transportation is probably the weakest member of the Soviet economy.

B. Inland Navigation

(193) Upon outbreak of the war, the significance to the economy of inland

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navigation increased because a large part of the railroads were devoted to military transportation. Telegraphic orders indicated that the directors of the individual NKRF offices were responsible for carrying out the planned work.

(194) Passenger shipping in this year officially began on 20 April. On this date, however, many shipping lines had not completed overhaul operations, so that shipping did not begin on a full scale until the first ten-day period of May. The largest amount of traffic developed on the Volga. Passenger traffic with four steamship lines and 25 steamers was opened here.

(195) As a result of the shortage of shipping space, 350,000 tons of freight were stored in Kujbyshev on 10 April, which was to be shipped in April. Forwarding of these goods, however, was doubtful because of assignment of ships to the Kama Steamship Agency. Shipping on the Caspian Sea could not handle the transportation of agricultural machinery. Semipalatinsk also could not fulfill its transportation plan for April. On the other hand, many instances of good performance in the inland shipping industry were noted, which were rewarded with bonuses. The following received bonuses in April:

Employees of the Upper Volga Steamship Agency	90,000 rubles
Gorkij Water Transport Base	30,000 "
Molotov Water Transport Base	27,000 "
Plant "Karl Marx"	30,000 "
Crew of the steamer "Pushkin" in Chardzhou	5,000 "
Crew of an unidentified steamer in Chardzhou	5,000 "

(196) In May the inland shipping industry had to cope with growing difficulties caused mainly by shortages of shipping space and manpower. There were many arrears in transportation: during the first half of May Kujbyshev could not fulfill planned transportation assignments and Semipalatinsk was behind schedule in dispatch of salt and grain. In Omsk dispatch of grain and timber was not fulfilled according to the plan. They fulfilled their transportation plan as follows:

57% Loading
93% Unloading
77% Tugboat service
85% Utilization of railroad potential
88% Utilization of shipping space.

(197) In the Novosibirsk Rajon also large quantities of grain lay for days at a time because there was no shipping space. There were no tugboats there either. Tugs were also lacking at the Kama Steamship Agency so that barges of salt remained tied up at Molotov. The situation in the Vyatka Steamship Agency was similar. Its barges long remained tied up in Kirov. There were stoppages in Yakutsk also because the local government had requisitioned several river ships for fishing. In Irkutsk, on the other hand, the transportation plan was fulfilled by 107%.

(198) As a result of the generally unsatisfactory condition of inland shipping, a state of emergency was declared over it in May in order to take decisive control of the situation and to improve conditions (see Personnel Situation).

(199) In June the transportation situation was about the same. The West Siberian Steamship Agency lacked tugboats and many of those belonging to the Kama

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Steamship Agency were in an unserviceable condition. Since the Lower Volga Steamship Agency likewise lacked tugboats for salt transport for fish conservation, the NK for the Fish Industry had to hand over 5 steamers for transportation of salt.

(200) Since 15 June 6 barges with about 10,000 tons of salt were tied up at Sokolki (Kirov Oblast'). In 18 days only about 1,500 could be unloaded because of a lack of transport workers. Stalingrad also could not handle goods turnover because of a lack of shipping. Storehouses were already jammed but further shipments continued to pour in.

(201) The shortage of shipping led to many admonitions to the repair shops and shipyards.

(202) Good results were reported in June by Saratov, fulfilling its plan by 176% and by Ulan Ude, which fulfilled its plan by 105% in the first 27 days of June.

(203) An idea of the order of magnitude involved in these shipping operations may be obtained from the following:

Kujbyshev was to load about 350,000 tons of freight in April. In May Astrakhan "Volgatanker" was to load 1,065,000 tons of freight and unload 940,000 tons.

(204) Transshipment in the Kujbyshev Rajon was to be as follows:

800	tons coke	in May at the Batraki transshipment point
1,400	"	in June at the Batraki transshipment point
2,100	metals	in April at the Kujbyshev transshipment point
4,700	"	in May (?) at the Kujbyshev transshipment point
2,900	"	in June (?) at the Kujbyshev " "
5,900	wool	in May/June at the Kujbyshev transshipment point
9,300	"	in June at the Uvek transshipment point
3,800	"	in June at the Batraki transshipment point

(205) Additional transshipment plans were intercepted as follows:

15,000	tons	coal	in	June	at	Stalingrad
13,000	"	"	"	"	"	Semipalatinsk
11,700	"	"	"	"	"	Omsk.

(206) The June plan of the Vyatka Steamship Agency was for the following transportation:

40,000	tons of floating timber
14,000	bread grain
2,000	other freight.

(207) An important task assigned to the River Fleet was the flotation of timber (for further details see Timber Supply). Moreover, Iran-Soviet trade was its responsibility, amounting to from 4 to 4 1/2 thousand tons monthly and passing through the harbors of Astrakhan, Baku and Makhachkala.

(208) There was an attempt to conserve shipping space by decreasing personnel travel in the western regions and by limiting the amount of baggage which might be carried by private persons (adults 16 kilograms, children 8 kilograms).

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9. Construction and Reconstruction

(209) During the first half year there were many construction projects noted. These were repair projects conducted by the NKRF on its industrial installations and on the harbors and ports along the waterways. Moreover, enlargement of many plants was observed. Finally, there were also many new construction projects identified. Many messages indicated that repair work was in progress in all oblasti.

(210) Waterway nets: The harbor of Kotlas and the Vychegda landing point were to be rebuilt. In the harbor of Astrakhan large construction projects were started. In Gorkij and Kujbyshev new dock installations were under construction. Chistopol was to receive new dock installations. In Cherdyn new shipyards were built.

(211) Plant enlargement or new construction to increase production was principally noted in Siberia and in the Caucasus. In the Caucasus enlargement of the oil industry in Baku and Groznyj was rushed to completion; this industry previously required 574 tons of clinkers. In Erevan 150 tons of naphtha bitumen was required for the production of construction blocks for an aircraft factory. At the "Volgatanker" Plant in Erevan enlargements were likewise apparently in progress, as cement for construction work was delivered. In Erevan also, a large plant of the NK for the Rubber Industry was under construction. The food industry in the Caucasus was especially widely expanded. Thus, the NK for the Meat and Dairy Industry in Erevan carried out expansion work for which 30 tons of cement were required. The macaroni factory in Armavir also required 45 tons of lime, 25 tons of cement and 11 tons of alabaster for construction. The sack factory in Avchala was to receive 250 tons of cement in June.

(212) The major part of the new construction, however, was in Siberia. Construction authorizations by the NKRF for expansion of ports and industrial plants as well as for construction of living quarters was as follows:

Irkutsk	1,040,000 rubles
Ulan Ude	128,000 "
Blagoveshchensk	4,800,000 "
Ilijsk	159,000 "

(213) In Blagoveshchensk alone 2,952,000 rubles were allotted to industrial projects. A large construction project in the form of a dam was undertaken at Farab in the Chardzhou Rajon. In Novosibirsk also an NKRF plant was to be expanded; moreover, a large amount of construction of living quarters was to be begun there. In the Yakutsk region the construction of a power station costing 310,000 rubles was projected. In Karaganda a new electric station was started. Several railroad cars of transformers, electric motors, electric equipment and other machines had already been shipped. In Kuznetsk a coal cleansing plant was built; in the Kustanai area bakeries and water mills were built. Storage areas were also under construction there. Many orders for cement were continually noted, some of them quite large. Central Siberia in particular appeared to be the most heavily industrialized.

(214) In the recovery of parts of the country the question of reconstruction from the beginning of the year assumed increasing significance. As soon as there was an indication that the Don and Volga regions would be reoccupied, the

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organization of reconstruction offices were set up. By the beginning of January, part of the Reconstruction Command had been organized. They consisted mainly of NKRF personnel who had earlier been evacuated from these regions. Large quantities of tools, materials, diving equipment and radio stations were sent to the Reconstruction Commands.

(215) Part of the population evacuated from the Don and Volga regions had by the beginning of February returned and was located. In general, intensive construction work was observed in February. In particular, it concerned the reconstruction of the port of Stalingrad. To place the harbor installations at Stalingrad, Krasnoarmejsk and Kalach back in operation, Moscow made available large quantities of equipment and materials. The Komsomol organization of the Moscow-Oka Steamship Agency assumed the sponsorship for the harbor of Stalingrad and with it the obligation to train some of the necessary men from its own ranks. Saratov transferred to Stalingrad and Krasnoarmejsk floating workships. In the region of the northern Donets and the Manych, water transport bases were to be inspected as early as the middle of February. During February an additional hundred technical specialists were sent to Stalingrad.

(216) The general reconstruction of the Don and Volga regions was advanced by the furnishing of abundant funds. The reconstruction program for the port of Stalingrad called for an expenditure of 3.6 million rubles during the third quarter. This amount was supplemented by an extraordinary amount of funds. Thus Ilijsk reported expenditures of 33,000 rubles and an intake through bonds of 63,000 rubles; Kujbyshev reported expenditures of 66,000 rubles. Also in May the reconstruction regions received armaments from other NKRF offices. Finding manpower was still difficult because the return of evacuated personnel progressed very slowly. Komsomol members also helped in reconstruction work. The raising of sunken ships was an important task. It was delayed, however, because of a lack of divers.

(217) Reconstruction work slowed in April because of the general difficulties in transportation, hiring manpower and in supply of materials. In Stalingrad living quarters were reconstructed and construction of shore installations continued. A fourth and fifth landing points were projected.

(218) In Rostov and the Donets Basin also industry was energetically expanded. Plants were authorized extensive technical equipment, coal and funds. Both in the Donets Basin and in the Caucasus region, communications and agriculture were urgently restored to normal (see Transportation and Food Situations). Production reports were again reported from the many industrial plants of these regions. There were continual reports of new plants in Rostov or in the Donets Basin. When work went a little slowly or when delays occurred, progress was reported and the necessary excuses created for the economic life of the reconstruction regions.

10. Summary

(219) In summary, the following picture is apparent from radio traffic: as a result of extraordinarily large orders of war material, during the first half of 1943 continual complaints and increasing difficulties arose in the Soviet economy. There were attempts to master them by measures both anticipatory and in retrospect. Nevertheless, requirements necessary for conduct of the war became more extensive. From month to month there were increased stoppages

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in almost all phases of the economy. Large difficulties spread particularly in transportation, hiring of workers and the food situation.

(220) As a result of conscription, the personnel shortage grew steadily. With the addition of strain in the hiring of workers, serious difficulties arose in the economy. Agriculture, timber procurement, ship building and repair, as well as other aspects of production and transportation suffered shortages of personnel. There was a lack of both administrative and transport workers for loading and unloading freight. Countermeasures such as the mobilization of the population, did not have the desired effect. In many branches of the economy, therefore, a state of emergency was declared.

(221) Radio traffic indicated that in the transportation situation there was likewise a steady deterioration, particularly in the 2nd quarter. The railroads were in a position to furnish scarcely two thirds of the required cars. Difficulties also arose in inland shipping because of lack of shipping space and manpower. The hoped-for improvement of the transportation situation at the beginning of the inland navigation season was of only a temporary nature. The growth of transportation difficulties plus the manpower shortage had such a strong effect on the economy that in the second quarter a state of emergency had to be declared in Transportation in order to cope with the problem more rigorously. However, no significant improvement was immediately noted.

(222) The food supply was very scarce. Workers often could not obtain their supplementary rations. An improvement in the situation was sought by an increase in self-supplying and by increased fishing. Results, however, were limited. In the 2nd quarter there was even an increase in the strain in the food situation. A famine could, of course, not be permitted, but guaranteeing a food supply to public places was a large problem. Since only limited stocks were on hand, further food supplies depended heavily on yield from the harvest. The food situation, however, remained very unsteady, as far as could be determined from radio communications.

(223) Metal supplies were dependent mainly on transportation conditions. Intake of ore and consequently metal production stalled. In many cases metal products could not be loaded. The scrap collection program also was delayed. It reached only about half of the planned amount. At any rate, in June the metal supply situation in the Caucasus seemed to become less strained.

(224) With the exception of the Caucasus, the oil supply situation exhibited a continually growing deterioration.

(225) Coal supplies were also dependent mainly on transportation conditions. Mainly, a grievous shortage of coke was noted. Averaging the intercepted messages, it was estimated that about three quarters of the total requirements for coal were met.

(226) In the timber supply picture, there were especially severe shortages of manpower and transportation, the latter of which was the most serious. According to observed radio traffic about half of the planned timber was procured, but only about a quarter was shipped.

(227) Ship building and repair indicated production arrears which were caused by shortages of manpower and material. During the first half year they could not be compensated for. Thus, the production plan was only about half fulfilled, the repair plan by 90%.

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(228) Raw material supply, according to radio messages, was less a raw material than a transportation problem. The latter was probably the most serious bottle neck in the course of the economy. In a criticism of the transport situation it should be noted, however, that conditions in the civilian sector are sharply divided from the military conditions, which are not considered here. On the other hand, a lively program of new construction activity was indicated, and everyone on the Soviet side strove to increase productivity. Moreover, a continual effort toward technical improvement of economic processes was observed. The economy was assigned a practically unbroken series of tasks, which were to be performed by individual enterprises, such as increasing the power of tugboats in service, decreasing fuel consumption of transportation equipment, acceleration of loading and unloading of ships, etc. In order to further the exchange of experience, many conferences of technical specialists were held. Special courses were also reported, in which new work experience or work methods would be taught.

(229) In summary, radio traffic indicates that extreme strain exists in all branches of the Soviet economy.

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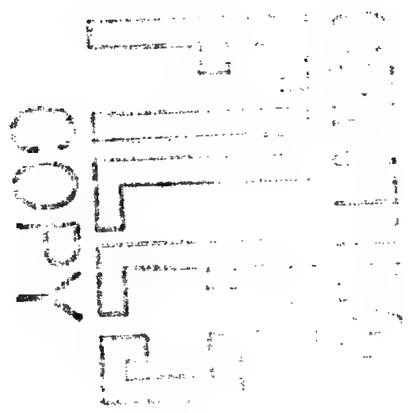

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Survey for the 2nd Half of 1943

Translated from the German Report

Dated: 31 March 1944

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P R E F A C E

During the Second World War the German Signal Intelligence Control Center of the Staff of the Chief of Army Signal Service (HNW, LNA) issued a series of reports to show the USSR military-economic situation as reflected in Russian internal plain language traffic. A total of 145 reports, [redacted] appeared at short, irregular intervals, usually six per month, for the period October 1942-March 1943. [redacted] include mostly daily reports for March 1943 as well as a few monthly reports covering the latter part of 1942 and the early part of 1943. The last four reports, [redacted] summarize Soviet economic activities for periods of three to nine months in 1943 and 1944.

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Eighty-three of these reports have been translated and issued by [redacted] One hundred reports, [redacted] are being translated and issued by Strategic Division of the Office of Research and Reports (CIA). The series will be completed with the publication of [redacted]

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Military-Economic Report

(Based on domestic radio traffic)

31 March 1944

FOREWORD

The following report summarizes the military-economic reports for the second half of 1943 and is based entirely on reports from domestic radio traffic. The report gives only a sector of the economic life of the Soviet Union. The statistics are therefore not absolute but only indexes of the economic development.

1. General Survey

(1) Intercepts from domestic radio traffic resulted in the following picture:

(2) Increased military operations and an economic rehabilitation of the recovered areas resulted in stresses during the second half of 1943 which permitted the economy of the Soviet Union to improve only slightly.

(3) This was indicated in particular in the transportation field. Owing to the steady movement of the fronts to the West, the military made increasing demands on the transportation system. The proportion of the transportation system available to the economy decreased steadily. The railroad system was able to place at the disposal of the economy only about half of the required cars in the second half-year (against about 2/3 in the first half-year). Only about two-thirds of the transportation plans of the River Fleet could be fulfilled (against about 3/4 in the first half-year).

(4) The personnel situation formed a grave concern to the responsible authorities, since the front placed increasing demands on the economy. At several important plants the remaining personnel were frozen until the end of the war. To compensate, another part of the economy had to bear a correspondingly higher load of military recruitments. The only reserves worth noting not yet incorporated into the economy are youths under eighteen years and women with small children. During the second half year these groups had to be called upon on a large scale by means of service drafts.

(5) In spite of the shortage of young workers the Soviets attempted to increase technical training. Many new technical schools in various regions were established. These schools are an indication that the Soviets want systematically and with all energies to reach or surpass the prominence of the old industrial state insofar as technical and special workers are concerned.

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(6) The transfer of military conditions to civilian life through the introduction of military disciplinary regulations and ranks (uniforms) served to direct the mobilization of the working force.

(7) The reconstruction of the re-occupied region was carried out with greatest energy. In some cities the economic life was pursued with amazing speed. The metal and timber supply could only partially meet the requirement of the reconstruction.

(8) The food situation was affected by the apparently only average harvest. As a result of deficiencies of transportation, a part of the harvest spoiled. Only about three-quarters of the expected amounts of potatoes and vegetables were harvested. 1944 must therefore reckon with increasing food problems. As a result of the poor supply, the unofficial prices were increased perceptibly. The official purchase price for a hundredweight of rye amounted to 8.05 rubles and for wheat, 12.75 rubles. In the black market 1 kg. of flour cost 110 rubles, 1 kg. of potatoes, 50 rubles, and 1 kg. of butter 400-500 rubles. The average hourly rate of a worker amounts to 0.90 ruble..

(9) An acknowledgement of the unsatisfactory food position of the Soviet Union is to be seen in imports from Iran. Imports increased considerably in comparison with the first half year and these imports consisted of about two-thirds of food The imported materials could not, however, cover the shortage.

(10) The raw material supply problem was by and large a transportation problem. An example indicative of this situation is in the supply of scrap iron. While the scrap iron processing schedule was almost 100 per cent fulfilled, the transportation system could handle only about half of this amount.

(11) The petroleum and coal supply, which had reached serious proportions already in July, by November/December had reached a critical position. During these months there were numerous interruptions and shutdowns at the plants. The situation prevailed both in electrical plants and munitions works.

(12) The increasing difficulties led to more and more drastic measures. The Soviet administration demanded the expansion of industry within the framework of new output competitions. They comprised the "voluntary conscriptees", to do additional work in spite of, in many cases, the already existing 12-hour work day. The yearly plan had to be fulfilled by 5 December. A new production plan which was above all to increase ordinance and aircraft production, was provided for the winter. Although the existing plan figures--they were purposely high--had not been met in general, these "voluntary production competitions" combined with brutality in the execution were the handles used by the government to gain by force higher outputs.

(13) The economy of the Soviet Union in general maintained the production level during the second half-year of the previous period. As a result of increased military requirements and the demands of reconstruction, output however fell short of the requirements. Whether and to what extent the increasing reconstruction

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of the reoccupied areas will make possible an increase of the productivity of the Soviet Union cannot at present be foreseen.

2. Personnel Situation

(14) During the second half of 1943 in all aspects of the economy there was an unalleviated shortage of skilled labor brought about principally by the extensive military draft. This shortage grew with the increasing occupation of large industrial and agricultural areas in which extensive reconstruction was necessary. The plants in the unoccupied regions had to give up workers during this reconstruction in spite of their own strained labor situation.

(15) The NKRF plants had to transfer its reconstruction staffs for the Dnepr Steamship Agency. Consequently, there was a large shortage of labor for ship repair and also travelling personnel. As a result of the shortage of office personnel, the monthly accounts were considerably in arrears.

(16) Agriculture suffered under a shortage of tractor and combine drivers. Difficulties resulted in those aspects of agriculture which had a high proportion of manual labor, as for example, in transportation and timber working. From West and Central Siberia and the Caucasus there were numerous announcements that the timber quotas could not be fulfilled.

(17) With the increase of foreign supply through Arkhangelsk, Murmansk, and Iran, large stocks of imported goods accumulated because of the shortage of transportation workers.

(18) By means of large-scale drafts, the work difficulties were to be alleviated. As a result there was a re-allocation of skilled workers from industries having little importance to the war to industries of greater importance. Additional workers were obtained by extending the labor draft to include women and youths. By a decree of 7 August 1943 it was ordered that women with children between 4 and 8 years could be drafted. War wounded, the aged, and sick were called up to work. Labor was drafted from the reconquered areas for other regions. Thus, so far as can be determined from radio traffic, more than 100,000 laborers were obtained, as can be deduced from the following examples. There were drafted:

55,000	men for the reconstruction of the iron industry in the Don Basin
10,000	men for the reconstruction of the "Stalin" Works in Novokramatorskaya and the "Ordzhonikidze" Plant in Starokramatorskaya
15,000	men for the ship repair works in the Middle and Lower Volga Steamship Agency
10,000	men for the railroad repair shops in the area of the south and southwest front

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4,000 for the North Caucasus Surface Construction and Underground Construction Industry

3,000 men for the Turkmen Petroleum Industry

2,100 men for the Azov-Black Sea Plant in Rostov

1,500 men for the NK for Building Projects in Rostov

Youths less than 18 years old were drafted:

4,000 youths for the reconstruction of the railroad in the Krasnodar district

150 youths for the metallurgical plant in Novotagilsk in September

60 youths for the Chelyabinsk Steel Works

(19) Likewise, a large number of youths were supplied for the metallurgical works in Sulin and Taganrog.

(20) The drafts are operating under great difficulties. In the Voroshilovgrad region, the NK for Heavy Machines was ordered to draft an average of only 5 workers per day in August. Several enterprises of NKRF were not able to obtain sufficient workers. Molotov-NKRF needed about 1,000 men; Gorkij-NKRF, about 300 men; Kujbyshev-NKRF, about 200 men.

(21) The method of carrying out the drafts may be seen from a pronouncement of the Chief Directorate of the NKRF in Moscow to the office in Gorkij:

> "There is only one explanation for the fact that you have not obtained sufficient personnel. You do not have sufficient tenacity and moreover, your connections with the local organizations are inadequate. I suggest that you get in touch with the regional organizations. I make you personally responsible for the carrying out of the drafts."

(22) The carrying out of the draft often resulted in frictions. Employees of the River Fleet, again and again, in spite of all orders which should have guaranteed the stability of its labor force, were drafted for other organizations. This could often only be cancelled after a protest. For certain munitions industries, drafts were carried out without regard to the relationship of the draftees to other enterprises and agencies. Excluded from this were only the members of the Coal, Tank, and Aviation Industries.

(23) For seasonal work, school children and students were called up. For the autumn harvest school children of the upper class were utilized. The populace of the cities were also used for this purpose. There are messages from the regions of Aktyubinsk, Akmolinsk, Alma-Ata, and Karaganda. Students were obtained for timber processing installations.

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(24) Within certain aspects of the economy, a re-allocation of the labor force was carried out.

(25) At the beginning of the season when navigation must stop (usually in October), travelling personnel were utilized within the NKRF for ship repairs, production of spare parts for ships, and for wood-processing work.

(26) Ufa-NKRF distributed its travelling personnel of 1,133 men as follows during the winter:

205 men for special repair

450 men for ships' guards

245 men for NKRF Industry

85 men for timber procurement

30 men for construction work

20 men for training

109 men to the technical or factory schools

(27) Irkutsk, river port, allocated 1,300 men as follows:

150 men for repairs

320 men for canal construction

60 men for general overhauling

220 men for timber procurement

300 men for other work

120 men for the Angara Steamship Agency

140 men for NKRF Industry

During the winter period, transportation workers from the River Fleet were made available to the Merchant Fleet in Arkhangelsk and the transshipment points of Iransovtrans.

(28) In spite of all these measures, the labor force was not adequate. How extensive the labor force was at the end of 1943 is indicated in the following table showing the unemployed persons in large cities (including women with children under 8 years):

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Rostov	11,280 persons	including	5,279	women
Taganrog	4,?44 persons	"	1,423	"
Shakhty	2,266 persons	"	1,842	"
Novocherkassk	417 persons	"	394	"
Novoshakhtinsk	503 persons	"	503	"
Sulin	1,212 persons	"	1,212	"
Kamensk	--- "	"	96	"
Millerovo	1,127 persons	"	897	"
Bataisk	301 persons	"	184	"
Azov	874 persons	"	175	"
Salsk	303 persons	"	303	"
Morozovsk	401 persons	"	330	"

Thus it is seen that future labor drafts can no longer rely on free available reserves but must be filled at the expense of those industries of little importance.

(29) In radio traffic, abnormalities have often been announced concerning personnel adjustments and welfare. The non-fulfillment of the labor draft plans, lack of satisfactory quarters for the draftees, inadequate supply of food, special clothing and bed-linens were the most frequent bottlenecks.

(30) Often a large proportion of the draftees were sick, another proportion deserted, and only a fraction of the assigned personnel were useful to the plants. Two-hundred draftees were assigned to a plant of the NK for the Merchant Fleet in Baku. Only 77 men actually worked; 81 had deserted, the rest were either sick, assigned to schools, discharged for various reasons, or transferred to other plants.

(31) Anyone who refuses to accept a work position, must be turned over to the authorities. Disciplinary action of this type appears to be frequent because a radio message stated that on the basis of an order of the highest court all penalties against employees of the River Fleet who have not yet reached their sixteenth birthday were to be re-examined. If necessary, a modification or complete acquittal of the sentence was to be uttered.

(32) Non-fulfillment of work quota subjected the worker to severe punishments based on disciplinary regulations instituted in the middle of 1943. In such cases investigations were to be carried out and notification given that non-fulfillment of the work quota was not to be tolerated.

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(33) Exceeding the work quota by workers in the war industries called for special prizes to be conferred upon them. Transport workers received for supplementary labor devoted to loading of export materials and fuels special allotments of bread, tobacco, rice, meat products, and dried fruits. Many prizes were also bestowed through Socialist competitions.

(34) Personnel problems existed because of the induction into the military of the young classes. Up to 15 November 1943 the members of the class of 1926 should have been called into the service. Of the members of this class employed in industry, however, only those of the two lowest categories (1 and 2) were to be excluded. Furthermore, all students in this class at NKRF technical schools were to be exempt from military draft. A renewed report of the industrial employees in the classes 1922/25 followed and specifically of those in the higher categories which was to stop further extraction of the labor force from the economy. Members of the class of 1920 in agriculture were not exempted. As a result of this, members of this class who were attending agricultural schools were made available for military service.

(35) From radio traffic, it appeared that mainly agriculture had to give up labor to the military. In order to guarantee essential workers for agriculture, certain categories of workers were deferred. The sovkhozes could apply for skilled laborers (tractor and combine drivers), of the three higher categories without regard to age. In spite of this, there were frequent drafts of tractor and combine drivers for military service.

(36) In the enterprises of the food industry, deferments were not extended beyond 1 September. Thus, because of this ordering, qualified workers, engineers, and technicians were drafted.

(37) In the motor repair plants, engineering-technical personnel, except those belonging to the officers' corps of the Red Army, and workers of the fourth and higher categories were deferred without regard to age.

(38) The deferments of the workers of the Coal Industry were extended to 1 July 1944.

(39) The workers of the River Fleet were, in accord with an order of 20 June 1943, deferred from military service until the end of the war. The workers of the Petroleum Industry were likewise deferred until the end of the war.

(40) Under certain circumstances, all personnel of an enterprise were deferred. Thus the total personnel engaged in the construction of a soda plant in Slavyansk were deferred indefinitely from military service.

(41) From the deferments announced during the second half year, it was apparent that in certain war industries, such as the Petroleum Industry, further military drafts are impossible.

(42) This resulted in increased conscription from other branches of the economy, as is shown, for example, by conscription from Agriculture and the Food Industry irrespective of office.

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(43) Paralleling the reconstruction of industry there was an intensive expansion of technical schooling. Both in the reoccupied regions and in other regions, during the second half-year many new technical schools in all branches of the economy were established. From radio traffic, newly established technical schools for about 12,000 students have been identified as follows:

Maritime Schools in Batum for 300 men;

NKRF Technical School Krasnoyarsk for ? men;

4 craftsman schools for the Metal Industry in the Stalingrad Oblast' for 2,000 men;

2 craftsman schools for the Metal Industry in Rostov Oblast' for 200 men;

3 technical schools for the Metal Industry in the Stalingrad Oblast' for 3,000 men;

1 craftsman school for the Metal Industry in the Voroshilovgrad Oblast' for 300 men;

Technical school for the Mortar Industry in Leningrad (?) "Vulkan" Works for 3,000 men (?);

Technical School for Communications in Voroshilovgrad for 200 men;

Craftsman School for Construction Workers in the Rostov Oblast' for 750 men;

Craftsman School for Construction Workers in the Azov Oblast' for 200 men;

Craftsman School for Construction Workers in the Kamensk Oblast' for 250 men;

Technical School for the Shoe Factory "Mikoyan" in the Rostov Oblast' for 300 men.

(44) More than 10,000 technical students attended these schools during the second half-year. Also during the winter half-year numerous courses for agriculture were conducted. In the Stavropol region alone, during this period the following were trained:

Tractor drivers	-	6,000 men
Combine drivers	-	1,200 men
Assistant combine drivers	-	80 men

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Mechanics	-	180 men
Foremen for tractor brigades	-	300 men
Repair technicians	-	200 men

(45) In addition, in the course of the winter in 2-month long instruction periods, 200 tractor drivers and 500 combine drivers should be given advanced training. Employees capable of work of both sexes of the population from sovkhozes and kolkhozes from age 16 upwards were obliged to attend these courses.

(46) The plan for increasing technical instruction met with difficulties, however, because not enough technical students could be obtained. Therefore, there were drafts made for technical school instruction. In the Vladivostok rajon there were drafted, for example, 1,015 youths for the technical schools and 820 for the Maritime School. The method of drafting did not seem to be adequate, however, since the NKRF conducted a recruiting campaign among urban and rural youth for its technical school.

(47) To what degree the training plan was realized is indicated by the following examples:

	Training Plan	Actual Training	Fulfillment in per cent
NKRF Plant "Zhdanov" in Gorkij	54	17	30.2
NKRF Plant "Karl Marx" in Gorkij	63	26	40.1
NKRF Plant in Astrakhan	650	367	56.5
Technical Schools in North Ossetia	650	469	72.2
Craftsman Schools in North Ossetia	500	153	30.6
Technical Schools in Azerbajdzhan	2,300	1,685	73.2
Technical Schools in Khabarovsk	2,217	1,721	77.5

3. Transportation Situation

A. Railroad

(48) During the second half-year there was no significant improvement in the transportation situation. As a result of the heavy requirements of the front, the railroads were strained to the utmost.

(49) They lacked rolling stock and transportation workers. There were also stoppages as a result of deficient organization. The raw material supply was therefore bad. This led to stoppages in the economy. This also resulted in economic loss as

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a result of long storage of perishable goods in the economic stations, as for example, food, textiles, and leather.

(50) How strained the transportation situation was is demonstrated by the extension of the state of emergency on the railroad during the first half-year. During July transportation difficulties seemed to increase. At the beginning of the month, coal loading in Likhaya (Rostov Oblast') had to be temporarily suspended as a result of lack of coal. Shakhty received during the first days of July cars for the transportation of coal from the mines. The NK for Ferrous Metals obtained from Voroshilovgrad in July only 36 per cent of the planned 12,000 tons of coal.

(51) Millerovo announced great hold-ups of petroleum transport for the front.

(52) During August only about half of the transportation program was fulfilled, as is indicated in the following examples taken from the radio traffic:

	Planned Amount	Actual Amount	Fulfillment in %	Period	Remarks
NK for Ferrous Metals	600 tons	231	38	10-15 Aug	Anthracite from Donbass to Sulin
NK for Ferrous Metals	200	96	48	10-15 Aug	Anthracite from Novoshakhtinsk
Kutaisi, Lithopone Works			50	1-10 Aug	-

(53) During August the NK for Ferrous Metals should have received 23,800 tons of coal (16,000 tons from the current plan and 7,800 tons residue from July). From 7 to 14 August, however, no coal was delivered.

(54) In Makhachkala 19,000 tons of freight arrived, about 8,500 tons were shipped. On 1 September 4,600 tons had not b een shipped.

(55) Frequently there were complaints on trans-shipping difficulties as a result of the shortage of transport workers In Semipalatinsk only about 40% of the cars could be loaded, in Kineshma about 31%.

(56) According to an order of 5 September 1943 new ranks and rank designations were introduced for the workers of the Soviet railroads. In an explanation of this order, it said that it was intended to improve discipline and to introduce a uniform command authority.

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(57) The ranks are:

I. General Director of Transportation
Vice General Director of Transportation, First and Second Rank
General Director for Transportation, First, Second, and Third Ranks
General Director for Mechanical Engineering, First, Second, and Third Ranks
General Director for Roads and Buildings, First, Second, and Third Ranks
General Director for Communications, First, Second, and Third Ranks
General Director for Administration, First, Second, and Third Ranks

II. Director - Colonel
Director - Lieutenant Colonel
Engineer - Major

III. Engineer - Captain, one for each of following: traffic, mechanical engineering, roads and buildings, communications, administration.

IV. Engineer - Lieutenant

V. Technologist - Lieutenant

VI. Traffic Technician, First, Second, and Third Ranks
Machine Technician, First, Second, and Third Ranks
Roads and Building Technician, First, Second, and Third Ranks
Communications Technician, First, Second, and Third Ranks
Administration Technician, First, Second, and Third Ranks
Supply Man and Foreman, one each for Traffic, Waterway, and Buildings, Communications, and Administration.

(58) During September, as a result of the harvest, grain shipments were of great importance. These transportation plans were fulfilled only about one quarter.

(59) RAILROAD CAR ALLOCATIONS

For	Amount Planned	Actual Amount	Fulfillment in %	Period	Remarks
Krasnodar Kraj	6,540 cars	1,780 cars	27.5	During Sept. (Actual period 1-25 Sept.)	Grain transport

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For	Amount Planned	Actual Amount	Fulfillment in %	Period	Remarks
---	7,554 cars	1,835 cars	24.1	1-20 Sept.	Grain transport by the Northern Caucasus RR.
---	300 cars	76 cars	25.3	Daily, 1-15 Sept.	Grain transport by Voroshilovgrad RR
Baku, Rear Area of the Red Army	64,000 cars	9,700 cars	15.2	During August	Grain transport
"	57,000 tons	1,100	10.9	1-25 Sept.	Grain transport
Baku Harbor	1,792 cars	749	41.6	1-10 (?) Sept.	Residue 24,000 cargoes

(60) As a result of the inadequate supply of tank cars, by the middle of September the storage facilities of the petroleum plant in Groznyj were completely used. As a result there was a production stoppage.

(61) During the month of October the situation was unchanged. The Stalingrad Railroad ought to have supplied during that month 1,927 cars for grain transport. Up to 12 October only 114 cars equal to 6% were shipped. Also the Stalingrad Railroad was not able to fulfill the coal plan. They should have placed 45 cars daily at the disposal of the "Rostov-Ugol" Combine. Up to 27 October (?) there was a backlog of 5,656 tons.

(62) On the North Caucasus Railroad, from 16 October onward, the Petroleum Supply Office in Armavir should receive 125 tank cars. In the period from 22 to 24 October, however, no cars were made available.

(63) On 24 October the Transcaucasus Railroad exceeded the monthly transportation plan for manganese ore and it was foreseen that by late October 30,000 tons would be transported. By 24 October 30,457 tons or 101% had been shipped.

(64) During November and December the situation was unchanged. To carry out the urgent grain transportation, horse-drawn wagons and trucks, had to be utilized, for example, in the Krasnodar district. A truck regiment shipped up to 10 November 29,000 tons of grain for the Directorate of Rear Services.

(65) RAILROAD CAR ALLOCATIONS

For	Amount Planned	Actual Amount	Fulfillment in %	Period	Remarks
Boguraev, Coal Trust	124 cars	155 cars	48.	27 Nov.	--

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For	Amount Planned	Actual Amount	Fulfillment in %	Period	Remarks
Boguraev, Coal Trust	124	66	55.	28 Nov.	--
Rostov	354 cars	184 cars	52.	In Dec.	For sunflower shipments from the Voroshilovgrad Railroad
Rostov, Scrap Depot	253 cars	70 cars (1-15 Dec.)	60.8	During Dec.	
Armavir, Petroleum Supply	--	--	36.	1-22 Dec.	--
Shakhty, Rostov-Ugol	371	315	85.	15 Nov.	--

(66) The coal combine "Rostov-Ugol" in Shakhty announced that the deficient loadings were mainly due to the lack of transport workers. On 15 November only 190 cars, equal to 60% of those allocated, had been shipped. On 4 December "Rostov-Ugol" obtained 305 cars of which 148, or 42%, were shipped. Thus the railroads fulfilled only about one-half of their transportation program. Concerning the difficulties resulting in the economy, see the various specific paragraphs in this report.

(67) In evaluating the transportation situation it must be considered that we are dealing here only with the condition of the civilian sector of the economy, in which the Munitions Industry is also included. In addition there is the military sector. Military operational and freight shipments had unconditional priorities.

B. Inland Waterways

(68) The strain on the Inland Waterway transportation system appeared in July to have reached a new high point. The majority of installations of the NKRF could not carry out their transportation programs. The most important inland waterway effort which is on the Volga fell short of its plan, as did the Kama Steamship Agency and several other shipping agencies in European Russia. The West Siberian Steamship Agency also did not fulfill its transportation quota. As can be seen from radio messages, the docking facility of the Upper, Middle and also Lower Volga were clogged. These stoppages resulted from the shortage of transport workers. Saratov requested blanket authority to mobilize the population and to draw upon local military units. On the Moscow-Oka Canal there were even greater stoppages because in Gorkij and Rybinsk ships could not be dispatched for the same reason.

(69) Often there were shortages of barges and above all of tugs. According to messages, there were shortages of tugs at the Lower Volga and

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Kama Steamship Agencies. The West Siberian Steamship Agency also had a bottleneck. These regions also did not have sufficient barges. Part of this barge and tug shortage was due to the backlog of repair work and the non-fulfillment of new construction plans. There were often also complaints concerning the bad state of repair of the ships.

(70) As far as can be determined, the following Inland Shipping installations could not fulfill their transport program:

Ust-Usa
Sokolki (Kirov Oblast')

Volga Steamship Agency:
Rybinsk
Gorkij
Stalingrad
Vladimirovka

West Siberian Steamship Agency:
Ilijsk
Tomsk
Omsk
Semipalatinsk
Krasnoyarsk

East Siberian Steamship Agency:
Khabarovsk

(71) The Upper Irtysh Steamship Agency remained continually under its assigned norms. Semipalatinsk should have transloaded 2,000 tons every 24 hours. Only the following amounts were, however, dispatched:

11 July	700 tons or 35%
12 July	800 tons or 40%
13 July	500 tons or 25%
14 July	900 tons or 45%
15 July	800 tons or 40%

Thus, in 5 days instead of 10,000 tons only 3,700 tons or 37% were dispatched.

(72) Ust-Usa fulfilled 61% of the monthly plan as of 20 July. Up through 22 July Omsk completed only 30% of salt shipments from Pavlodar. In Zemsk 42% of the transloading plan was fulfilled. As a result of the steady failure of the port of Tomsk, the matter was to be investigated by the government. Good information concerning execution of the July transportation plan was reported by the following:

Office	Fulfillment
Saratov	176%
Omsk	111%
Ulan-Ude	108%
Lower Irtysh Steamship Agency	107%

(73) The increased output of the Lower Irtysh Steamship Agency resulted from raft operations as is apparent from the following review:

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Freight	Plan	Fulfillment	Per cent
Grain	54, 400 tons	55, 403 tons	101.2
Steel	150, 000	151, 000	100.7
Coal	5, 000	5, 815	106.4
Timber on Ships	91, 000	86, 036	94.5
Timber on Rafts	79, 600	107, 765	137.0
TOTAL	380, 100	406, 019	106.8

(74) During August there was a complication in Inland Shipping as a result of the lowering of the water level. In a message from the Central Directorate to all NKRF offices it was ordered that suitable measures were to be taken to guarantee the necessary depth of water in the channel passages. As a result of inadequate preparations, the depth of water was inadequate at many locations, and especially at the following:

Upper Kama
Vytegra
Vyatka
Usa
Upper Pechora
Upper Volga
Irtysh
Upper Ob

(75) In the regions of the Upper Kama and Volga ship traffic was possible in only one direction. In these regions the fulfillment of the transport plans was not possible.

(76) Furthermore, the old problems, as well as the shortage of transportation equipment and workers, remained unsolved so that the progress of transportation dragged along.

(77) The situation was aggravated by the bad condition of the ships which became worse and worse toward the end of the navigation period as a result of the general wear and tear. Novosibirsk, for example, reported increasing damages to ships' boilers and machines. Uralsk reported that as a result of the degenerate condition of the ships the August plan could not be fulfilled. For cargoes which were dispatched from the region of the Upper Volga Steamship Agency for Moscow, oftentimes ships in such poor condition were used that during the trip a transloading into another ship was necessary. Vladimirovka complained that it had received barges in such poor condition from the Upper and Lower Volga Steamship Agencies for use in transportation of salt that further shipments were no longer possible.

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(78) In the case of many cargoes the packing was in such bad condition, as for example in the case of cotton, that before transloading the cargoes had to be completely repacked.

(79) In a message from the Central Directorate of the NKRF to all installations, the unsatisfactory operation of all shipping lines was censored. This message specified the disorganization of dock work, unsatisfactory utilization of loading capacity and non-fulfillment of the transportation plan.

(80) In August transportation backlogs were found at the following offices of the River Fleet in addition to those cited in the previous month:

Kujbyshev
Astrakhan
Ufa
Yakutsk
Lower Irtysh Steamship Agency

(81) The backlog in fulfillment of transportation plans was as follows:

Installation	Amount Planned	Actual Amount	Fulfillment in %	Period	Remarks
Upper Irtysh Steamship Agency	4,350 tons	3,100 tons	70.	1-16 Aug.	Salt from Pavlodar
Lower Irtysh Steamship Agency	7,500	5,500	73.	1-16 Aug.	Salt
Semipalatinsk	--	--	88.	1-16 Aug.	Salt transport
Vladimirovka	7,000	5,700	81.4	23 Aug.	--

(82) In Astrakhan oil shipments had ceased. Kujbyshev and Ufa were in arrears mainly with lumber shipments and Stalingrad with salt shipments. In spite of the fact that there were adequate tugs, there remained in Vladimirovka loaded barges past the prescribed delay time because work was so poorly organized.

(83) A good work record was reported, however, from the following:

Office	Amount Planned	Actual Amount	Fulfillment in %	Period	Remarks
Uralsk	350,000 tons	378,250 tons	108.	August	General transport
Novosibirsk	9,700	8,000 " (from 1-20 August)	82.4	August	Coal

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Office	Amount Planned	Actual Amount	Fulfillment in %	Period	Remarks
Ulan-Ude	--	--	98.4	1-7 Aug.	General transport

(84) As a result of the low water level, considerable transportation problems existed throughout the entire USSR in September. The Chief Directorate of the NKRF complained about the low cruising speed of the Middle Volga Steamship Agency. It amounted to only 160-200 kilometers per day. More and more River Fleet Offices announced non-fulfillment of transport plans. Among others are the following:

Saratov	Semipalatinsk
Kujbyshev	Krasnoyarsk
Rostov	Novosibirsk
Uralsk	Irkutsk
Blagoveshchensk	Aralsk
Ilijsk	Chardzhou
Rybache	Khabarovsk

(85) The fulfillment of the transportation plan by NKRF offices was as follows:

Office	Amount Planned	Actual Amount	Fulfillment in %	Period	Remarks
Novosibirsk	--	--	81.	1-10 Sept.	Transportation plan in ton-kilometers 89% fulfilled
Uralsk	--	--	71.	1-18 Sept.	Principally grain and building material transported
Saratov	14,600 tons	6,140 tons	42.	1-14 Sept.	Grain transport
Kujbyshev	5,000	2,900	58.	1-14 Sept.	Grain transport

(86) Blagoveshchensk did not fulfill its transportation plan for raft timber, salt and vegetables; Rostov and Stalingrad did not fulfill their plan for coal.

(87) Only Omsk announced the fulfillment of the September transportation plan and that was by 110.1%. Details of this fulfillment follow:

Product	Plan	Actual Output	Percentage
Grain	43,000 tons	37,500 tons	87.3
Coal	40,000	44,700	111.8
Salt	91,000	98,000	103.0
Timber on ships	40,000	26,750	66.4
Timber on rafts	41,500	84,800	201.0
TOTALS	255,800 tons	291,750 tons	110.1

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(88) In October navigation on most river waterways was stopped. Shipping reports from the river systems of the Kama and Upper Volga were received only up to 8 October. At the southern River Shipping offices operations ceased somewhat later.

(89) River navigation during the navigation period of 1943 was quite inadequate. On the basis of messages it can be assumed that the transportation plan was only about two-thirds fulfilled. In spite of this fact, the actual output, considered absolutely, was significant. The transportation plans which are consolidated in Appendix 2 give an idea of the size of the transportation output.

C. Civil Air Fleet

(90) The Civil Air Fleet (Aero-Flot) was utilized not only for the transportation of passengers and post but also for the shipping of valuable or urgently required goods.

(91) According to radio messages, gold transport from Siberia was carried out. Frequently medicines were transported by air both for the front and to counteract epidemic outbreaks in the epidemic areas. Important imports were also shipped by air. Each flight from Baku to Moscow had to carry at least 100 kilograms of air cargo from the branch office of Iransovtrans in Baku. Most of these cargoes were goods important for munitions. There were also cargoes for the NK's for Heavy Industry, Machine Industry and Tank Industry. The transportation of replacement parts for tanks was the most important. The airport at Kujbyshev, for example, was reported to have been used during the last ten days of December by transport planes solely for the shipping of repair parts. The centers for airborne supply of tank replacement parts were Kujbyshev, Saratov, and Gorkij. Monthly transportation plan for these airports during the first 20 days of September was fulfilled as follows:

Kujbyshev	68%
Saratov	37%
Gorkij	16%

(92) From June on there were also large sulphur shipments from Ashkhabad Rajon (Darvas).

(93) In Darvas the following shipments of sulphur were made:

On 1 August	10.2 tons
On 2 August	6.9 tons
" 11 August	20.5 tons
" 14 August	14.5 tons
For entire month of August	504.5 tons

(94) The Air Fleet had certain problems to cope with. From time to time, for example, fuel and lubricants were very scarce. Also the transportation of cargoes to the airports was not always punctual. Darvas reported that the local

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Ore Directorate was not punctual in delivering its cargoes so that the dispatch of these cargoes dropped about 50% in 3 days. All in all air transport appeared to operate better during the second half-year than the first half-year. The airport at Saratov reported that the September transportation plan had been fulfilled by 110%.

(95) As could be determined from messages, air traffic was to be expanded.

(96) The following airlines were identified in the second half-year:

Chelyabinsk - Salsk - Stavropol - Krasnodar

Baku - Alma-Ata - (For special sanitary purposes)

Kujbyshev - Kursk

Irkutsk - Moscow

Stalingrad - Astrakhan - Baku - Teheran

Tikhvin - Leningrad

Baku - Stalingrad - Saratov - Moscow

Pensa - Saratov - Astrakhan - Rostov - Krasnodar

Voronezh - Rostov - Krasnodar

Astrakhan - Groznyj - Baku

Tbilisi - Astrakhan - Tashkent - Zlatoust

Tikhvin - Khvojnaya

Stalingrad - Rostov - Stalino

Mineralnye Vody - Makhachkala - Baku - Tbilisi

Moscow - Saratov - Stalingrad

(97) All of the known lines of the Civil Air Fleet are indicated on the enclosed map.

4. Food Situation

A. Food Production

(98) The food situation in the Soviet Union was desperate during the first half-year of 1943. Since this year's harvest was only average, as could be determined from domestic radio traffic, a prompt, complete processing of the harvest was necessary. There were, therefore, great efforts made by the state

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to safeguard this harvest. By a decree of the Peoples' Commissariat of 18 July concerning the bringing in of the harvest and the procurement of agricultural products in 1943, these efforts were spelled out. First of all it was stated that the guarantee of food for the front and the home would be of maximum importance. State and party organs were strictly warned against repeating the previous year's errors in handling the harvest. Plans concerning the harvest and the delivery of the harvest were to be worked out. Labor forces, agricultural machines and fuel were to be available punctually. The problem of the labor force appeared to be the greatest difficulty to be overcome.

(99) The entire population capable of work was to be drafted for the harvest work; furthermore the personnel of branches of the economy other than agriculture were to be utilized as far as they could be withdrawn from their own agricultural work. The required number of technical personnel from the industrial plants were to be made available to the Machine-Tractor Stations (MTS) for the harvest. Any further shortage in the labor force required to bring in the harvest was to be made up by mobilizing the population of the cities. The city people were to give 45 to 50 days of work in the sovkhozes and 50 to 60 days in the kolkhozes. School children and youths were to give 15 to 20 days respectively to the sovkhozes and 20 to 30 days for the kolkhozes.

(100) In order to alleviate the shortage of agricultural machines, the exigencies of the harvest of grains and oil crops necessitated an intensive machine operation. The machines were to be operated not less than 16 hours a day during the harvest time. Threshing machines were to be operated at least 20 hours per day.

(101) In order to guarantee the processing of the grain and oil crops, the proper authorities were authorized to confiscate 50% of the trucks of civilian industry and 30% of the trucks of the war industry in order to transport the grain.

(102) The hay harvest should have been completed before the beginning of the grain harvest. The closing date for the grain harvest was set at 20 October. The potato and vegetable harvest was to be completed before the fall frost. 15% of the potatoes were to be used as seed potatoes. In many regions this figure was increased to 18% because the land sowed with potatoes was to be increased.

(103) To bring in the harvest, mainly women, Komsomol members and school children were utilized. Still the labor force was not adequate; oftentimes the military had to be utilized. Also the number of agricultural machines was not adequate as could be determined from the radio. Therefore, tractors and tractor drivers who had been sent into the liberated agricultural areas had to be recalled for harvest work. A shortage of fuels likewise often existed (See Oil Supply).

(104) Owing to numerous delays during the hay harvest, it overlapped the grain harvest which led to further difficulties. The following NKRF installations, among others, were behind schedule in the hay harvest:

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Blagoveshchensk	Gorkij
Yakutsk	Kirov
Omsk	Krasnodar
Novosibirsk	Zvenigovo
Uralsk	

(105) The following had good harvests:

Alma-Ata
Kustanaj
Rostov Oblast'

(106) An unsatisfactory grain harvest was reported by:

Aktyubinsk Oblast'	Kujbyshev-NKRF
Armavir	Majkop
Blagoveshchensk NKRF	Novosibirsk-NKRF
Kirov-NKRF	Saratov-NKRF
Krasnodar Kraj	Uralsk-NKRF
Leningrad Oblast'	

(107) In Leningrad the harvest was so poor that the entire product had to be used for seed purposes. In Krasnodar Kraj the same was true of the rice harvest. The millet harvest appeared to be especially bad; for example in Rostov Oblast' much of it was lost.

(108) The potato and vegetable harvest also did not appear to be especially good. Various NKRF installations reported poor harvest, e.g.: Gorkij, Irkutsk, Korenovka (sugar beets), Novosibirsk, Saratov.

(109) The poor harvest yields were in part due to the delay in harvest operations. In certain places the crop died in the fields. Progress at the secondary agricultural industries appeared to be especially poor such as at the sovkhozes of the NKRF. In a message from Moscow Central at the middle of September to all NKRF installations it was stated that the orders concerning the bringing in of the harvest were not being followed. The installations received the order to supervise their agricultural auxiliaries most strictly. The poor yields of the NKRF operations were due in part to faulty cultivation. The seeding plan for the harvest was only three-quarters fulfilled according to radio messages.

(110) There were increasing backlogs in the further processing of the harvest as a result of shortages in labor, machines, and fuels. The sovkhozes of the following NKRF installations were in arrears by the end of October by about 20% with the threshing: Gorkij, Ilijsk, Kirov, Krasnodar, Kujbyshev, Novosibirsk, Omsk, Saratov, Semipalatinsk, Stalingrad Oblast', Uralsk.

(111) Grain procurement suffered delays primarily because of a lack of transportation as there was a lack of trucks as well as railroad cars. The Red Army, therefore, had to supply itself with trucks. In Krasnodar, for example,

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the truck reserve of the NK for Defense and trucks belonging to the North Caucasus front were requisitioned. By the end of September and the beginning of October grain procurement had been fulfilled by only a third and in individual cases by one-half. Deliveries in September became less from week to week because of transportation difficulties. In Rostov Oblast' grain procurement was so deficient that grain for the supply of the civilian population had to be diverted from military supplies. Delays occurred in the following:

Blagoveshchensk
Gorkij NKRF
Kujbyshev
Krasnodar Kraj
Makhachkala
Molotov NKRF
Novosibirsk NKRF
Omsk NKRF
Upper Volga Steamship Agency
Rostov Oblast'
Stalino Oblast'
Stavropol Oblast'
Checheno Ingush

(112) Ashkhabad Oblast' fulfilled its plan ahead of schedule. In Stavropol 700 railroad cars for the procurement of oil grains were lacking. Hay deliveries in Azerbajdzhan were 66 percent fulfilled by 15 September.

(113) Delivery of grain at the end of October was only fulfilled by 50 to 60 percent. A shortage of railroad cars was particularly noticeable here. In October the Stalingrad railway was to have furnished 1,927 railroad cars but by 12 October only 114 cars had been shipped. Since tens of thousands of tons of grain had been left at stations in the open, it was exposed to the danger of spoilage.

(114) The same difficulties existed in vegetable procurement as with grain. The following NKRF offices were behind schedule:

Gorkij
Kujbyshev
Molotov
Novosibirsk
Omsk
Upper Volga Steamship Agency

(115) In general, vegetable deliveries were better than grain deliveries. Vegetable deliveries from Armenia by the end of October had been fulfilled by about 75 percent, i.e., about 11,400 tons had been delivered against a plan of 15,400 tons. 1,600 tons of this was to be used for cultivation. Moreover, Armenia had not consumed quite so many potatoes, about 10,800 tons. The Vegetable and Fruit Trade Office of Turkmenistan fulfilled deliveries through the beginning of October by 85 percent, i.e., about 14,900 tons had been delivered instead of 17,100 tons. The Vegetable and Fruit Trade Office of Azerbajdzhan by the beginning of October had fulfilled the plan by 115 percent, i.e., 14,000 tons (?) had been shipped.

(116) The Georgian Republic fulfilled the yearly plan for vegetables and potatoes as follows:

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Commodity	Tonnage	Percent of Plan
Fresh potatoes	8,916 tons	81.
Fresh vegetables	10,797	63.
Dried potatoes & vegetables	898	51.
Dried fruits	186	46.
Salted tomatoes	814	148.
Salted cucumbers	543	194.

(117) The consumers' union of Dagestan had not adequately fulfilled established deliveries of potatoes and vegetables for the Red Army. 44 percent of the potato deliveries and 32 percent of the vegetable deliveries had been made.

(118) Procurement of oil grains also suffered under the general difficulties. For example, in Stavropol through 5 November the following percentages of plan had been achieved:

24 percent	Sunflower seeds
26 percent	Castor seeds
28 percent	Mustard seeds
18 percent	Flaxseed
5 percent	Soybeans

(119) In several oblasti government reserve funds were established. About 10 percent of the grain procured, mainly wheat, barley, millets, and oats were to be transferred to these reserves. Because of the grain shortage, difficulties often arose. Thus, Rostov, where 184,000 tons of grain had been prepared by the middle of October, was to deliver 18,400 tons to these reserves. They could deliver, however, only 14,300 tons. Fulfillment of the planned delivery was possible only if reserves on hand for the army were drawn upon. Similar reserves of fodder, preserved fish, and other foods were also set up.

(120) Because the harvest was behind schedule, delays also resulted in autumn deliveries. There were also not enough serviceable agricultural machines because after the harvest many tractors and agricultural machinery had to be repaired. In the sovkhozes of the Krasnodar Rajon 409 tractors had to be overhauled out of a total of 593. The NK for the Meat and Dairy Industry in Rostov announced at the beginning of November that the unsatisfactory deliveries from its holdings were caused by a lack of tractors. Only 7 to 10 out of a total of 25 were in service. Repair of the others was impossible because of a lack of spare parts. There seemed to be no exception to this because, according to radio-press reports, large quantities of spare parts for agriculture machines had been ordered. Fulfillment of this order was given a military priority. Plowing the fields was accordingly in arrears. For example, by the middle of October in the Krasnodar Kraj instead of 1,300 hectares only 154 had been plowed, and in Rostov-on-Don instead of 3,000 hectares only 2,000 had been plowed. According to the press, as reported by radio, Novosibirsk, Kujbyshev and Kirov Oblasti, as well as the Bashkir Republic were particularly behind schedule.

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(121) As a result of the only average harvest, a widespread lack of seed grain arose. Thus there was a lack of seed grain in Krasnodar Kraj, in Armavir and in Rostov. For example, the Sovkhoz Directorate in Rostov required 2,000 tons of seed grain, but could receive only 155 tons from the Grain Directorate and 1,100 tons from government reserves, so that Rostov Oblast' (?) required 3,000 tons but could receive only 2,000 tons.

(122) According to a press report, sowing winter grain was accelerated in the rajons of the liberated oblasti of Kharkov, Sumy and Poltava. The grain was said to be growing well.

(123) Fishing was also emphasized in the second half year. There was an attempt to utilize even more extensively this food reserve. The Azov-Black Sea Fishing Industry was to increase its catch in November from 70 tons per working day to 100 tons (in September the catch was about 1,750 tons). Inasmuch as fishing was undertaken as an auxiliary function by the NKRF, results were poor. In the first 8 months of 1943 NKRF offices fulfilled the yearly plan as follows:

8%	Khabarovsk	50%	Ust-Usa
15%	Gorodets Mechanical Plant	5%	Raznezhe
28%	Gorodets Shipyard	11%	Chkalovsk
11%	Water Transport Base, Gorodets	6%	Yakutsk
		67%	Molotov

B. Food Processing

(124) Flour and food production could not be accomplished on the planned scale. As a result of transportation difficulties particularly in the case of wheat, the necessity arose to utilize other grain for baking bread. In the Checheno-Ingush Republic millets had to be processed for flour instead of wheat. The grain mills in Millerovo and Tarasovka which were to produce 500 tons of flour monthly from wheat and millets received only barley. More often there were production standstills at the grain mills because of a lack of sacks. Thus, the grain mill in Rostov lacked 25,000 sacks, so that flour could not be shipped. Millerovo required 100,000 sacks and Tarasovka 80,000 sacks. The latter mills had to cease operations because of a lack of twine and sacks.

(125) A small mill in Nikolaevsk (Rostov Oblast') reported fulfillment of the monthly plan for flour production as follows:

In October	363 tons flour	=	186 percent
In November	229 tons flour	=	121 percent

(126) Because of the flour shortage, macaroni production was beset with great difficulties. Conditions were especially difficult in the period before flour from the new harvest was ready. Many plants had to cease operations in August, September and December because of insufficient flour deliveries, as for instance, the Macaroni Industry in Krasnodar and Armavir. Nevertheless, an increase in production was ordered by the government.

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(127) Potato and vegetable storage by the NKRF did not correspond to plan. Molotov had stored only 300 tons of potatoes instead of 3,000 tons, Omsk instead of 1,400 tons only 100 tons, and the Upper-Volga Steamship Agency instead of 1,500 tons only 500 tons. Gorodets and Raznezhe also had stored too few potatoes for the winter. The NKRF Chief Directorate in Moscow threatened serious measures.

(128) The Food Industry seemed to be better supplied with vegetables because fulfillment of the planned amounts of preserved vegetables were often reported; for instance, in the Preserves Industry, Derbent, Krasnovodsk and the NK for Trade in Erevan.

(129) Vegetable conservation suffered particularly a lack of containers at the agricultural sub-enterprises of the NKRF. Uralsk NKRF expected a harvest of 200 tons of cucumbers, but had the capacity to salt only 25 tons. Saratov NKRF, Stalingrad NKRF and the Sovkhoz "Vodnik" at Balakhovo, as well as the Food Industry in Baku urgently required barrels. The Preserves Trust of Dagestan in Makhachkala also was very badly supplied with barrels. In the barrel factories only 20 barrels were produced daily instead of 200. Through September the Preserves Industry in Krasnodar had received barrels for only 500 tons instead of 3,700 tons. As the production of vats, barrels, and other tools for purposes of the Preserves Industry progressed very slowly, part of the vegetables procured were lost or had to be sold on the free market.

(130) The Vegetable and Fish Preserve Industries also suffered a partial lack of salt. This was caused by the great needs of the Food Industry after the harvest which the Transportation Industry could not keep up with. For this reason, shipments of salt in excess of plan had to be made.

(131) The Salt Industry otherwise fulfilled its work according to plan. From the seas of Manych 6,130 tons of salt were extracted through 20 October. This was the largest extraction in years. An overall shortage of salt did not exist as it did in the case of sugar which had to be imported in large quantities (see Foreign Trade). At the end of November and the beginning of December the sugar factory in Gulkevichi was forced to cease operations because of a lack of sugar beets. The sugar factories in Rostov were also forced to close down operations in November because of a lack of sugar. Thus, supply of sugar to the miners and to the Armaments Industry was placed in doubt. In December several food enterprises in Groznyj also had to cease operations.

(132) According to an order the production of dried vegetables was to be greatly increased. Workers needed for this production increase were to be trained.

(133) The production of fruit preserves suffered difficulties as a result of the sugar shortage. In September, for example, the Preserves Trust in Oktemberyan was forced to cease production, while at the same time deliveries of fruit increased. Likewise, the Preserves Industry in Khachinsk lacked sugar.

(134) Production of fat largely did not keep up with requirements. In Armenia, there was apparently a regression compared to the previous year. The Armenian NK for the Meat and Dairy Industry in Erevan had purchased 1,250 tons

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of milk in the year 1942 for the production of butter and cheese. In the first 9 months of 1943, only 180 tons (about 20 percent) had been received. In the liberated territories production of butter and cheese actually rose, but still did not meet needs. A production increase was therefore ordered for the fourth quarter. The offices of the NK for the Meat and Dairy Industry in Krasnodar and Pyatigorsk did not provide sufficient butter. Instead of 500 tons of butter, they could deliver only 250 tons to government reserves in Rostov. The Meat and Dairy Sales office in Pyatigorsk did not even approach completion of delivery contracts for fat. The Preserves Factory in Makhachkala ceased operations because of a lack of fat. However, the three dairies in Leningrad fulfilled the plan.

(135) Salad oil plants primarily processed the following as oil grain:

Sunflower seeds
Flax seeds
Mustard seeds
Castor seeds

(136) Vegetable fat production was more unsatisfactory than production of animal fat. The Fat Combine in Leningrad produced only 70 percent of plan during the second ten-day period of October and the Fat Combine in Krasnodar only about 50 percent (80 tons of oil grain processed daily). Many plants such as the plant in Belorechenskaya had to cease operations because of a lack of raw material. The oil factories in Krasnodar Kraj, for example, in Novomikhajlovsk and Nikolaevsk ceased operations. The inadequate production was caused by a lack of oil grain. Sunflower seeds seem to be especially scarce. In Krasnodar, the target of grain procurement for delivery to Stavropol was reduced from 10,000 tons of sunflower seeds to 5,000 tons. The NK for Agriculture in Rostov reported in November that it had a total of 524 tons from the year's harvest and from stocks, but required 4,200 tons (in the case of Rostov it must be considered that it is a military region).

(137) As a result of the fat shortage, new methods for obtaining salad oils had to be developed in the Soviet Union. In margarine factories, cotton oil was widely processed. In Georgia, production of salad oil from peach pits was begun. The pits were delivered in large quantities from the preserves factories. According to a radio message from Leningrad, the Northwest Fisheries there had undertaken experimental work on the derivation of vitamin-containing cod liver oil from sticklebacks. Industrial production of 30 tons yearly was to be achieved.

(138) The limited vegetable fat production resulted in a shortage of oil cakes. The oil plant in Rostov could not deliver the required 600 tons of oil cakes to the sovkhozes of the Oblast'. If they were not delivered in January or February, it was expected that cattle would die in large quantities.

(139) As a result of general transportation difficulties, large quantities of oil grain and oil cakes were stored in the open air. They were therefore exposed to the danger of spoilage.

(140) Meat production was likewise inadequate. Whether the principal

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reason for this was the shortage of cattle or the transportation difficulties was not apparent because there were as many reports about insufficient production as about insufficient stocks.

C. Food Supply

(141) Food rations for the period from 1 November 1943 to 1 May 1944 were announced to plants. Compared to the preceding period, allocations were not basically changed. Apparently the Soviets had two basic categories and several special categories. Rations for the first worker category (?) were as follows: (by man and month)

2,200 grams meat or fish
600 grams fat
500 grams sugar or sugar goods
1,500 grams peeled grain or macaroni
800 grams bread (daily)
500 grams bread (in liberated regions)

(142) An addition for a second warm meal for workers (per man per month) is as follows:

1,500 grams meat or fish
300 grams fat
1,500 grams peeled grain or macaroni

(143) These food rations were given to heavy workers, engineers and all workers engaged in reconstruction work. Included, moreover, were war wounded from the "War of the Fatherland" who were at home. Workers in the Felt-processing Industry also received this ration.

(144) Workers in the second workers category received the following (per man per month):

1,800 grams meat or fish
400 grams fat
400 grams sugar or sugar goods
1,200 grams peeled grain or macaroni
600 grams bread (daily)
500 grams bread (daily in the liberated territories)

(145) This amount of food was the normal allotment for industrial and transport workers and for leaders and teachers in children's homes. It applied also for workers in all NKRF offices and for students in technical and specialized schools. Workers in the second category also received a warm lunch.

(146) Workers in the Oil Industry who were engaged in drilling operations received the following (per man per month):

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4,500 grams meat or fish
900 grams fat
500 grams sugar or sugar goods
3,000 grams (?) peeled grain or macaroni
12,000 grams potatoes
1,000 grams bread (daily)

(147) Food rations for the second warm meal are apparently included in these figures.

(148) Workers in the Meat Industry received an additional ration of 1,500 grams meat and 2,000 grams of other foods per man per month. Workers in dairy enterprises received an additional ration of 300 grams of animal fat and 3,000 grams of milk products per man per month.

(149) The following food norms were established for engineers who were engaged in especially heavy work (per man per month):

3,200 grams meat or fish
900 grams fat
2,000 grams peeled grain or macaroni

(150) The extent to which vegetables were to be stored may be understood from a message from Kujbyshev NKRF in which it was stated that 60 kilograms of potatoes and 100 kilograms of vegetables per worker were to be stored for the winter.

(151) From 1 September on, pupils in all children's homes and boarding schools received the following food rations (per child per month):

1,500 grams meat or fish
500 grams fat
200 grams cheese
300 grams cream
500 grams sugar or sugar goods
1,500 grams peeled grain or macaroni
750 grams flour
60 grams tea or coffee
60 grams chocolate
400 grams salt
300 grams dried fruit
7,500 grams potatoes and vegetables
500 grams bread (daily)
3 liters milk
15 eggs

(152) In spite of the unchanged food rations, bread supply in the second half year seemed to be shorter than in the first half year. Many workers did not receive the allotments to which they were entitled. The workers of the Oil Industry who were entitled to 800 grams of bread daily received only 700 grams. Workers

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in shipyards who received 600 grams of bread had to be refused an authorized increase. The extensive bread shortage resulting from continually unsatisfactory deliveries was a phenomenon which existed in all regions. The situation in the re-occupied territories was even worse - the bread ration there, as far as could be determined, was set at 500 grams daily. Transport difficulties increased the shortage considerably. A special problem was the supply to the large cities in the liberated territories. This question was to be considered in July at a conference called in Alma Ata.

(153) In the North and Transcaucasas a pronounced bread shortage existed. Communications indicated this from the Georgian, Armenian, North Ossetian, Dagestan and Checheno-Ingush Republics as well as from Rostov Oblast'. In October North Ossetia was provided with only 365 tons of flour by the Grain Delivery Office in Stavropol instead of 700 tons. In October Rostov was to have baked 8,050 tons of bread. Flour stocks, however, were sufficient for only 6,000 tons. The Wine Sovkhozes in Rostov Oblast' in November received a flour allotment for their workers of only 60%. Flour deliveries to the open market in November were reduced despite the shortages as follows:

Georgia (Tbilisi)	to 825 tons
Checheno-Ingush (Groznyj)	to 135 tons
Dagestan (Makhachkala)	to 205 tons
Armenia (Erevan)	to 345 tons
North Ossetia (Ordzhonikidze)	to 980 tons

(154) These quantities did not afford full supply. North Ossetia required an additional 320 tons since their authorized 980 tons had not materialized. Tbilisi also required large additional amounts. At the Oil Industry in Groznyj great difficulties in supplying bread to the workers arose since the local grain procurement offices had no stocks of wheat or barley. Erevan was directed to purchase sufficient bread grain to cover their own needs at cotton sovkhozes. Difficulties had not reduced by the end of the year--they seemed to have become even greater. For half a year offices of the Stalingrad Railway in Salsk had received allotments of flour very irregularly because Rostov could not meet its supply obligations. For this reason families of the personnel were no longer issued bread after 21 December. In Groznyj great difficulties existed in supplying the population with bread. In December bread ration cards for 3,600 persons were not issued. In Tbilisi even the children's schools did not have sufficient bread. Supply was even worse in the recently liberated parts of the Ukraine.

(155) In order to alleviate the bread shortage, other kinds of grain were used as bread grains, or were supplemented by, among other things, potatoes. In Checheno-Ingush in October and November bread was produced from flour ground from millets and corn. The quality of this bread was poor. Therefore, some wheat and barley was included. A great deal of bread was baked with flour ground from millets and barley. In Georgia and Dagestan bread from flour and potatoes was produced. The Dagestan Republic announced in October that even potatoes for bread baking and as a substitute for the missing bread as well as peeled grain were not on hand. Conditions were similar in Checheno-Ingush since Groznyj received an order in December to produce bread from flour and potatoes for the

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Red Army also with the note that if there were not enough potatoes on hand, bread from pure flour was to be produced. In Krasnodar Kraj large amounts of sunflower stalks were ground up to be used as an additive in the production of bread. All NKRF offices and enterprises were ordered that in the allotment of 800 grams of bread 100 grams of potatoes were to be mixed in. From this it seemed that there was a wide shortage of potatoes but grain was even scarcer.

(156) Foods such as macaroni and groats were likewise scarce as was reported in radio messages from Moscow, Tbilisi and Rostov. Peeled grain was especially scarce so that often only a third of the expected quantity could be allotted.

(157) As a result of a lack of railroad cars or a cessation of operations of the River Fleet, large quantities of shipments piled up in the fall. They were exposed to danger of frost and spoilage. Even shipments for the front were included here. At plants and offices of the Upper, Middle and Lower Volga Steamship Agencies, for example, there was a great lack of potatoes which made import from other regions necessary, such as from Novosibirsk. Leningrad received from Penza only about 60% of the expected 5,000 tons of potatoes in October. Rostov Oblast' required import of at least 10,000 tons of potatoes for workers in enterprises important to the war effort. As a result of difficulties in transporting fresh potatoes, harvested potatoes had to be partially dried. Ashkhabad also reported that in Turkmenistan there were no potatoes on hand.

(158) Supply of vegetables to NKRF personnel in the fall was very insufficient.

(159) According to radio messages, planned meat supplies were imperiled by insufficient imports. The supply to the liberated territories was progressing particularly badly. Mainly preserved meat was sent into these regions for supply. In Kharkov and Rostov, for example, there was a lack of meat. According to Rostov, from 1 through 20 October 15 tons of cattle were delivered, whereas for the fourth quarter 1,100 tons were expected. Supplies for the miners were therefore endangered. Rostov requested permission to draw 30 tons of beef from the reserve fund. In spite of these difficulties, the Livestock Procurement Office in Rostov was to make 900 pigs available to the kolkhozes in the liberated territories.

(160) As a substitute for meat, the Meat Combine in Rostov undertook successful attempts to produce meatless cutlets from albumen-containing plants with a mixture of 30% to 50% grape husks. Mass production of this article was immediately undertaken. In November and December 200,000 pieces were produced. Ten tons of grape husks were required for December.

(161) Fish Supply exhibited the same difficulties. In the third quarter (?) Krasnodar was to receive 100 tons of fish products to supply coal workers, but up through 5 September only 10 tons had been shipped. The trust of the Tea Sovkhoz in Tbilisi was to receive 96 tons of fish in the third quarter, but by 5 September only 29 tons had been shipped. In Kislyar, where at the beginning of December food difficulties had occurred, 50 tons of fish were urgently needed.

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(162) The tobacco harvest in Krasnodar Kraj was 44% completed by the planned deadline of 10 October. Up to this date, 13.3% or 800 tons had been procured. Trucks had to be obtained from the Army for transport from the kolkhozes. In Georgia the harvest was 84.4% fulfilled by 1 November; by that date 5,700 tons or 36.3% of the plan had been procured. There was an effort to complete the harvest and procurement operations by the end of the year. The lack of trucks made sufficient supply to the tobacco factories impossible. The Tobacco Industry in Tbilisi, for example, had received no raw tobacco and therefore, in the first ten-day period in December could make no shipments to the Army. As a result of a lack of raw tobacco, the tobacco factory in Erevan ceased operation in October. Finished products could not be shipped.

D. Reconstruction of Agriculture in the Liberated Regions

(163) Agricultural reconstruction in the parts of the Ukraine liberated during the second half of 1943 produced new problems for the government. In a decree of 22 August 1943 on the "reconstruction of agriculture in the liberated regions" these questions were considered. The following measures were to be taken:

1) Return of evacuated livestock to the re-established kolkhozes in the oblasti and kraï in which reconstruction was to be undertaken. In detail, the following were to be received (by head):

	Horned Cattle	Sheep & Goats	Horses
Kalinin Oblast'	36,573	31,144	8,454
Smolensk Oblast'	48,349	31,413	6,907
Orel Oblast'	21,399	39,668	8,375
Kursk Oblast'	2,529	5,492	1,182
Voronezh Oblast'	9,539	20,228	3,774
Stalingrad Oblast'	14,530	34,379	1,749
Rostov Oblast'	51,506	143,188	17,229
Stavropol Oblast'	12,741	35,909	5,269
	197,166	341,421	52,939

(164) The evacuated livestock was located in the following oblasti and republics:

Yaroslavl Oblast'
Gorkij Oblast'
Vologda Oblast'
Kirov Oblast'
Ryazan Oblast'
Tambov Oblast'
Saratov Oblast'
Chkalov Oblast'
Kujbyshev Oblast'
Mordvinian Autonomous Republic
Mary
Dagestan
Kazakhstan Republic
Azerbajdzhan
Armenia

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(165) The NK for Agriculture was charged with the responsibility for return of the livestock. Livestock was to have arrived in the Kalinin, Smolensk, Kursk, Orel and Tula Oblasti by 1 October 1943 and in the other parts by 15 October. Through trains for livestock transport, measures for foddering, water supply and veterinary services were determined and the construction of river fords and the furnishing of the necessary number of herd drivers, as well as milkmaids, were provided for. To meet the costs, 11.5 million rubles were authorized. Construction of winter quarters for the cattle had to be carried out. Moreover, in the freed territories, schools for training cattle breeders and veterinarians had to be set up.

2) Increase in numbers of livestock at kolkhozes:

(166) The oblasti and republics listed above were permitted to increase their numbers of livestock by purchase. The following purchase plans were established (by head):

	Calves	Lambs
Kalinin Oblast'	20,000	30,000
Smolensk Oblast'	3,000	3,000
Orel Oblast'	5,000	10,000
Kursk Oblast'	7,000	5,000
Voronezh Oblast'	15,000	5,000
Stalingrad Oblast'	20,000	15,000
Rostov Oblast'	15,000	20,000
Stavropol Oblast'	6,000	10,000
Krasnodar Oblast'	15,000	10,000
	99,000	113,000

(167) The livestock was to be purchased in the years 1943 through 1945 from the NK for Agriculture and placed at the disposal of the liberated territories. According to an order of 15 September 1943 from the Council of Peoples' Commissars, by 1 November 1943,

55,000 Pigs
165,000 Sheep
17,000 Goats

were to have been delivered to the kolkhozes in the liberated territories for the purpose of increasing the raising of pigs, sheep and goats. This livestock was to be delivered as follows:

	Pigs	Sheep	Goats
Kalinin Oblast'	10,000	20,000	1,000
Smolensk Oblast'	15,000	30,000	2,000
Orel Oblast'	9,000	20,000	2,000
Kursk Oblast'	5,000	25,000	2,500

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	Pigs	Sheep	Goats
Voronezh Oblast'	10,000	25,000	2,500
Stalingrad Oblast'	-	15,000	2,000
Ukraine Republic	6,000	30,000	5,000

(168) In order to avoid further transport and to accomplish the transfer of livestock as quickly as possible, the NK for the Meat and Dairy Industry as well as the NK for sovkhozes were to furnish 25,000 pigs and 115,000 sheep from their own economy and stocks. This livestock was to be replaced later from that purchased.

(169) The kolkhozes were to pay for the livestock received in agricultural products in the years 1943 and 1944 and in exceptional cases in 1945.

(170) The Georgian NK for Agriculture and the offices of the NK for Agriculture in Krasnodar reported the following total numbers of livestock by 1 January 1945:

The Georgian NK for Agriculture:

29,300 horses
650,000 horned cattle
including: 100,000 cows
365,000 working oxen
1,400,000 sheep and goats
including: 825,000 breeders
66,000 pigs
including: 20,000 breeders
300,000 head of poultry

The NK for Agriculture in Krasnodar Kraj:

64,900 horses
256,600 horned cattle
including: 51,000 cows
49,500 working oxen
1,120,000 sheep and goats
including: 635,000 breeders
1,100,000 head of poultry
95,000 pigs
including: 29,000 breeders

(171) The estimate of livestock raising requirements in Rostov Oblast' had to be changed because the number of livestock returning from evacuation had been computed too high. Moreover, the difficult fodder situation had to be considered more than before. The new plan calls for the following large livestock, small livestock and horses to be reached by 1 January 1945:

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	44,000 head of horses
	230,000 head of large cattle
including:	35,000 head of cows
	60,000 head of working oxen
	480,000 head of sheep and goats
including:	250,000 head of breeding sheep
	40,000 head of pigs
including:	9,000 head of breeders
	1,000,000 head of poultry
	4,000 head foals
	38,000 head of young bulls

3) Re-establishment of poultry raising in kolkhozes:

(172) In the years 1943 and 1944 all former poultry farms of the kolkhozes are to be re-established. By 1 January 1945 numbers of poultry were to reach the following levels (by head):

Kalinin Oblast'	400,000
Smolensk Oblast'	150,000
Orel Oblast'	150,000
Kursk Oblast'	250,000
Voronezh Oblast'	800,000
Stalingrad Oblast'	550,000
Rostov Oblast'	1,000,000
Stavropol Oblast'	1,100,000
Krasnodar Oblast'	1,100,000
Total	5,500,000

(173) In order to facilitate the re-establishment of the poultry farms, the NK's for Agriculture, for Sovkhozes and for the Meat and Dairy Industry were obliged to deliver 500,000 head of poultry in September and October 1943. Moreover, the NK for Agriculture was obliged to deliver 9,600,000 chickens in the year 1944 as follows:

Kalinin Oblast'	400,000
Smolensk Oblast'	70,000
Orel Oblast'	80,000
Kursk Oblast'	150,000
Voronezh Oblast'	1,800,000
Stalingrad Oblast'	1,100,000
Rostov Oblast'	2,000,000
Stavropol Oblast'	2,000,000
Krasnodar Oblast'	2,000,000

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(174) The kolkhoz farmers were permitted to purchase young fowl from the poultry farms after the latter had been completely supplied. By the end of 1944, 55 brooding houses were to be re-established as follows:

	1943	1944
Kalinin Oblast'	-	3
Smolensk Oblast'	1	2
Orel Oblast'	-	7
Kursk Oblast'	-	13
Voronezh Oblast'	6	-
Stalingrad Oblast'	6	-
Rostov Oblast'	2	2
Stavropol Oblast'	6	-
Krasnodar Kraj	5	2

(175) 200 brooders each with a capacity of 30,000 eggs were to be established for the first half of 1944. The NK for Agriculture was to receive 16,000,000 eggs, broken down as follows:

7,000,000 eggs from the NK for the Meat and Dairy Industry
5,000,000 eggs from the Central Union
4,000,000 eggs from poultry farms

The kolkhozes were authorized to accept chickens on the condition that in 1945 eggs would be returned.

4) Allowances in deliveries.

(176) Kolkhozes, kolkhoz farmers, individual farmers, workers, temporary workers and craftsmen who had been injured by the German occupation could be released from all agricultural deliveries to the State in the year 1943. Otherwise, kolkhozes of oblasti liberated after 1 July 1943 were to furnish the following amounts of grain and sunflowers to the Red Army Bread Reserve (per hectare):

	Grain	Sunflowers
Kalinin Oblast'	40 kg	-
Smolensk Oblast'	50	-
Orel Oblast'	70	-
Kursk Oblast'	70	120 kg
Ukraine Republic	90	150

(177) Kolkhozes of oblasti liberated in 1943 had to deliver potatoes and vegetables from that year's harvest to the Red Army as follows (per hectare):

	Potatoes	Vegetables
Kalinin Oblast'	0.6 tons	1.2 tons
Smolensk Oblast'	0.7	1.0

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	Potatoes	Vegetables
Orel Oblast'	0.7 tons	1.6 tons
Kursk Oblast'	0.6	1.2
Voronezh Oblast'	0.7	1.4
Stalingrad Oblast'	0.4	1.0
Rostov Oblast'	0.4	1.4
Stavropol Oblast'	0.6	1.6
Krasnodar Kraj	0.7	1.8
Ukraine Republic	0.5	1.8

Hay also had to be delivered to the Red Army Reserve.

(178) Kolkhoz farmers, workers, temporary employees and organized artisans in the oblasti concerned had to deliver 10 percent more than the kolkhozes. As far as they possessed livestock, each also had to deliver 15 kilograms of meat (liveweight) and 50 to 60 liters of milk to the Red Army. Individual farmers and non-organized artisans had to deliver 30 percent more of everything than the kolkhozes (30 percent more meat and milk than the quantities cited above).

(179) As a result of the lowered delivery quotas, the kolkhozes of Kursk Oblast', for instance, had to deliver only 66,000 tons from the 1943 harvest instead of the 148,000 tons grain expected. Old delivery debts were cancelled.

5) Auxiliary Measures for the Kolkhozes with Respect to the Seed Supply.

(180) In order to guarantee the winter sowing plan, the kolkhozes were to receive 174,500 tons of seed grain from government stocks itemized as follows:

Smolensk Oblast'	3,000 tons
Voronezh Oblast'	26,000 tons
Stalingrad Oblast'	29,000 tons
Rostov Oblast'	20,000 tons
Stavropol Oblast'	46,000 tons
Krasnodar Kraj	33,000 tons
Ukraine Republic	12,000 tons
Kursk Oblast'	5,000 tons

(181) Radio messages on the return of livestock indicated that the return of herds in some instances was progressing well. For example, in October 122,900 head of livestock were to be driven from Zhanybek towards Rostov. By 16 October 118,800 head of livestock had actually been driven including:

32,200 head horned cattle
79,000 head sheep
7,600 head horses

By the end of October the herds were approaching West Kazakhstan.

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(182) The livestock herds were to reach the Volga before the beginning of winter so that they could be transported further by water. However, long delays resulted en route at various river-crossing points. The scale of these crossing operations may be understood from the following reports:

> The Lower-Volga Steamship Agency had constructed four crossing-points in September, the largest at Kamyshin. On 14 September the following were ferried across there:
>
> 1,200 head horned cattle
> 8,100 head sheep
> 2,400 head horses

From 1 to 7 October the following were ferried across at Stalingrad:

6,500 head horned cattle
22,900 head sheep
3,800 head horses

(183) By 1 November Baku had completed delivery of livestock to the assembly points. Further transport, however, was progressing very slowly. The following were transported further by rail or by towboat:

Rostov Oblast'		Stavropol Oblast'
1,100 head	horned cattle	7,100 head
1,500 head	sheep and goats	4,200 head
400 head	horses	250 head

(184) The plan for Rostov was fulfilled by 100 percent. The following were procured for Stavropol:

1,000 head horned cattle
1,400 head sheep and goats
400 (?) horses

There were no railroad cars for further transport of this livestock.

(185) The slaughterhouse in Krasnodar announced that the assignment for delivery of 1,200 pigs for the liberated regions had been fulfilled. 1,230 head of sheep had been procured for shipping. As a result of a shortage of railroad cars, only 460 head of sheep could be shipped to the Ukraine through 28 October. On 9 October 6,800 head of livestock, including 2,000 head of goats were to be shipped from the Armenian NK for Agriculture to the liberated regions. As a result of the railroad car shortage, however, the goats could not be shipped.

(186) As a result of these difficulties, not only delays occurred but also actual loss of livestock. At the Kyudamir station the assembled livestock had to be left in the open in the rain because there were no railroad cars. Both men and livestock became sick; many calves died. In the Elton rajon in Stalingrad Oblast' 8,000 head of sheep had to be placed in quarantine; 300 head of horned

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cattle were already in quarantine. At many railroad stations in the Azerbajdzhan Republic many shipments of livestock were held up. Because of the cold and a shortage of fodder, additional loss of livestock resulted. The accompanying personnel also became sick.

(187) The following reports give information on the construction of other agricultural buildings and installations:

Offices of the NK for Procurement in Krasnodar Kraj and Voroshilovgrad Oblast' were given reconstruction assignments for the year 1944 listed below. The following were to be prepared:

Krasnodar Kraj:

1) 2 mills each with a production capacity of 40 tons flour daily, 1 mill of 50 tons capacity and 1 mill of 30 tons capacity;

2) Grain silos in:
Kurganaya of 0.9 ton storage capacity,
Grechishkino of 0.9 ton storage capacity,
Kushevskaya of 4.0 tons storage capacity, and
Ust-Labinskaya of 4.0 tons storage capacity,
and others.

3) Larger grain storehouses, some with a capacity of 40,000 tons.

Voroshilovgrad:

1) 1 mill with a production capacity of 50 tons of flour daily.

2) Grain warehouses with a storage capacity totalling 48,000 tons.

3) Grain storehouses with a storage capacity totalling 50,000 tons.

(188) For the construction of tractor workshops, tractor stations and tractor repair shops in the liberated regions of the Ukraine, the following construction material was procured:

1,100 cu. meters	round timber
1,100 cu. meters	cut timber
25 cu. meters	plywood
7,000 sq. meters	glass
180 rolls	roofing board
34.0 tons	cement
7.0 tons	nails
1.8 tons	varnish
1.3 tons	red lead
0.5 ton	ground chalk

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(189) The Oblast' Consumers Union in Poltava was to receive 1,026 tons of cement for the construction of warehouses. The Baku Cement Plant was to deliver about 1,300 tons of cement to the Central Union for construction of grain warehouses by the beginning of December.

(190) The North Ossetian Republic was contracted to procure 60,000 tons of coarse livestock fodder. By 30 November 1943, 40,000 tons had been prepared, including 34,450 tons of hay and 5,650 tons of straw. The livestock on hand at the kolkhozes had a requirement of 3,200 tons of coarse livestock fodder. 3,400 tons had been procured on winter pastures.

(191) Livestock quarters were required for the following:

4,800	head of horses
8,700	head of large cattle
35,500	head of sheep
800	head of pigs
6,600	head of poultry

Winter livestock quarters at the kolkhozes either already existing or furnished for the following:

4,540	head of horses
8,200	head of large cattle
33,000	head of sheep
760	head of pigs
6,600	head of poultry

(192) The Oblast' Agricultural Supply Office in Rostov received the following in December:

120		reapers
128		mowers
87		sorting machines
200		horse-drawn plows
50		tractor-drawn plows
2	railroad cars	asbestos sheets
2	railroad cars	cement
23	railroad cars	cut timber
14	railroad cars	round timber
2	railroad cars	glass
1,400	kilograms	varnish

(193) Many radio messages indicated that during agricultural reconstruction in the liberated territories, the re-establishment of the food industry was likewise ordered (for further details see Reconstruction).

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5. Metal Supply

(194) Iron supply in the economy during the second half year was very short. Conditions at the NKRF as well as in the economy of the Trans-caucasas, Donbas and Leningrad Oblast' were about the same. As far as can be determined from internal radio traffic, during the third quarter wide scale cessation of operations at industrial enterprises had not yet occurred. In the fourth quarter, however, a larger number of plants were forced to cease operations because of a lack of raw material.

(195) In detail the supply of metals and metal products was as follows: In July Kujbyshev NKRF urgently needed cast iron and ferrosilicon for its foundries which were charged with important contracts. The rolling mill of the Heavy Machine Industry in Irkutsk had ceased operations because it had no raw material. There was also a partial lack of tools. Hatchets and saws, which could not be delivered, were needed at Omsk NKRF. There was an attempt to produce these items on the spot, as well as to rebuild files.

(196) In August the Ship Repair and Shipbuilding Industries (see corresponding sections) were plagued by the iron shortage. The NKRF workshops in Alekseevka did not receive the iron which had been ordered for repairs. A dock was also to be constructed there for which the required steel plates were missing. As a result of a lack of wire rope, the Manganese Trust in Chiaturi had to cease construction of a funicular railway.

(197) In September a rapidly increasing lack of cast iron was noted. In Leningrad it was so serious that even armaments contracts suffered; in Baku and Tbilisi also there was a shortage of iron. The iron works in Novotagil and Novotulsk did not fulfill their deliveries.

(198) In October radio traffic revealed a pronounced worsening in supply compared to the preceding months so that many plants had to cease work, including the metal plant "Oktyabr" in Krasnodar, the plant "Krasnyj Metallist" and "Dzerzhinsk" in Baku. At the beginning of October the copper rolling mill in Tbilisi had to interrupt its operations. The plant "Novikov" in Leningrad could not fulfill its contract because of a lack of copper and the light industry plants in Baku could continue operations only with interruptions because of a lack of brass wire. They were to receive brass wire imported from Iransovtrans (see Foreign Trade).

(199) The metal shortage was also expressed in the lowered allotments for the fourth quarter. The Agricultural Raw Material Supply Office in Georgia was allotted such small amounts that not even the fulfillment of special contracts was assured.

(200) The following were allotted:

	In the Third Quarter	In the Fourth Quarter
Steel plate	245 tons	200 tons
Spring steel	105 tons	60 tons

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(201) Steel tubing, high-speed steel and other important materials were not allotted at all. An additional 465 tons of various steel products and 1,150 tons of iron products were necessary for carrying out the most important work.

(202) In November this situation continued. The iron works in Nalchik was inoperative because of a lack of raw materials. Plant 428 in Blagoveshchensk could not fulfill special contracts because there was no zinc. The NK for Oil did not receive enough tubing from Taganrog "Trubostal". Magnitogorsk could not deliver cast iron in October and November because there were no railroad cars. The shortage of railroad cars was often the reason for the bottleneck in metal deliveries.

(203) In December the Metal Sales Office in Baku and the plants in Ordzhonikidze did not receive the expected 1,000 tons of cast iron because of transportation difficulties.

(204) In the case of scrap collection and shipments it is especially clearly seen that supply in the Soviet Union was not a raw material question but a transportation problem. Radio traffic showed that deliveries of iron scrap were always much lower than collections.

(205) The following shows conditions in July:

	Procurement: Planned	Actual	%	Shipped: in tons & % of actual procurement			Remarks:
Groznyj (Iron)	-	290 t	-	130 t	=	44%	(through 19 July)
Gorkij NKRF (Iron)	860 tons	-	-	170			(through 1 July)
Kirov NKRF (Iron)	60	-	-	45			(through 1 July)
Kujbyshev NKRF	-	625	-	525	=	84	(through 10 July)
Rostov (non-ferrous metals)	-	1300	-	50	=	4	(through 20 June)
Rostov "	-	160	-	40	=	25	(through 20 June)
August							
Rostov (non-ferrous metals)	-	420	-	240 t	=	57	(through 10 Aug)
Tbilisi (Iron)	-	3500	-	2000 t	=	57	(through 15 Aug)

(206) Shipments were delayed by lack of railroad cars.

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(207) The result of these inadequate deliveries was a continual scrap shortage in the industry. For example, Frunze ordered the quickest possible shipment of scrap from the scrap assembly point in Voroshilovgrad, because otherwise munitions production would be paralysed.

(208) In the scrap collection drive war booty also played a role. Of about 31,000 tons of scrap which the Voroshilovgrad Oblast' had shipped in August about 14 percent originated from booty.

(209) In September the situation was unchanged. Procurement often corresponded to or exceeded the plans but shipping remained inadequate. Results of the third quarter show this clearly:

	Procurement:			Shipped:
	Planned	Actual	%	% of Actual Procurement
Ordzhonikidze	1700 t	1832 t	= 108%	1553 t = 86%
Shakhty, Rostovugol	-	2410	-	360 = 15
Consumer's Union, Novokuban	60	100	= 165%	-
Consumer's Union, Ladoga	450	650	= 145%	-
Groznyj	-	7300		2100 = 29
Donbas Coal Combine	-	8000		4400 = 55
Kabardino-Balkar	-	2000		1100 = 55
Georgia	6000	7500	= 125%	6500 = 87

(210) Non-delivery of railroad cars was given more and more often as the cause of shipping bottlenecks.

(211) The growing importance of scrap from booty was expressed in a radio message from Leningrad. According to this, in August and September the iron works in Leningrad shipped about 44,400 tons while in the third quarter the local Booty Collection Office shipped about 15,000 tons of booty scrap.

(212) The same situation prevailed in October also:

	Procurement:			Shipped: in % of actual procurement:	Remarks:
	Planned	Actual	%		
Rostov (Iron scrap)	-	5068	-	1894 t = 37%	(through 15 Oct)
Metal Supply (non-ferrous metals)	-	701	-	432 = 62	(through 15 Oct)
Krasnodar (Iron scrap)	-	233	-	152 = 75	(through 1 Oct)
Metal Industry (non-ferrous metals)	-	19	-	14 = 74	(through 1 Oct)

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	Procurement: Planned	Actual	%	Shipped: in % of actual procurement:	Remarks:
Leningrad (Machine Industry)	-	9700	-	15000	(from beginning of year)
Bataisk	-	1254	-	- -	

(Of the 1,254 tons of scrap collected in Bataisk 900 tons originated from booty).

(213) In November scrap collection exhibited the following picture:

	Procurement: Planned	Actual	%	Shipped: in % of actual procurement:	Remarks:
Rostov NK for Iron	7460	7917t	106	1652 t = 21%	(Oct/Nov?)
Rostov NK for Cooperative Industry (Iron)	-	324	-	187 = 62	1.-10.10
Rostov NK for Cooperative Industry (non-ferrous metals)	-	19	-	4 = 21	"
Tbilisi (Iron)	-	1983	-	1266 = 63	
Tbilisi (Non-ferrous metals)	-	94	-	69 = 73	

(214) With respect to the scrap supply, it is thus apparent that only about half the planned amounts were shipped, although collection corresponded to the planned goal.

(215) In December the following scrap deliveries were announced:

	Procurement: Planned	Actual	%	Shipped: % of actual procurement	Remarks:
Ashkhabad	3300	1975	60	1970 = 100%	For the 4th quarter
Iron scrap					
Non-ferrous metals-scrap	50	31	60	- -	
Rostov-on-Don Oblast'	14,990	22,332	149	13,383 = 60	Collected by the Komsomol Org. in the 4th quarter

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	Procurement: Planned	Actual	%	Shipped: % of actual procurement	Remarks:
Tbilisi Scrap Collection					
Office for Steel scrap	2132	2132	-	1365 = 65%	(through Dec. 1943
Non-ferrous metal scrap	-	114	-	73 = 64	(through Dec. 1943)

(216) Manganese ore supply was of great importance for armaments. As a result of transportation difficulties supply delays often occurred. In order to guarantee supply of manganese ore, Stalin issued an order on 23 July 1943 by which a shipping plan for manganese ore from Chiaturi principally to Magnitogorsk and Kuznetsk was established for the months of July through October. Because of their importance, they were to be shipped directly to these two places by existing means of transport. 145,000 tons were to be shipped by direct rail lines as follows:

10,000 tons in July
45,000 tons in August
45,000 tons in September
45,000 tons in October

(217) 125,000 tons were to be shipped by water and rail with transshipment at Baku-Krasnovodsk as follows:

15,000 tons in July
35,000 tons in August
45,000 tons in September
30,000 tons in October

(218) The extent to which this plan was fulfilled may be realized from the following messages intercepted on the domestic radio links:

> The Manganese Trust in Chiaturi shipped 15,600 tons of manganese ore from 1 through 27 July; on 1 August 920 tons were shipped.

(219) In the first half of July the Transcaucasas Railway had shipped 10,539 tons of manganese ore (presumably from Chiaturi); on 13 July 720 tons were shipped to Magnitogorsk. From 1-20 September the Baku Metal Sales Office had received about 21,200 tons of manganese ore and had dispatched about 21,800 tons. Stock on hand amounted to about 14,400 tons. In September the danger arose that because of a lack of explosives, the manganese mines in Chiaturi would have to cease operations. From 1-25 October the Metal Sales Office in Baku had received about 24,200 tons of manganese ore, had shipped about 30,600 tons in the same period and the stock on hand amounted to about 9,000 tons. Thus manganese ore shipments fairly well met the planned objectives.

(220) Production at the copper rolling mill in Tbilisi during the second half year was at about the same level as in the first half year and in detail was as follows:

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First half year		Second half year	
March	70 tons	July	48 tons
April	45 tons	11-20 Aug	18 tons
May about	60 tons	September	60 tons
1st ten-day per. in June	26 tons	11-20 Oct	27 tons
		1-19 Nov	29 tons

(221) From 2-5 August there was no production because of a lack of mazut. The highest single day's production of 5 tons was not exceeded in the second half year. Daily production averaged out as previously to about 3 tons daily. In detail the development of daily production and stocks was as follows:

Day:	Daily Production:	Stock:
28 July	5 tons	69 tons
29 July	4	73
30 July	4	77
5 August	-	64
20 August	3	-
14 September	3	98
27 September	3	-
29 September	3	-
30 September	-	127
19 November	2	167
4 December	2	160

(222) In the second quarter stocks amounted to between 150-190 tons. At the beginning of June and during July and August large shipments were made whereby stocks were reduced to a normal amount. From the middle of September onward greater transportation difficulties again seemed to appear. This was expressed in the increase in stocks and in supply difficulties at plants.

6. Oil Supply

(223) From June onward a shortage of oil supplies was noted in all branches of the economy, despite the growing delivery capabilities of the Caucasian oil region as a result of progressing reconstruction of oil lines. This lag in supply was probably due to preparations for the July offensive. The course of military operations was probably also the reason that in the following months a relaxation did not occur. Oil supply in July was very strained. Radio traffic revealed that by the beginning of July allotments for that month to the NKRF had not arrived. Since notification about them had been given before the beginning of the month it must be assumed that by the beginning of the month there was something amiss in the supply situation. Until the establishment of the July allotments, the River Fleet received fuel advances amounting to 15 percent of the allotment of the second quarter. Deliveries of fuels and lubricants to NKRF enterprises was in some cases very poor. Many delays in allotments resulted. This had a worsening effect in transportation and other forms of work. By the middle of July a cessation of shipping threatened in Gorkij and Molotov. In Molotov the danger also existed that loading operations would have to be stopped.

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(224) As in the first half of 1943, the NKRF strove to conserve fuel. For example, a comparison was to be made between all river ships to determine which ships were using the most fuel. These ships probably would be rebuilt. As a result of the great shortage, water was to be added to fuels. For example, the Oil Combine in Baku was to deliver 90,000 tons of oil to Groznyj to which 6 percent of water had been added. From August onward, the percentage of water added was reduced to 4 percent.

(225) Reconstruction operations also suffered from the oil shortage. Since these operations were of the greatest importance, the main Oil Supply Office in Rostov issued an order that fuel allotments for military reconstruction of Don-Kuban Oblast' were to be completely fulfilled.

(226) Agricultural enterprises were refused large amounts of fuel and lubricant deliveries. Uralsk also refused a supply to agriculture. This resulted in extensive delays in agricultural operations.

(227) In order to improve the oil transportation system, in July the oil pipeline from Groznyj to Armavir was repaired. From 11 July onward, it was to transport 2,200 tons daily; that is, 1,000 tons from Makhachkala to Groznyj, and 1,200 tons were to come from production at Groznyj. (See the month of November.)

(228) In August all oil supply bases received an order based on a government decree to deliver fuel to agricultural enterprises of the NKRF as well as to other NKRF offices before the end of the shipping period. Nevertheless, delays in allotments occurred.

(229) The Reconstruction Directorate of the Don-Kuban Oblast' did not receive the required quantity of fuel in August despite this order.

(230) In August the River Fleet also did not receive sufficient oil. Detrimental effects occurred in all regions. In the regions around the Water Transport Bases of Astrakhan, Kujbyshev, Saratov and Stalingrad, tractor fuel was sent to illuminate shore installations and to fuel navigation lights because of a lack of illuminating oil. As a result of its poor illuminating power, the performance especially of the red lighted buoys was poor. Fueling the navigation signals in Kujbyshev was likewise in doubt because the local CD for Oil Enterprises had refused to deliver illuminating oil to the Waterways Directorate. The Waterways Directorate in Gorkij, Ilijsk and Semipalatinsk could not carry on work in the waterways because there was no fuel. From August onward they were to be supplied in the same way as the River Fleet.

(231) The shortage of railroad cars was one of the principal difficulties in sufficient supply. Thus, the Oil Industry in Rostov was to have received 65 tank cars of avtol from Batumi during the first half of August, but not a single tank car was shipped. Reflecting the general situation was a message from Moscow to Uralsk NKRF, by which their mazut requirement was to be satisfied in unlimited amounts by Gurev without special allotment by August and September at the latest. Gurev was to utilize this opportunity to charter shipping space for partial shipment of the mazut to Uralsk.

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(232) In September reconstruction and construction of oil pipelines made further progress. In September 1,200 tons of oil was shipped through the pipelines in Makachkala and Groznyj. Work was proceeding on the pipeline from Groznyj to Armavir. By extending another pipeline to Chalysh, it became possible to supply the NKRF there with a capacity quantity of 360 tons daily.

(233) In spite of the increasing delivery potentialities, there occurred no improvement in supply to the civilian sector of the economy. According to radio messages intercepted from domestic radio traffic in September, it was severely strained both in transportation (NKRF) as well as in industry and in agriculture.

(234) Kamuste NKRF was directed to issue motor fuel to the motor ships only in the most urgent cases and then only in limited quantities.

(235) In industry even armaments plants often did not have ample supplies of fuel and lubricants. In September the Russian Tank Industry was to receive 164 tank cars of diesel oil. Since nothing was delivered, tank production was imperiled. The steel industry in Penza could deliver no armaments materials because of a lack of motor lubricating oil. The Oil Supply Office in Krasnovodsk had delivered no gasoline to Trust #1 of the NK for Munitions. Combine #179 received only 100 tons of gasoline instead of 150 tons.

(236) As a result of the oil shortage, plants of the Machine Industry in Stavropol ceased operations. The Highway Construction Directorate in Tbilisi could not keep up with their construction plan because of a lack of fuel. At the Azov-Black Sea Power Plant fuel was scarce. The same was the case at the coal mines of Rostov Oblast' ("Rostov-and Voroshilovgrad-Ugol"), as a result of which coal shipments were in danger of stopping.

(237) With the beginning of harvest work the oil requirements in agriculture became urgent. They could, however, be met only inadequately, as a result of which, harvest was delayed. (See Food Situation.) Machine and Tractor Stations in Krasnodar Oblast' ceased operations at the middle of September because of a lack of fuel, because Makachkala had not made delivery of 73 tank cars. Groznyj also had not received the planned ten tank cars of avtol from Makachkala. In Georgia the situation was similar. In order to carry out harvest operations, Tbilisi was therefore forced to borrow 750 tons of oil from government reserves on the account of the fourth quarter. The Grain Procurement Office in Rostov had no gasoline for transport of grain. The grain mills in Nalchik and Prokhladnaya had ceased operations because of a lack of fuel. Interruptions in production threatened at the Preserves Industry in Erevan and the Food Industry in Rostov. In Krasnodar shipments of timber and procurement of vegetables could not be made.

(238) Civilian supply suffered particularly as a result of the general oil shortage. In the Azerbajdzhan Republic civilian requirements in September were met by only 40 percent.

(239) The seriousness of the situation in October is indicated by the following radio report:

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The Oil Supply Office in Groznyj was to deliver 1,000 tank cars of mazut to Krasnodar Kraj according to the October Plan for Oil Supply. However, only 95 tank cars were dispatched by 19 October. A number of important plants were faced with the necessity of ceasing operations.

(240) At the beginning of October the River Fleet was issued only a provisional allocation amounting to 20 percent of that issued in September.

(241) Industry likewise received only inadequate allotments. The Plant "Andreev" in Taganrog received an allotment of 1,000 tons of mazut for October and the Metal Plant in Sulin, an allotment of 350 tons. The requirements of these plants were satisfied only by one-half of these allotments. Many of the already inadequate allotments were often not delivered. The furnaces of the Sulin Metal Plant therefore had to be converted to use illuminating gas. The Combine "Rostov-Ugol" received only three-quarters of the gasoline necessary for shipping their products.

(242) As a result of decreased allocations and insufficient shipments serious production difficulties developed in October. For this reason, fulfillment of the production plan for October and November at the plants of the Machine Industry in Tbilisi was questionable. In the coal mines of Rostov Oblast' current supply was interrupted because the Azov-Black Sea Power Plant lacked fuel.

(243) The amounts of oil required by agriculture are indicated by deliveries in August and September to Rostov-on-Don Oblast'. According to them, about 3,000 tank cars (60,000 tons) were received. Nevertheless, these amounts were not sufficient. In some cases, therefore, agricultural work could not be carried out. Agricultural enterprises on the average received scarcely more than one-half of the required amounts of fuel. Nevertheless, they were to set aside fuel reserves for spring activities. In detail, the following quotas were taken from radio traffic (Percentages of fourth quarter allocations):

Petroleum	15% (?)
Gasoline	10%
Ligroin	10%

(244) How inadequately requirements were being met in general is indicated from a report in which fuel supply in Rostov Oblast' during October was fulfilled as follows:

Petroleum	by	44%
Gasoline	by	68%
Diesel Oil	by	18%

As a result of these inadequate deliveries, the oil storage depots of the oblast' had no gasoline and ligroin. Petroleum was scarce.

(245) In November the oil supply in industry and agriculture seemed to have reached a crisis. Even the oil pumping stations on the oil pipeline in

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Stavropol lacked lubricants and oil. In messages at the beginning of November, Armavir, Groznyj and Tuapse were critized because of their complete refusal to deliver fuel to industry. They were ordered to ship 8,300 tons of oil within 7 days and to report absolute compliance.

(246) The Armaments Industry was no less affected than other industries. In Baku plants of the Tank Industry had received no diesel oil for 2 months. The truck plant in Gorkij could not guarantee delivery of tanks and also the Tank Industry in Mariupol had an urgent need for lubricants and fuel. The NK for Armaments in Krasnoyarsk as well as individual plants of the other armaments industries, for instance the Plant "Krasnyj Aksaj" of the Mortar Industry in Rostov and the offices of the Armaments Construction Industry of Rostov Oblast' were in a difficult situation. In Krasnovodsk also supply to the Armaments Industry halted. In November the Oil Supply Office in Groznyj was to deliver 6,150 tons of mazut to plants of the NK for Iron. Since only 3,200 tons were delivered through 21 November, production interruptions arose at several plants. The Metal Plant "Andreev" in Taganrog ceased operations for three days because of the lack of mazut. The Glass Plant in Rostov likewise ceased operations. The Metal Plant "Stal" in Krasnyj Sulin received only two-thirds of their allocation of mazut. The Tungsten Combine in Tyrnyaus had received only one quarter of their allotment of gasoline during the third quarter. Allotments were often measured much too small. The Plant "Stal" in Leningrad received an allotment for November which met only half of its requirements. The offices of the NK for Construction Materials in Baku received an allotment which covered only 30 percent of their need. Enterprises of the Rubber Industry were likewise inadequately supplied.

(247) The Food Industry also suffered under the oil shortage in November which reduced production. In October only 25 tons of oil were allotted to grain mills in Rostov Oblast' for the fourth quarter to cover a requirement of 3,000 tons. Grain processing for the Army was therefore placed in question. In Elista not enough bread could be baked for the civilian population because of a lack of mazut. The Preserves Factory in Ordzhonikidze lacked fuel at the beginning of November. At the middle of November the Alcohol Plants in Khutorok, Kuban, Ordzhonikidze, and Krasnodar were forced to cease operations. In Krasnodar the plant was inoperative 120 hours. The Cotton Trust in Karasu had to cease operations.

(248) The Electrical Generating Stations in Ordzhonikidze and Taganrog were considerably affected in their work by the oil shortage.

(249) Pumping petroleum from Makachkala to Groznyj was carried out only unsatisfactorily. The following quantities were pumped through the oil pipeline:

On 22 November	52 tons
On 23 November	450 tons
On 24 November	528 tons

(250) The daily pumping capacities from Makhachkala to Groznyj of 1,300 tons and from Groznyj to Armavir of 2,000 tons were to be used immediately.

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(251) Oil supply by rail was even worse. In December Makhachkala could not fulfill its delivery plan because of a lack of tank cars. Instead of 5,565 cars, only 1,398 or 25 percent were shipped. Only 99 tank cars were delivered to the NK for Agriculture instead of 743. Orders for increased delivery of tank cars had no effect. In December the Chief Directorate for Oil Supply in Baku as well could not comply with its delivery obligations because of non-delivery of tank cars. By 27 December only 6 tank cars had been shipped to the NK for Coal instead of 58. Moreover, December deliveries of oil had not been carried out to the following:

To the NK for the Aviation Industry
To the NK for the Tank Industry
To the NK for Armaments
To the NK for Munitions, and many others

(252) According to a Government order, motor oil was to be shipped only to the Ukraine and heavy machine oil only to the NK for Munitions.

(253) The Plant "Instrument" in Taganrog, which had not received planned shipments of mazut for October, November, and December, had to halt production of munitions. The Electrical Central and the Plant of the Shipbuilding Industry in Makhachkala received scarcely a third of their monthly requirements. Both of them, therefore, had to cease operations on 1 December. The electrical plant in Kislovodsk which had received no heating mazut from 1 through 20 December had to stop production of electric power. Reconstruction work in Rostov also could not be continued because Makhachkala had delivered no motor oil for a quarter-year. Apparently by the end of 1943 oil supply had again reached a critical stage.

7. Coal Supply

(254) In July the coal supply situation was the same as had been described for it for the first half year. That is, there were ample supplies of hard coal and it was only a question of transport capabilities whether sufficient supplies could be guaranteed. Railroad cars, however, were scarce. The coke supply on the other hand was not sufficient because of the occupation of the Donets Basin. The NKRF Plant in Uralsk, for example, had received no coke for a quarter of a year. The carbide plant in Erevan had ordered 120 tons of coke for the second half year but likewise it was not received, so that in June the plant had to cease operations.

(255) In August also orders far exceeded supply as may be determined from one radio report. According to this report, Voroshilovgrad-Ugol and Rostov-Ugol had fulfilled the plan for the first ten days of August as follows:

	Coal Orders	Coal Shipments
Voroshilovgrad-Ugol	84%	45%
Rostov-Ugol	88%	54%

(256) In August according to plan 182,400 tons of coal were to be dispatched in Voroshilovgrad. Actually, 164,557 tons or about 96.2% of plan were dispatched.

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(257) Supply suffered heavily under the transportation difficulties. The Coal Supply Office in Voroshilovgrad was to ship 12,200 tons of coal to plants of the NK for Ferrous Metallurgy in July; however, only 4,400 tons or 36% of plan were shipped. In August 16,000 tons were to be shipped (plus the amount not shipped in July, 7,800 tons, or a total of 23,800 tons). By 15 August only 6,000 tons had been shipped, that is, only 37% of the monthly plan.

(258) The anthracite supply also suffered the same difficulties. The mines at Sulinsk and Novoshakhtinsk delivered only 231 tons (38%) and 90 tons (48%) respectively instead of 600 tons and 200 tons to the Plants of the NK for Ferrous Metallurgy from 10 through 15 August.

(259) As in all fields, untouchable reserves of coal were also to be set up. Thus, untouchable reserves at the various steamship agencies were to be set up before the beginning of shipping in 1944 as follows:

Kujbyshev NKRF	1,000 tons
Saratov NKRF	700 tons
Ulyanovsk NKRF	500 tons

(260) Strenuous efforts to open new sources of coal were urged. The Coal District in the region of the Polar Circle, for example, sent increased quantities of coal to Leningrad.

(261) The Coal Shipping Plan in September was not fulfilled by the Combine Rostov-Ugol. The principal reasons for production arrears seemed to be shortages of material and personnel. One radio message indicated that the lack of mine timber at Rostov-Ugol made coal shipments at the beginning of September impossible and delayed reconstruction. On 20 and 21 September production interruptions occurred at Rostov-Ugol because of insufficient supply of electricity. The coal mines in Tkvarcheli were threatened with flooding because of shortages in manpower, timber, cement, iron, and concrete.

(262) In order to meet the coal requirements of the liberated territories, coal shipments from the Combine "Stalin-Ugol" were increased in September. Shipment from the pit heaps was to be accelerated. From the beginning of October 5,000 tons of coal were to be shipped daily.

(263) Coal shipments from the Combine "Rostov-Ugol" did not reach the planned scope. From 1 through 20 September an average of only 3,484 tons were shipped daily, compared to a goal of 9,154 tons, only 38%. Shipments were less than in August: For example, daily shipments had decreased from the preceding month's average daily shipment of 805 tons for the NK for Transportation and 165 tons for the NK for Iron. Likewise the Chief Directorate for Coal Supply in Rostov could not carry out its deliveries because of a lack of railroad cars; on 9 September only 3,000 tons were shipped instead of the planned 9,900 tons.

(264) Intercepted radio traffic indicated that in September more than 900,000 tons of coal had accumulated in pit heaps at the Combines "Rostov-Ugol" and "Voroshilovgrad-Ugol" because of insufficient deliveries of railroad

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cars and trucks. In order to expedite dispatch of the coal to the camps of the NK for Coal, a truck battalion of 200 trucks was assigned to the two combines; an additional 200 trucks were placed at their disposal.

(265) The deficient supply of coal in September resulted in interruptions in production in the iron industry, in transportation, and at electrical generating stations. During the last months the Donbas Coal Supply Office in Krasnodar had not furnished sufficient supplies to enterprises of the NK for Armaments. Therefore, at certain plants interruptions in production occurred.

(266) In the last months Erevan had received only 200 tons of coal from Tkvibuli and Tkvarcheli instead of 5,000 tons. As a result, enterprises important to the war effort ceased operations.

(267) A message to Molotov NKRF revealed that for the foreseeable future there was no possibility of furnishing coal to the Kama Steamship Agency. As a result this steamship agency was to convert their ships to wood firing. The coal supply in Western Siberia seemed to be better, as deliveries to the Upper Irtysh Steamship Agency in Semipalatinsk in August showed:

	Delivery Plan	Actual Deliveries	
Kuznetsk Coal	6,000 tons	6,400 tons =	105%
Caucasus Coal	2,100 tons	900 tons =	43%
Cheremkhovo Coal	1,800 tons	2,300 tons =	128%
	10,000 tons	9,600	96%

(268) According to the plan, Baku was to ship 108 railroad cars of oil coke in September but instead only 41 cars were shipped. As a result, so much coke accumulated at the oil enterprises of Azerbajdzhan that production had to be halted. Instead of the 111 cars which were planned in October, during the first 10 days of December none were shipped.

(269) The Oil Supply Office in Groznyj had delivered only 300 tons of oil coke for the aluminum plants instead of the required 1,200 tons. Plants in the Rubber and Non-ferrous Metal Industry were primarily affected by the lack of oil coke.

(270) In October the supply generally seemed to have become worse. Difficulties occurred widely in the Armaments Industry. Because of the lack of coke, the foundry at a mortar plant in Rostov had to cease operations in October. A second foundry in Rostov was likewise threatened with cessation of operations. The Chemical Factory in Kirovakan could not fulfill armaments contracts because of a lack of anthracite. The plant "Trubostal" in Taganrog had a coal reserve for only two days at the end of October. The Food Industry also suffered a lack of coal. In September and October the Bakery Combine in Taganrog had received no allocations. Production of bread was therefore jeopardized. The Preserves Factory "Smychka" in Rostov had received only a quarter of the required amount of coal in October (50 tons). As a result of insufficient coal supplies the Fat Combine in Voronezh could not maintain operations. At the end of October

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schools, hospitals and other enterprises in the Armenian Republic were insufficiently supplied with fuel. From stock reports intercepted in radio traffic it was apparent that coal stocks at most plants were hardly sufficient for a month and in most cases for only 10 days.

(271) In November, as previously, orders were much higher than shipping capacity. Pit heaps continually grew.

(272) In Tkvibuli conditions were as follows:

	Orders	Shipped
31 October -	896 t	460 t = 51%
1 November -	762	507 = 64%

(273) A shipping bottleneck was also reported from Stalino. As a result of a lack of shipping space Rostov could not deliver 4,500 tons of coal to Taganrog. This coal was divided among the cities in the vicinity of the mines.

(274) Shipping difficulties greater than in the Caucasus were reported by radio in Shakhty (in tons) as follows:

	On 1 November	14 November	17 November	18 November
Coal stocks	-	376,700	361,700	364,000
Total shipped	-	5,300	4,800	4,200
Shipped by rail	4,100	4,300	4,700	4,100
Shipment arrears	-	9,800	4,400	5,100
Railroad cars required	6,900	7,100	7,600	8,100
Railroad cars furnished	5,500	4,800	4,900	4,300
Railroad cars loaded	4,800	4,300	4,700	4,100
Railroad cars not furnished	1,400	2,300	2,600	3,800

(275) Thus, only about half of the expected quantities were shipped. Shipments themselves decreased primarily because of a shortage of gasoline for trucks and the falling off of river fleet operations as winter set in. During the navigation period, for example, total shipments in Shakhty had been higher. On 12 August they amounted to 11,110 tons.

(276) In November also plants of the Armaments Industry lacked coal. There were interruptions in operations at Plant 543 in Kazan and Plant 614 of the NK for Armaments, because by the end of November they had not yet received their monthly deliveries. Shakhty was to make immediate delivery. Plant 264 of the Tank Industry in Stalingrad had not received the authorized 2,000 tons by 22 November. This plant did not even have 1 day's supply of coal. Rostov was to expedite delivery.

(277) The Plant "Krasnyj Kotelshchik" in Taganrog had to cease operations. Stalino was to send 400 tons of coal immediately. The Preserves Plant in Rostov also ceased operations for 5 days because of a lack of coal. A

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Plant in Novocherkassk was on the brink of halting operations. The Leather Factory in Taganrog had received no supplies of coal during the last two months.

(278) With the reoccupation of the Donets Basin the important cokeries also became the property of the Soviet Union, production from which was to partially alleviate the serious coke shortage in the first half year. According to plan the cokeries in Stalino were to produce 60,000 tons of coke in November. Production apparently was not satisfactory because the Coke Chemical Plant in Kemerovo still had to deliver coke to Rostov in November.

(279) The unsatisfactory development of coal supplies led to an investigation of the causes producing it. According to a report from authorities on the State Committee for Defense, from the beginning of December stocks were not sufficient for fulfillment of the shipping plan. From 1 through 5 December Shakhty, "Rostov-Ugol" had been able to ship only 25,000 tons instead of the planned amount of 42,500 tons (59%).

On 11 December 4,324 tons were shipped
On 15 December 8,700 tons were shipped
On 17 December 3,600 tons were shipped
On 25 December 4,222 tons were shipped

(280) On 5 December the Combine had a coal supply of 371,000 tons and on 17 December a supply of 396,000 tons including 16,000 tons and 19,000 tons respectively stored in heaps on railway branch lines and 28,000 tons and 17,000 tons respectively in heaps on narrow gauge branch lines. The remaining stocks of coal of 327,000 tons and 358,000 tons respectively were in heaps which were 60 to 180 kilometers from the railway. Because of the poor shipping conditions at the time, transport was impossible. In order to fulfill the coal shipping plan the following measures were adopted:

1) Increased production at mines which were supplied by railway branch lines. The Combine in Shakhty had 30 such mines. At the beginning of December its daily production amounted to 400 tons compared to 2,800 tons in November. The mines could increase their production to 1,500 to 2,000 tons daily if they could have been supplied with mine timber, machines, electric mine locomotives and other transportation equipment.

2) Delivery of 10 small gauge locomotives in order to make complete use of 80 kilometers of narrow gauge line.

3) Delivery of spare parts for trucks. The Combine operated 140 trucks of which 60% were not serviceable because no spare parts had been on hand for 10 months.

(281) In December the coal supply situation seemed to have reached a critical point. The electrical generating stations in Stalingrad, Voronezh, Kharkov, Moscow, Saratov, Kujbyshev and at other locations were not able to supply adequate power to industry because of deficient coal deliveries at the

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middle of December. Rostov, Voroshilovgrad and Stalino were to ship 3,500 tons of coal to them daily. On 17 December the Plant "Krasnyj Kotelshchik" in Taganrog was forced to cease operations because it had no coal. On 20 December the munitions plant "Instrument" in Taganrog ceased operations for the same reason.

(282) At the beginning of 1944 the coal situation in Rostov Oblast' was critical, because according to a report of 5 January six principal mines belonging to the coal combine "Rostov-Ugol" had been under water since 4 January 1944. Work of the combine had, therefore, almost ceased. The cause of this was a damaged boiler at the power plant in Artemovsk.

(283) It was determined from domestic radio traffic that an operation was started to transfer small mines to trusts or other organizations for their own management. The combine "Rostov-Ugol", for example, had to transfer a small mine of about 30 tons daily capacity to the NKVD storehouse in Shakhty. Likewise the Bakery Trust in Rostov was to receive two small coal mines near Shakhty for their own use; the NKRF workshops in Pavlodar were to take over the local coal mines and cokeries.

8. Timber Supply

(284) The timber requirements of the Soviet Union had risen even higher in the second half year because of construction of industry, conversion to wood fuel in transportation, especially in the river fleet but principally by the growing needs for reconstruction. Continuing difficulties in timber supply resulted from the lack of manpower and of transportation. Therefore plans were set up by which the river fleet would obtain timber by themselves from the NK for Timber. Radio traffic indicated that the NKVD also received this right. For example, in order to obtain 10,000 cubic meters of timber, the Directorate of Military Supply for the NKVD in Stavropol was provided with a plot of forest in the second half year. Similar measures by which sources of raw material were placed directly at the disposal of the consumers were also undertaken with coal supplies (see Coal Supply.)

(285) In July timber allotments to several NKRF enterprises encountered difficulties because of insufficient serviceable supplies. The timber allotment for the second quarter to Kujbyshev Oblast' was postponed and not noted for the third quarter. An allotment was refused for the Gorkij, Ivanov and Chkalovsk Oblasti and the authorized allotment of 2,000 cubic meters of timber for Uralsk was not carried out. The result was that Kujbyshev for example had no timber for its river fleet and was forced to obtain it themselves.

(286) In August larger authorizations of shipbuilding timber were noted. They were intended both for shipbuilding as well as for repairs. It was partially a question of authorizations for the construction and repair period of 1943-44. Fairly extensive shipbuilding activities for the river fleet may be concluded from this. In the procurement of shipbuilding timber the usual transportation difficulties occurred. Thus, Omsk-NKRF received only 3,000 cubic meters of

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the 14,000 cubic meters of shipbuilding timber expected in the shipping period through 1 July.

(287) Horses to be used in timber procurement operations were widely lacking. Floating equipment was also scarce.

(288) In September the same difficulties in procurement and shipping were noted. Khabarovsk and Ufa-NKRF were behind schedule on the timber procurement plan for the third quarter. In September and October no railroad cars for timber shipment were furnished to the Georgian NK for the Textile Industry in Tbilisi. How great these arrears were in some cases is shown by the timber trust of Checheno-Ingush where, according to the yearly plan, 25,000 cubic meters of timber were to be shipped. In Stalingrad and Sarepta large amounts of mine timber were stored which could not be shipped. As a result of this situation "Rostov-Ugol" in Shakhty suffered a lack of mine timber. In order to avoid a complete cessation of operations in coal delivery and reconstruction, the most rapid possible delivery of the September allotment was demanded.

(289) In September a greater need for timber to be used in reconstruction became apparent. For example, the Rostov-on-Don Rajon was to receive 100,000 cubic meters for reconstruction of buildings to be used in livestock raising. In order to meet this additional requirement Komsomol members were conscripted to undertake voluntary procurement of timber for reconstruction work.

(290) Nevertheless, the timber supply was not sufficient. In Rostov, for example, reconstruction of fruit and vegetable processing enterprises had to be halted. As a result of a lack of boards the necessary roofs could not be constructed at the grain procurement office in Mozdok.

(291) As a result of deficient timber supplies the coal mines of the Donets Basin encountered difficulties in October. At all trusts of the combine "Stalino-Ugol" in Stalino there was a lack of mine and construction timber. At the combine "Rostov-Ugol" in Shakhty reconstruction work at the coal mines as well as the coal deliveries had to be halted because of a lack of timber.

(292) Insufficient manpower and shortage of railroad cars and river ships were given more and more often as the reason for the transportation difficulties. For example, the timber industry of the Gorodets and Ust-Alekseevsk Rajons could not meet their deliveries for the fourth quarter because of a lack of manpower. As before, the river port of Groznyj was congested because of a lack of shipping space. In the harbor of Baku barrel staves remained more than a month because of the lack of railroad cars. Plant 182 in Astrakhan was to receive 3,000 cubic meters of round timber and 2,300 cubic meters of shipbuilding timber from Saratov for 1943. By the beginning of October, however, no delivery had been made. The Bridge Building Directorate in Krasnovodsk received only half of the required construction timber.

(293) The amounts of timber required for reconstruction of mines, factories, and agricultural enterprises may be partially computed from the following message:

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Consignee	Amount	Remarks
Rostov Oblast', Machine Tractor Stations	10,000 cu. meters	
Stalingrad Oblast', Agricultural Organizations	40,000	For reconstruction of stalls.
Astrakhan Oblast'	10,000	"
Rostov Oblast', Agricultural Organizations	100,000	"
Sulin, Plant "Krasnyj Sulin"	3,000 pieces of timber	For reconstruction
Taganrog, Plant "Instrument"	600 cu. meters	" "
Taganrog, Boiler Plant	35 railroad cars	" "

(294) With the cessation of river fleet operations NKRF offices transferred their activities to the procurement of timber for the winter half year of 1943-1944 which apparently lasted from 1 October 1943 through 31 March 1944. Quotas for procurement and shipments were announced to the individual offices.

(295) The NKRF offices below had to fulfill the following timber shipment quotas in the winter half year of 1943-44:

Office and Oblast' of Procurement	To be Procured	To be Shipped
Gorkij, Water Transport Base from the Tatar Republic; Gorkij	7,400 sq. meters	7,800 sq. meters
Water Transport Base of Saratov Oblast'	3,600	5,300
Gorkij, Water Transport Base of Ivanovo Oblast'	6,100	4,500
Yakutsk-NKRF	75,000	50,000
Kirov	51,000 cu. meters	55,000 cu. meters
Molotov	175,000	154,000

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(296) The Rostov-on-Don Forest Directorate was to procure the following amounts from 18 November through 10 April 1944:

Total: 65,000 cubic meters of timber

Including: 5,000 cu. meters of fuel timber
10,000 " " timber for other uses.

Included in the 4th quarter: 25,000 " " fuel timber
5,000 " " timber for other uses.

(297) According to the December plan Kujbyshev-NKRF was to procure 7,500 square meters as follows:

1,500 cubic meters timber for general use
6,000 cubic meters firewood

(298) The following timber procurement plan was established for the region of the Upper Volga for the winter half year 1943/44:

Oblast'	Total Quantity	Timber for General Use
Yaroslavl	19,000 sq. meters	4,200 sq. meters
Ivanovo	21,000 " "	3,500 " "
Gorkij	50,000 " "	17,000 " "
Mary	11,000 " "	5,000 " "
Chuvash	7,500 " "	1,500 " "
Tatar	15,000 " "	4,500 " "

(299) In November the situation was unchanged. On one hand, there was a shortage of timber so that even deliveries to the Army were delayed and on the other hand additional quantities of timber were ordered procured for reconstruction work.

(300) In December great difficulties also prevailed at the coal mines in Shakhty because of a lack of mine timber. Shakhty could erect no community dwellings for the 33,000 conscripted workers. Above all, timber was lacking for reconstruction. The oblast' procurement office in Rostov received the allocated 50,000 cubic meters of timber from the Oblast' Forest Directorate for repair of livestock stalls. By the beginning of December about 13,500 cubic meters had been felled and 11,000 cubic meters had been shipped. In November the NK for Agriculture in Krasnodar was to receive 887 railroad cars of construction timber. The contract was not fulfilled, however. In Krasnovodsk, especially important work had to be suspended because of a lack of timber. For the same reason the setting in operation of plants was often delayed. The continual requirements of the economy were met only with great delays. Thus, the railroad car repair plant in Ordzhonikidze had received no cut timber for repair work in September and October.

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(301) In the Caucasus timber supply was apparently better in the regions not contiguous to the war. The Azerbajdzhan Republic had procured 76,000 cubic meters of timber by 20 September against the yearly timber procurement plan of 96,000 cubic meters. The NK for the Meat and Dairy Industry in Erevan had received an allotment for 1943 of 1,650 cubic meters of firewood, of which 1,083 cubic meters had been delivered by 1 October.

(302) Yearly allotments for individual NKRF offices have been determined as follows:

Quantity	Commodity	Consignee	Consignor	Remarks
10,500 cu. meters	Shipbuilding timber	Kujbyshev-NKRF	Kama Timber Industry	To be delivered during the 1943 navigation period.
700	"	"	Middle Volga Timber Industry	"
10,000	Firewood	Ufa-NKRF	- - - - -	For the 1943 navigation period.
20,000	Shipbuilding timber	Novosibirsk-NKRF	- - - - -	Allotment during shipping period.
105,000	Firewood	"	- - - - -	" "
60,000	"	Omsk-NKRF	- - - - -	Allotment in the shipping period. of 1943.
14,000	Shipbuilding timber	"	- - - - -	Allotment in the shipping period of 1943, including 3,300 cu. meters received by 1 July.
135,000	Firewood	Novosibirsk-NKRF	Novosibirsk Chief Timber Supply Office	Total

(303) As far as could be determined from radio traffic, during the third quarter a total of 1,850,000 cubic meters of timber were to be procured by the NKRF. In the fourth quarter this figure dropped to 520,000 cubic meters. Procurements determined in the first half year are totalled as follows:

1st quarter	887,000 cu. meters	1st half year	2,362,000 cu. meters
2nd quarter	1,475,000 " "	2nd half year	2,370,000 cu. meters
3rd quarter	1,850,000 " "		
4th quarter	520,000 " "	Total for year	4,732,000 cu. meters
	4,732,000 cu. meters		

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(304) By a rough computation based on this table a yearly procurement of from 12 to 15,000,000 cubic meters of timber may be inferred.

9. Shipbuilding

(305) Of 154 establishments identified in the NK for the River Fleet (NKRF) there were 75 shipyards and 35 ship repair yards. Often shipyards and repair yards were included together. 42 plants were not clearly identified. Often auxiliary enterprises and spare part plants were included with the shipyards and repair plants. The highest plant numbers encountered in the NKRF lay in the 600's. According to this, the NKRF probably had slightly more than 700 plants. It is considered that at the beginning of 1943 almost half of the river shipping capacity in the European part of the Soviet Union was lost through military action or had been heavily damaged (for example, the Dnepr, Dnestr, Bug, Don, Kuban and Donets Steamship Agencies) and that not all the plants of the numbering system repeatedly referred to in radio traffic were in operation, so it is probable that about one third of the NKRF plants have been identified.

(306) By construction of new shipyards and new dock installations the NKRF strove to increase productivity in the river fleet. In the second half of 1943 construction of new shipyard equipment was noted in Cherdyn. In Omsk also the construction of a new shipyard was planned. In Igarka the construction of tow barges was to be undertaken. New docks were under construction in Gorkij and Kujbyshev. In August a new dock was completed in Alekseevka which was apparently destined for the shipyard in Raznezhe. Chistopol was to receive new dock installations from Krasnoarmejsk. In Krasnoyarsk the construction of a wooden floating dock was to begin in August.

(307) Domestic radio traffic indicated that the construction of river shipping had to cope with a shortage of material and manpower in the second half year also. Bobrovka reported, for instance, that in the third 10-day period of July no work was being carried out on the motor ships for the Fishing Trust because of a lack of workers and material. At the beginning of August construction work on two barges in Molotov had to be halted because there were no nails and other construction materials. In Novosibirsk work was delayed because there was no red lead or canvas. The order from Kujbyshev for long timber to be used in constructing wooden flatboats was refused with the notification that flotsam timber should be used for this purpose. At the shipyards of Astrakhan in July only work on wooden ships was to be carried out and the construction of motor ships was postponed until August and September. At the shipyard in Cherdyn considerable interruptions in work occurred in July.

(308) As a result of these conditions, shipyards were far behind their work schedules. Intercepted reports revealed that conditions in July had not improved over the preceding month. In August even greater arrears were noted. In Kostroma, for example, only 80 percent of the shipbuilding program was fulfilled in the first 20 days of August compared to that in July. At the shipyard in Zurazhevka the arrears likewise increased. In the first two 10-day periods in August only 53 percent of the plan was fulfilled. The following shipyards were behind schedule:

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Astrakhan	Novosibirsk
Baturino	Orel
Bobrovka	Zurazhevka
Khabarovsk	Cherdyn
Kostroma	Ufa
Kujbyshev	Molotov

(309) On the other hand, several NKRF organizations and spare part plants reported overfulfillment of the production plan, as follows:

Plant "Krasnoarmejsk"	139%	in October
Plant "Stalingrad"	140%	"
Plant "Uritskij"	109%	"
Vladimirovka Workshops	112%	"
Sergeev Workshops	133%	"

(310) The critical situation at NKRF plants was also shown by an order in August which stated that work on all contracts which were not issued by the State Committee for Defense was to be halted.

(311) In addition to planned shipbuilding, the shipyards had to carry out additional construction. In Cherdyn, for example, during 1943 a tow-barge was produced above plan. In September, Borovaya was to produce the sixth 1,700-ton tow-barge above plan.

(312) At the beginning of 1943 an extensive construction program was established for the Fish Industry. In the first half year construction of about 250 fishing boats was noted, and in the second half year a construction program by Irkutsk NKRF for the NK for the Fish Industry of over 50 motor ships and 3 tow-barges was identified. Delivery deadlines had to be extended to 1 July 1944. It was notable that 20 motor ships were to have wooden hulls.

(313) Reconstruction of river shipping in the re-occupied territories constituted an additional burden. The scope of this work is shown by the following excerpt. On 1 October 1943 the Don-Kuban Steamship Agency had the following ships:

3	Freight-passenger ships
69	Motor cutters
7	Tugboats
100	Tow-barges (wooden)
16	Tank tow-barges (metal)
4	Dredges
27	Other craft

According to the reconstruction plan, this inventory was to be increased by almost 100 percent in July 1944, that is by 165 ships as follows:

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6	Freight-passenger ships	totalling 900 tons
30	Motor-cutters	totalling 1,207 tons
9	Tugboats	totalling 2,015 tons
106	Tow-barges (wooden)	totalling 19,100 tons
14	Tank Tow-barges (metal)	" 3,110 tons

(314) Because of the oil shortage at the beginning of the year many ships were converted to wood firing. In the second half year Kujbyshev intended to reconvert their river ships from wood to oil firing because wood procurement operations had encountered serious difficulties. This conversion (to mazut) was, however, strictly forbidden. Nevertheless, Kujbyshev received permission to convert some ships from coal to oil firing. This was considered only a temporary measure.

(315) In the second half year NKRF shipyards were to carry out the following construction (figures for December not available):

	July	August	September	October	November	Total
Steamships	-	4	-	-	-	4
Motorships	25	10	-	10	-	45
Motorboats	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor cutters	-	2	-	5	-	7
Tug boats	3	3	-	-	-	6
Tow barges	21	15	9	8	1	54
Flat boats	75	17	3	26	5	126
Small boats	15	55	-	-	-	70

(316) The amount of planned new construction in the third quarter amounted to approximately that of the preceding quarter and in the fourth quarter indicated a seasonal decrease. The following numbers of motor-driven ships were identified:

In the 1st quarter	89	In the 3rd quarter	49
In the 2nd quarter	9	In the 4th quarter	15

The following numbers of non-motor-driven ships were identified:

In the 1st quarter	265	In the 3rd quarter	216
In the 2nd quarter	180	In the 4th quarter	40

(317) The total amount of new construction from December 1942 through December 1943 was as follows:

	Dec./June 1943	July/Nov. 1943	Dec. 42/Nov. 43
Steamships	8	4	12
Motorships	10	45	55
Motorboats	30	-	30
Motor cutters	12	7	19

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	Dec./June 1943	July/Nov. 1943	Dec. 42/Nov. 43
Tugboats	40	6	46
Tug barges	160	53	213
Flat boats	82	126	208
Small boats	223	70	293

(318) For motor driven ships further details were lacking. In one case only the size of a motor ship was given as 1000 tons and the power of barges given as 400 horsepower.

(319) In the months of July through November there were 54 barges under construction totalling 82, 100 tons compared to 160 barges totalling 95, 600 tons in the period from December 1942 through May 1943. The average weight thus increased considerably, reaching 1, 500 tons compared to 500 tons in the preceding half year. More vessels were built of 1, 700 tons than of any other weight - 19 tow barges of this weight were built. Barges were built of tonnages ranging from 200 to 3, 000 tons. The individual tonnage groups are broken down as follows:

Tonnage	Number of Vessels	Total Tonnage
200 - 250 t	3	650
500 - 600	3	1, 740
1500 - 1700	42	65, 225
2500 - 3000	5	14, 500

(320) The increase in the number of flat boats constructed was also remarkable. In the second half year 126 vessels were under construction compared to 82 in the period from December 1942 through June 1943. Also many larger vessels were identified: flat boats up to 750 tons compared to a maximum of 200 tons in the first half year. The average tonnage was 186 tons. The most vessels constructed of any one weight were of 40 tons - 14 vessels of this tonnage were constructed. Individual tonnage groups are broken down as follows:

Tonnage	Number of Vessels	Total Tonnage
40 - 50 t	16	660
100	8	800
200 - 250	7	1, 650
700 - 750	4	2, 850
not given	91	(16, 930 ?)

If we assume the average weight of 186 tons for the 91 flat boats for which the tonnage is not given, a total tonnage for these 91 vessels of 16, 930 tons is arrived at. The tonnage of all flat boats can thus be computed at 22, 900 tons.

(321) New construction plans for tow barges and flat boats in the first as well as in the second half year amounted to about 100, 000 tons each. The actual new construction program can thus be computed at 600, 000 tons in the year 1943, (see Foreword). At any rate, the new construction plans were not fulfilled.

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According to repeated reports on the progress of the work intercepted from domestic radio traffic, the plan was only about two-thirds fulfilled.

10. Ship Repair

(322) A government decree in July to all NKRF offices ordered that the scale of preparations for carrying out ship repairs for the year 1943-1944 be not less than that in the preceding year. During the winter all ships which had been damaged and which were therefore of limited serviceability were to be completely overhauled.

(323) During the summer all ships were to be supplied with available spare parts. During the interval between the navigation seasons it was forbidden to transfer specialists in ship repair to other types of work.

(324) As early as July a number of repair yards reported that they were behind schedule in preparations for ship repairs and procurement of fuel because great difficulties had to be surmounted. The following shipyards were included:

Gorkij
Ilijsk
Kirov
Kujbyshev
Molotov
Uralsk

(325) The repair work underway also progressed very slowly. At the beginning of July ships which had been damaged as the ice broke up in the spring were still under repair in Yakutsk. The following were behind schedule in repairs:

Kazan
Molotov
Morkovka
Ufa

(326) At the drydock of Morkovka (Novosibirsk Oblast') 19,240 tons of shipping were to be repaired in July, however, only 16,170 tons or 84 percent was actually repaired. In Borovaya, on the other hand, work was progressing well.

(327) Since the repair work was taking longer than foreseen, many more ships than planned were not placed in service. The administrative personnel and engineers at the shipyards were personally directed to speed up the working tempo. Deficient organization was widely blamed for this situation. Kujbyshev reported that at several offices under their jurisdiction there were over 30 tow barges which were half-sunken and dried out and the technique of repair was not known. In this way, the most important contracts assigned to the Middle-Volga Steamship Agency were neglected. The administrative personnel were charged with lack of foresight and flexibility. The personnel shortage also delayed repairs.

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(328) Several NKRF offices had large numbers of immobilized ships which were to be repaired in August and put in service. Thus, the plan called for repairs as follows:

Gorkij	30,000 tons
Stalingrad	20,000 tons
Kujbyshev	3,000 tons

(329) Domestic radio traffic indicated that some tow barges were contracted to other organizations for repairs.

(330) It was widely reported that NKRF plants, for example, Gorkij, Uralsk and Kujbyshev, were behind schedule in the assembly of spare parts. Since this endangered the ship repair and construction plan, there resulted increased control over the production of spare parts by introduction of daily accounting of hourly work production.

(331) Bottlenecks also resulted from the slow progress of the acceptance tests on repaired ships. In Kujbyshev and in Ulyanovsk the plan was only 20 percent fulfilled in June. In Stalingrad also, the tests were proceeding unsatisfactorily.

(332) In August there was an increase in reports of arrears in preparations for the approaching ship repairs. The following ship repair plants may be added to those listed in the preceding month:

Aralsk
Krasnoyarsk
Pavlodar
Zvenigovo
Chistopol
Chardzhou
Ust Ussa

(333) In Aralsk and Chardzhou preparations had completely stopped. In Zvenigovo the repair of installations for production of ships' spare parts was behind schedule, and in Chistopol the construction of a foundry for ship repair purposes was also behind schedule.

(334) In August the Kama and Middle-Volga Steamship Agencies were behind schedule in current repairs. At the Kama Steamship Agency many instances of damaged inventory were noted. The Middle-Volga Steamship Agency was forced to halt ship repairs because of a lack of available spare parts. Chkalovsk and Ulan Ude were also behind schedule in repairs. The following were behind schedule in production of ship components:

Kujbyshev
Pavlodar
Chistopol

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(335) In connection with the approaching repair period, NKRF offices were to draw up plans by 1 September for a modernization of the river fleet during 1944. Measures were to extend to improvement of utilization of fuel and motors as well as to an increase in motor power.

(336) At the end of September there was a conference in Kujbyshev attended by steamship company officials and directors of all NKRF shipyards and workshops. Questions were discussed there concerning preparations for the winter ship repairs and the production program for the next eight months.

(337) Headquarters of the NKRF in Moscow ordered all offices to eliminate arrears in preparation for the winter repairs. It was especially important that sufficient tools and heating material be on hand.

(338) Many NKRF plants had to undertake production of tractor spare parts in order to meet the urgent needs of agriculture (see Agriculture). Radio reports indicated that for this reason preparations for the imminent ship repairs were often considerably behind schedule. Some NKRF plants protested this obligation. Of all enterprises subordinate to the Kama Steamship Agency the NKRF plant at Zaozere was the farthest behind schedule in preparations for winter repairs.

(339) In October the oblast' committees and the governments of the autonomous republics were obliged to furnish vehicles and drivers for ship repair work for two months.

(340) In September the Omsk-NKRF Plant "Stalingrad" had fulfilled current repair work very unsatisfactorily. Chistopol, on the other hand, conformed to the current program. Work on "Volgatanker" ships was to be given top priority.

(341) As a result of shortages of metal and special work, Chardzhou was not in a position to produce the ship components which had been ordered.

(342) The extent of ship repairs in Ust-Usa during 1942-43 gives an idea of the scope of the repair work. 363 vessels totalling 174,440 tons were repaired there. During 1943, 327 vessels totalling 154,550 tons were to be repaired.

(343) Appendix I presentsthe budget plans of the River Fleet intercepted from radio traffic, from which the significance of the individual shipyards is apparent. The construction and repair costs of river ships presented in the following table may serve as a scale for judging the amounts in the budget plans allotted for construction and repair purposes:

Production costs for tow barges:

Shipyard	Vessel	Tonnage	Cost
Gorkij	Coal Tow Barge	1,700	288,000 Rubles
"	Grain " "	1,700	325,000 "
Raznezhe	Coal " "	1,700	229,000 "
Sokolskoe	Coal " "	1,700	195,000 "
"	Grain " "	1,700	250,000 "
"	Tow Barge	1,700	276,000 "

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(344) Repair of a steamer in Rybache cost 10,000 rubles.

11. Reconstruction

(345) With the continuous re-occupation of larger areas, more important to the economy, reconstruction became a more and more important task.

(346) Next to the first assignment of re-building Stalingrad and the North Caucasian region, in the second half-year the reconstruction of the Donbas was given top priority. As early as July, reconstruction of industry in the Don Basin was in full swing. With the continuous expansion of the area to be re-built, increasing difficulties occurred; before the end of the year there was an increasing lack of construction materials, such as timber, glass, cement, roofing paper, building blocks, nails, etc. Transport difficulties also played an important role in this situation. Nevertheless, progress was achieved in all areas. In the North Caucasus and in the Ukraine extensive re-establishment of agriculture was undertaken (See Food Situation). In the Donbas the Coal and Iron Industries were rebuilt. Moreover, living quarters and phases of the economy important to life, such as electrical generating stations, water-works, transportation, and the news services, were reconstructed and economic life slowly was brought back into operation. In this program economic organizations in regions untouched by the war assumed "sponsorships" over the enterprises in their branches of the economy to be rebuilt.

(347) Details taken from radio traffic and presented below give an insight into the progress of the reconstruction program.

(348) Many plants of the Food Industry were repaired or newly rebuilt. As of 1 September, Krasnodar had repaired 85 mills and had newly rebuilt 29 mills. In October, however, these mills could not be put in operation because of a lack of drive belts. In the fourth quarter a mill with a production capacity of 100 tons daily was to be put in operation in Taganrog. A flour production quota of 2,500 tons was set for the mills in Taganrog. The reconstruction of a mill was also reported from Prokhladnaya.

(349) Before the war in Voroshilovgrad Oblast' daily capacity of bakeries was 1,254 tons, including 242 tons in Voroshilovgrad. By 10 September the following had been repaired:

in Voroshilovgrad	100	bakeries
Krasnodar	78	"
Bokovo-Anthracite	13	"
Sverdlovsk	62	"
Rovenkij	16	"
Total:	269	bakeries

(350) By 1 October an additional 80 bakeries had been placed in operation as follows:

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in	Voroshilovgrad	20 bakeries
	Sergo-Parizhskaya-Kommuna	15 "
	Bryanka Settlement	20 "
	Kamenka	5 "
	Other Places	20 "

(351) By 20 August in Rostov and Krasnodar Oblasti a large number of macaroni plants had been placed in operation. Daily production from these plants amounted to:

Armavir	5 tons
Krasnodar	3 tons
Maikop	10 tons
Rostov	15 tons

(352) The following sugar factories were under reconstruction in October:

Plant Pervokhimsk	Station Kenig
Plant Sumsko-Stepanovsk	Station Toropilovka
Plant Kalininsk	Station Tetkino
Plant Rakityansk	Station Sinajdino
(All Stations above lie on the Southeast Railway)	
Plant Kollektivist	Station Blokhino
(Dzerzhinsk Railway)	

(353) In Korenovskaya a sugar factory was put in operation in November. In Voroshilovgrad as early as September a plant for non-alcoholic drinks with a daily capacity of 2400 liters was in operation. The plant for liquor production was to be rebuilt with a daily productivity of 10,000 liters.

(354) According to a report in October the refrigeration installation from the Fish Trust in Mariupol which had been evacuated to Baku was returned to Mariupol and re-set up.

(355) Large reconstruction orders were placed by the two largest branches of industry in the Donets Basin--the Coal Industry and the Iron Industry. Ten small-gauge locomotives were delivered to the Combine "Voroshilovgrad-Ugol" in June. In July two railroad cars of window glass were delivered to this combine for reconstruction and three railroad cars of window glass were delivered to "Rostov-Ugol". In September they received an additional 5 railroad cars. In September "Rostov-Ugol" was to receive 9 railroad cars of cement for reconstruction operations. Because this shipment did not arrive, operations had to be interrupted. In November all trusts of the Coal Combine "Stalin-Ugol" in Stalino lacked construction and mine timber. The Coal Combine "Rostov-Ugol" in Shakhty also had to cease both reconstruction operations at the coal mines and production because of a lack of timber.

(356) The Mine "Smolyanka" in Stalino Oblast' reported at the middle of December that reconstruction of mines was halted because of a lack of

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construction material. The following construction material had been authorized for the fourth quarter:

800 cbm..	Mine Timber
1000 "	Construction Timber
570 roles	Roofing Paper
7000 sq. m.	Glass
450 tons	Cement
75 "	Section Iron
10 "	Girders

The following were actually delivered:

550 cbm.	Mine Timber	= 79.0%
21 roles	Roofing Paper	= 3.6%
300 sq. m.	Glass	= 4.3%
50 tons	Cement	= 11.1%
60 tons	Section Iron	= 80.0%

(357) Reconstruction of shelter rooms was completely interrupted.

(358) The reconstruction plan called for extensive repair of the Iron Industry before the end of the year. The Steel Plant "Krasnyj-Sulin" was to set its Martin furnaces in operation as follows:

6 Martin furnaces in September
1 Martin furnace in October
3 Martin furnaces in November

(359) On 15 October the first Martin furnace at the Plant "Andreev" in Taganrog was fired and 13 tons of steel were produced. A rapid increase in production was indicated because "Andreev" proposed a receipt of scrap of about 8,600 tons for the fourth quarter and 44,000 tons for the first quarter of 1943. In December the Plant "Andreev" reported that the deadline set for the reconstruction of the Mannesman Department could not be met because construction material had not been received.

(360) At the Plant "Ilich" of the Tank Industry in Mariupol, a blast furnace was placed in operation. Its current needs for gas coal were computed at 4,000 tons monthly.

(361) The boiler factory "Krasnyj Kotelshchik" in Taganrog was insufficiently supplied with construction material such as timber, glass, and roofing paper. At the beginning of December work had to be completely stopped because of the cold. The Plant "Sedina" in Krasnodar which was to produce lathes for agricultural enterprises was rapidly reconstructed in October. 1.6 million rubles were authorized for the reconstruction. In Rostov the Plant "Instrument" was rebuilt.

(362) The Trust of the North Caucasus Heavy Machine Industry reported

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that the reconstruction plan in October had been over-fulfilled by 10 percent. Dozens of destroyed plants and buildings were reconstructed. First priority was given to the setting in operation of electrical generating stations including the Electrical Plant at Rostov, plants of the Agricultural Machine Industry and the blast furnaces of the NK for Ferrous Metallurgy. Even during reconstruction, production for the Front valued at about 600,000 rubles was turned out.

(363) By the end of October the Tank Industry in Stalino had been repaired. Aircraft of the Civil Air Fleet supplied spare parts to the Tank Industry in Stalino.

(364) In the fourth quarter a magnesium plant was rebuilt in Rostov.

(365) By the middle of September, a shoe factory in Taganrog was already fulfilling orders for the Army.

(366) The State Committee for Defense demanded in July the reconstruction of the Oil Industry in Groznyj in the shortest possible time. Work was delayed, however, because there were no heavy trucks available.

(367) In October a Solidol Plant was to be put in operation in Rostov which was to produce solidol from either emulsion or fat. At the Oil Storage Base in Taganrog two metal tanks with a capacity of 100 tons were repaired in September. In addition there is an underground tank there of 106 tons capacity.

(368) In Krasnodar Kraj cement plants were reconstructed. On 23 June a cement plant resumed operations in Voroshilovgrad.

(369) A large amount of material and a large working force were required for reconstruction of railroad lines. Thus Rostov Oblast' placed 81,000 tons of lime and 1 million bricks at the disposal of the North Caucasus Railway.

(370) In Stalingrad Harbor electro-technical and drainage operations were carried out in July. Reconstruction here also was subject to delays. The Kuban Steamship Agency also was reconstructed (See Shipbuilding).

(371) In September a reconstruction staff for the Dnepr Steamship Agency was set up. The following NKRF offices were to furnish personnel for this purpose:

Gorodets	Rostov
Gorkij	Semipalatinsk
Kujbyshev	Saratov
Kirov	Svenigovo
Molotov	Ufa
Omsk	Ust Ussa

(372) The NKRF Offices at Kujbyshev, Omsk, and Rostov were to furnish administrative personnel to set up reconstruction staffs for the Desna and Dnepr Steamship Agencies. Personnel from the NKRF offices in Irkutsk, Novosibirsk, and Uralsk were conscripted for reconstruction of the Dnepr-Duna Steamship Agency.

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(373) In August reconstruction work was carried out in Krasnodar on the electrical generating station and on the city street-car line. At the end of October the electrical generating station in Artemovsk urgently required construction material because freezing of the station was imminent. The following were still required:

200,000	bricks
2	railroad cars of roofing tin
2	railroad cars of glass
10	railroad cars of construction timber

(374) Through 24 October 1,900 sq. meters of horizontal window area were framed. 1,000 sq. meters still remained to be framed and 1,250 sq. meters in the boiler and turbine house were to be glassed-in.

(375) The following reports pertain to the reconstruction of communications: As of 1 August Krasnodar had reconstructed and put into operation 895 kilometers of telegraph and telephone lines consisting of 5,289 kilometers of cable. 35 telephone centrals (47% of plan), 12 telegraph and telephone offices (59% of plan) and 23 radio centers (30.5% of plan) were put into operation. Reconstruction continued on 12 other installations.

(376) Through 1 August 812 kilometers of telegraph and telephone lines consisting of 4,626 kilometers of cable had been re-strung in Voroshilovgrad Oblast'. 580 kilometers consisting of 3,932 kilometers of cable had been put in operation.

(377) Through the middle of October in Rostov Oblast' the following enterprises of the NK for Trade had been re-established:

Salesbooths	298
Restaurants	60
Sales outlets	91
Bakeries	27
Industrial enterprises of the NK for Trade	31
Storehouses	40

(378) Radio messages indicated that reconstruction of living quarters was far behind construction in the armaments field. Significant in this respect was a report from the region of North Osetia, according to which, many houses, schools, hospitals, and public buildings were without windows at the beginning of winter because of the German occupation as well as aircraft activity and artillery fire. In order to reconstruct living quarters for workers' families in the liberated territories, each family was granted a government loan amounting to 10,000 rubles with a 7-year repayment period.

12. Imports (from Iran)

(379) Imports from the Anglo-Saxon countries afforded essential

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economic assistance to the Soviet Union. Of the three principal import routes to the Soviet Union via the North Arctic Ocean, the Far East, and Iran, imports via Iran from September 1943 onward were most widely covered in radio traffic. This discussion is limited therefore to the last country during the months of September through December 1943.

(380) Radio traffic indicated that administration of imports was handled by "Iransovtrans" which operated in conjunction with the specialized organizations in the NK for Foreign Trade (for example, Promsyreimport, Eksportkhleb, Eksportlen', etc.) The organization "Vostokintorg" was also involved in imports via Iran. The representative of "Iransovtrans" in Iran was General Milovskij.

13. Transportation Routes

(381) As a result of inadequate railroad connections with the Soviet Union the sudden and great increase in the goods to be transported across Iran produced great difficulties. It was necessary therefore to utilize all possible means of transportation and ship a large proportion of the cargoes by highway and the Caspian Sea. This involved increased trans-shipment operations and the concomitant delays; for example, cargoes which were going from Teheran to Baku via Naushahr had to be trans-shipped from the railroad to the highway, then to ships and then for further transport had to be again trans-shipped to the railway.

(382) The relatively limited transportation capacity at individual locations made it necessary to set up many trans-shipment bases. Even small ports without railroad connections were utilized. (See Map: Foreign Trade Routes, Iran-USSR, Appendix 4.)

(383) The following Iransovtrans trans-shipment bases have been identified:

	In Iran		In the Soviet Union
(Railway)	Teheran	(Railway)	Dzhulfa
	Kazvin		Erevan
	Tabriz		Leninakan
	Bender Shah		Tiblisi
			Astara
(Shipping)	Bender Shah		Baku
	Nakhmudabad		Makhachkala
	Naushahr		Astrakhan
	Shakhsevar		Krasnodar
	Pekhlevi		Krasnovodsk
			Kizyl Arvat
(not located)	Khorosan		Ashkhabad
	Chanshar		
		(Shipping)	Baku
			Makhachkala
			Astrakhan
			Krasnovodsk

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(384) Import of goods proceeded over the following import routes:

(Shipping)	Bender Shah -- Baku
	Nakhmudabad -- Baku
	Naushahr -- Baku
	Shakhsevar -- Baku
	Pekhlevi -- Baku

(385) The Iranian points of departure for the cargoes arriving in Makhachkala, Astrakhan, and Krasnovodsk were not given in the reports. They probably are the same as for Baku.

(Railway)	Tabriz -- Erevan
	Dzhulfa -- Erevan
	Dzhulfa -- Tiblisi
	Dzhulfa -- Moscow
(Highway and Mixed Transport)	Teheran -- Astara
	Kazvin -- Astara
	Pekhlevi -- Erevan
	Naushahr -- Tiblisi
	Pekhlevi -- Tiblisi
(not located)	Chanshar -- Tiblisi
	Khorosan -- Ashkhabad

14. Trans-shipment at Individual Bases

(386) Next to Bender Shah, Pekhlevi was the most important Caspian port in Iran. In one 5-day period, from about 2,900 tons (20-25 December) to 7,200 tons of goods (1-5 December) arrived there for further shipment. Daily shipments ranged from about 500 tons (30 December) to 900 tons of freight (31 December). As a result of insufficient means of transportation, by 6 December about 31,800 tons of cargo had accumulated there, i.e., turnover for about a month. Offices of Vostokintorg in Teheran reported that shipping was needed in Baku to transport about 1,700 tons of agricultural products in November and 1,400 tons in December. The goods were to be shipped from Pekhlevi, Naushahr, and Bender Shah.

(387) There was a general shortage of railroad cars and ships, both in Iran as well as in the Soviet Union. For example, at the beginning of November, 26,350 tons of straw had arrived in Bender Shah from Southern Iran which could not be shipped because of a lack of shipping space.

(388) In Baku about 1,700 railroad cars of imported goods were dispatched in September. Assuming an average load of 18 tons per car this amounts to 30,600 tons. On 1 October, 56 railroad cars of imported goods were shipped from Baku, about 1,000 tons.

(389) On 21 November about 2,500 tons of imported goods arrived in

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Baku and 1,200 tons were shipped on. From 1 through 5 December about 7,100 tons of freight arrived there. According to this about 1,200 tons on the average arrived in Baku and about 1,000 tons could be shipped on (daily). Trans-shipment reports pertaining to the other bases were less informative. From 1 through 20 October about 1,900 tons of flour and beans arrived in Erevan.

(390) In November livestock imports to Astara were on the following scale:

Arrived		Dispatched
5,800 head	Large cattle	7,100 head
22 tons	Small cattle	27 tons

Stock on 1 December:

300 head	Large cattle	--
--	Small cattle	--

Increase during the 1st 10 days of December:

2,400 head	Large cattle	--
--	Small cattle	--

(391) On 12 November 420 tons of military supplies arrived in Leninakan.

(392) At Iransovtrans offices large stocks were piling up which could not be shipped further because of a lack of transportation; for example, at the beginning of October 3,400 tons of preserves were stored in Makhachkala and at the end of October, 5,400 tons.

(393) On 22 September there were 1,980 tons of flour, 7,590 tons of beans, 360 tons of peeled grain, 1,400 tons of rice ready for shipment in Baku. At the beginning of November there were 400 tons of vegetable fat stored in Baku. On 1 October Baku had 900 tons of brass in storage, and at the end of November, 70,000 meters of fabric. An additional 100 tons of steel including special steel was also stored in Tiblisi.

(394) In Baku harbor about 31,700 tons of freight had accumulated by 5 December. In order to fulfill the transport plan for January 1944 the Transcaucasus Railway was to furnish:

1) Daily for imported goods only — 100 open freight cars, 50 closed freight cars
2) Trucks in lieu of railroad cars — 500 tons daily;
3) 8 Shuttle trains, each of 20 cars, as follows:

2 Shuttle trains for transport to the Chief Directorate for Metal Sales in Kishly of 10,000 tons steel alloys;

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2 Shuttle trains for transport to Kishly of 4,000 tons of flour and beans;

2 Shuttle trains for transport to Kishly of freight for Engineering Directorate Offices at the Karada, Sumgait and Kishly Stations;

2 Shuttle trains for transport of rails and railway equipment to the storehouses of the NK for Transportation.

(395) The compilation of individual deliveries from Iran indicates that the major portions of deliveries passed through Baku, Makhachkala, Erevan, Dzhulfa, and Krasnovodsk. The following table summarizes imports through these points:

	October	November	December		4th Quarter
Baku	3,200 tons	14,000 tons	7,900 tons	=	25,100 tons
Makhachkala	8,000	450	5,500	=	13,950
Erevan	2,600	700	300	=	3,600
Dzhulfa	100	100	1,200	=	1,400
Krasnovodsk	70	620	200	=	890

15. Total Imports

(396) Compilation of all imports, reports of which were intercepted from radio traffic, results in the following quantities:

September	18,700 tons	included here are certain quantities of goods for which the weight varies--primarily textiles, leather, and rubber. (See below)
October	14,300	
November	20,000	
December	18,100	

(397) Radio messages on the delivery of railroad cars to Baku for imported goods indicated that reports of only about a quarter of the actual deliveries were intercepted. This probably was true in the case of the numbers of radio reports intercepted concerning the other locations. The actual monthly imports from Iran therefore probably amounted to about 80,000 tons.

16. Details of Imports

(398) Imports consisted primarily of foods and metal products; textiles, chemicals, rubber and leather were also imported in smaller quantities. In detail they were as follows:

	Foods	Metals	Textiles	Leather	Chemicals	Oil	Others
September	11,900 tons	6,000 t	--	100 t	300 t	300 t	100 t
October	9,700	4,500	--	--	100	--	--
November	13,800	3,900	400	300	900	--	1100
December	11,100	5,400	100	100	700	--	700
	46,500	19,800	500	500	2000	300	1900

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(399) Imports of goods for which the weight was not specified were reported as follows:

	Foods	Metals	Chemicals
September	4,000 head of livestock	10 motors for 1.1 million rubles for machine tools	--
October	--	12 kilometers of wire 38 drums of cable	344 barrels of toluol and phenol

	Textiles	Leather	Rubber
September	50,000 meters of fabric	Shoes (no quantity given)	Automobile tires (no quantity given)
October	47,000 "	500 pairs of shoes	" " "
November	80,000 "	5000 " " "	125 railroad cars, cars, automobile tires
			35,500 sets of automobile tires
December	3,000 "	900 " " "	12 kilometers of hose
November	53 railroad cars of fabric		
December	500,000 bags 2,000 sheets of linen 600 special suits 500 rugs		

(400) Percentages of weights of imported goods were as follows:

Food	65.0%
Metals	27.7
Textiles	0.7
Leather	0.7
Chemicals	2.8
Oil	0.4
Other	2.7
	100.0

(401) Consequently, food occupied the largest percentage. Included here were principally beans and flour making up about two-thirds of the food imports. Next came preserved meat, rice, sugar and fat.

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(402) Breakdown of the individual foods was as follows:

Beans	16,500 tons	35.5%
Flour	12,700	27.3
Preserved meat	5,500	11.8
Rice	3,800	8.2
Sugar	2,500	5.4
Fat	1,000	2.1
Other	4,500	9.7
	46,500	100.0

(403) Included in the 19,800 tons of metals imported from September through December were about 55% ferrous metal products, 25% non-ferrous metal products, and 20% mixed metal products which are broken down as follows:

Non-ferrous Metals

Brass	4,470 tons	
Brass Wire	70	
Copper	20	
Copper Wire	20	
Telephone Cable	360	
Aluminum	5	
Nickel	2	
	4,947	= 25.0%

Ferrous Metals

Cast iron	370 tons		
Sheet iron	2,120		
Iron wire	1,320	3,810	= 19.3%
Steel	1,210		
Sheet steel	1,980		
Steel wire	410	3,610	= 18.2%
Tubes	860		
Iron hoops	360		
Nails	150		
Cables	160		
Slip rings	450		
Railroad materials	1,570	3,450	= 17.4%
		10,870	= 54.9%

Mixed Metal Products

Munitions	3,130 tons	
Armored trucks	180	
Miscellaneous	670	
	3,980	= 20.1%

(404) With the exception of motors and machine tools (See Table in Paragraph 403 of Imports of Goods for Which Weight is not Given) metal deliveries consisted primarily of raw materials and semi-finished goods.

(405) Brass made up the largest portion of non-ferrous metals (91.2% of non-ferrous metals and 22.6% of all metal imports); apparently production of brass in the Soviet Union was inadequate. Telephone cable, copper wire, and other deliveries were consigned for reconstruction of the communication system in the re-occupied regions.

(406) A report on brass imports in October lists imports of 3,070 tons as follows:

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Baku	781 tons
Makachkala	1995 "
Astara	231 "
Krasnovodsk	63 "

(407) A large part of the ferrous metal products was composed of iron sheets and wire as well as steel and steel sheets. Many special steel alloys were also noted. The portion of railroad material was also high. Rails and switches were most widely referred to as needed for reconstruction work.

(408) Finished war material was delivered via Iran in only limited quantities; with the exception of some armored vehicles, munitions (3,130 tons) were most frequently referred to.

(409) For almost all types of goods, Baku was the most important transshipment base. A large portion of metal products, food, and chemical imports went via Makhachkala and many food imports went via Iran, while rubber was principally routed through Dzhulfa.

(410) Caustic soda and urotropin were the most important chemicals. 2,000 tons were delivered as follows:

Urotropin	800 tons
Caustic soda	560 "
Explosives	216 "
Trinitrotoluol	111
Graphite products	103
Ethyl alcohol	100
Others	110

Among the other chemicals were deliveries of the following: Sodium nitrate, phenol, ethylene trichloride, sulfides, castor oil, and soap.

(411) Textile deliveries were made up primarily of uniform material: (180,900 meters) and bags for transport of flour, etc. With the exception of shoes, leather shipments were primarily of sole leather. Rubber shipments were primarily of automobile tires.

(412) The delivery of 300 tons of gasoline is surprising. Apparently it was a special mixture.

(413) Under other deliveries were noted 1,014 tons of palmolive oil, 73 tons of cigarette paper, and 54 tons of plexiglass.

17. Imports from the Far East

(414) Only a few messages refer to imports from the Far East. Transshipment bases for imported goods were established at Nikolaevsk, Vladivostok, Komsomolsk, Khabarovsk, and Blagoveshchensk. The scope of this operation

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cannot be determined. In a message to Khabarovsk-NKRF it was ordered that in the first ten-day period of July 10,000 tons of imported goods were to be loaded to eliminate arrears. In the fourth quarter imports of steel, angle irons, preserved meat, leather shoes and rubber boots (6,000 pairs) were noted via Vladivostok. These imports thus are qualitatively similar to those via Iran.

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APPENDIX I

Budget Plans of the River Fleet

(415) NKRF enterprises in Stalingrad for July:

General repairs	300,000 rubles
Current repairs	580,000
Other operations	280,000
New projects	120,000

(416) Uralsk NKRF for July:

Shipbuilding	30,000
General repairs	15,000
Current repairs	65,000
Other operations	55,000
Orders	10,000

(417) Ust-Ussa NKRF for September:

Shipbuilding	140,000
General repairs	60,000
Current repairs	85,000
Other operations	45,000
Industrial operations	1,270,000
Administration & economic projects	265,000

(418) Plant "Molotov" for November:

Shipbuilding	250,000
General repairs	50,000
Contracts for the NKRF	190,000
Contracts for other organizations	210,000

(418) NKRF Plant "Gorodets" for November:

Contracts for the NKRF	40,000
Contracts for other organizations	630,000

(420) Gorkij:

	November	December
Shipbuilding	275,000 rubles	250,000 rubles
General repairs	300,000	300,000
Current repairs	550,000	670,000
Other operations	525,000	450,000
Operations for external orders	280,000	270,000
	1,930,000	1,940,000
Additional contracts	400,000	450,000

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	November	December
(421) Ufa:		
Shipbuilding	135,000 rubles	120,000 rubles
General repairs	35,000	20,000
Current repairs	150,000	250,000
Other operations	70,000	60,000
Operations for external orders	110,000	100,000
	500,000	550,000
Additional contracts	15,000	25,000
(422) Molotov:		
Shipbuilding	60,000	30,000
General repairs	28,000	140,000
Current repairs	470,000	850,000
Other operations	330,000	180,000
Operations for external orders	700,000	700,000
	1,850,000	1,900,000
Additional contracts	250,000	300,000
(423) Kirov:		
Shipbuilding	90,000	77,000
General repairs	15,000	10,000
Current repairs	45,000	88,000
Other operations	30,000	30,000
Operations for external orders	40,000	45,000
	220,000	250,000
Additional contracts	15,000	25,000

(424) Shipyard in Rybache for the third quarter:

Shipbuilding	100,000 rubles
General repairs	100,000
Current repairs	35,000
Other operations	35,000
	270,000

(425) Shipyard in Ufa for the third quarter:

Shipbuilding	400,000
General repairs	485,000
Current repairs	250,000
Other operations	240,000
Allied operations	325,000
	1,700,000

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(426) Shipyard in Orel (150 km north of Molotov) for the third quarter:

Shipbuilding	20,000 rubles
Assembly operations	20,000
	40,000

(427) Shipyard in Cherdyn for the third quarter:

Shipbuilding	150,000
Assembly operations	50,000
	200,000

(428) Budget plans for the third and fourth quarters

Office	Amount	Remarks
Aral Sea	44,000 rubles	Construction in the 3rd quarter
Aral Sea	43,000	Repairs " " " "
Astrakhan	4,640,000	Construction & Repairs in the 3rd quarter
Kirov	130,000	Repairs in the 3rd quarter
Kujbyshev	1,020,000	Repairs " " " "
Kujbyshev	597,000	" " " 4th "
Molotov	106,000	" " " 3rd "
Molotov	383,000	" " " 4th "
Chardzhou	220,000	Construction in the 3rd quarter
Ufa	180,000	Repairs in the 3rd quarter
Ufa	348,000	" " " 4th "
Blagoveshchensk	655,000	" " " 3rd "
Blagoveshchensk	230,000	" " " 4th "
Khabarovsk	448,000	" " " 3rd "
Yakutsk	187,000	" " " 3rd "
Yakutsk	370,000	" " " 4th "
Semipalatinsk	142,000	" " " 3rd "
Semipalatinsk	80,000	" " " 4th "
Uralsk	185,000	" " " 3rd "
Uralsk	13,000 (?)	" " " 4th "

(429) The plan called for 2,100,000 rubles worth of production to be turned out by the NKRF Plant in Saratov during the fourth quarter, but an additional 350,000 rubles worth of production was ordered to make up for under-production in preceding months.

(430)

Office	Amount	Remarks
Kirov NKRF	3.6 million rubles	For production in 4th quarter
Kujbyshev NKRF, Middle Volga Steamship Agency	20.6 " "	"

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Office	Amount	Remarks
Zurazhevka, Shipyard	1.5 million rubles	For production in 4th quarter
Stalingrad, Lower Volga Steamship Agency	34.4 "	" "

(431) Arkhangelsk for the 4th quarter:

Shipbuilding	750,000 rubles
General repairs	600,000
Current repairs	1,100,000
Other operations	880,000
Contracts for other organizations	1,840,000
	5,170,000
Above-plan authorization for repairs on their own equipment	1,045,000

(432) Vologda NKRF for the 4th quarter:

Shipbuilding	580,000
General repairs	200,000
Current repairs	450,000
Other operations	220,000
Contracts from other organizations	100,000
	1,550,000
Supplementary authorization for repairs on their own inventory	210,000

(433) Uralsk NKRF for the 4th quarter and October:

	4th quarter	October
General repairs	65,000 rubles	30,000 rubles
Current repairs	275,000	20,000
Other operations	170,000	60,000
Allied operations	165,000	50,000

(434)

Office	Contract	Remarks
Blagoveshchensk NKRF, Upper Amur Steamship Agency	2.8 mil. rubles	For winter ship repairs: Current repairs: 1.5 mil. rubles Minor repairs: 1.0 " " Other repairs: 0.3 " "

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Office	Contract	Remarks
Khabarovsk NKRF, Lower Amur Steamship Agency	5.6 mil. rubles	Winter ship repairs: Current repairs: 3.0 mil. rubles Minor repairs: 1.7 " " Other repairs: 1.5 " "
Krasnoyarsk NKRF, Upper Enisej Steamship Agency	5.5 " "	Winter ship repairs: Current repairs: 3.2 " " Minor repairs: 1.8 " " Other repairs: 0.5 " "
Ulan Ude NKRF, Selenga Steamship Agency	1.8 " "	Winter ship repairs: Current repairs: 1.0 " " Minor repairs: 0.6 " " Other repairs 0.2 " "
Ust-Ussa NKRF, Northern Steamship Agency	2.0 " "	For 4th quarter: Repairs: 1.3 Heating materials: 0.7

(435) The Water Transport Base in Omsk was authorized 1.6 million rubles for ship repairs during the winter half year 1943/44.

(436) The Water Transport Base in Molotov was authorized an additional 250,000 rubles for ship repairs.

(437) Gorodets NKRF production plan for the year: 8,000,000 rubles
Zvenigovo production plan for the year: 11,720,000 "
Baturino shipbuilding plan for the year: 90,000 "

(438) <u>For repairs at River Fleet Bases in 1944:</u>

Ulan Ude	100,000 rubles
Blagoveshchensk	700,000
Krasnoyarsk	200,000
Khabarovsk	300,000
Irkutsk	75,000

<u>For current ship repairs in 1944:</u>

Gorkij	15,000,000
Kirov	1,600,000
Kujbyshev	8,000,000

(439) Stalingrad NKRF has received the following monetary authorizations for 1944:

1) Fuel	205,000 rubles
Ship repairs	6,668,000

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2)	Winter wages for operating personnel	1,628,000 rubles
	Bonuses and salary increases	106,000
	Other purposes	366,000
3)	Wages for shore personnel	1,037,000
	Bonuses and salary increases	67,000
	Materials	40,000
	Training	207,000
	Amortization	660,000
4)	Wages for communication personnel	150,000
	Bonuses and salary increases	10,000
	Materials	65,000
	Other purposes	104,000
5)	Community lodgings	200,000
	Wages for administrative and working personnel	311,000
	Bonuses and salary increases	20,000
	Other purposes	50,000

(440) Following are the production plans for 1944 at the Astrakhan and Kujbyshev NKRF offices:

Astrakhan NKRF	1944 Plan	Plan for the 1st quarter
Shipbuilding	575,000 rubles	50,000 rubles
Major repairs	7,695,000	970,000
Current repairs	11,090,000	5,490,000
Kujbyshev NKRF		
Shipbuilding	3,219,000	350,000
Major repairs	5,770,000	1,550,000
Current repairs	8,917,000	440,000

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APPENDIX II

Transport Plans of the River Fleet

(441) Transport plans for individual steamship agencies have been confirmed as follows: In July Chardzhou-NKRF was to load 48,200 tons of freight as follows:

2,300 tons	Grain
300	Fish
1,150	Timber
1,000	Chemical products
8,900	Fibrin
3,000	Raw materials
6,900	Seeds
5,000	Imported goods
5,150	Other cargoes
5,800	Oil
8,700	Special cargoes
48,200 tons.	

The unloading plan for the same month was set at 46,200 tons.

(442) In July Aralsk-NKRF was to load 22,000 tons of freight as follows:

2,000 tons	Grain
1,200	Fish
1,000	Chemical products
8,200	Fibrin
2,100	Seeds
3,000	Imported goods
4,000	Special cargoes
500	Other cargoes
22,000 tons.	

(443) The following transport plan was set up for Ulan Ude-NKRF in August:

1,300 tons	Salt	(0.5 million ton/kilometers
1,400	Timber aboard ship	0.6 " "
400	Coal	0.1 " "
400	Fish	0.2 " "
6,500	Live livestock	1.2 " ")
4,200	Other cargoes	

(444) The transport plan for the third ten-day period of August for Ust-Ussa is as follows:

8,000 tons	Coal	
1,000	Timber	
6,000	Floated cargoes	
3,500	Miscellaneous	
18,500		(6.7 million tons/kilometers)

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(445) Ilijsk-NKRF was to ship 13,000 tons of freight (3.6 million tons/kilometers) by the end of August.

(446) Timber transport plan for August:

Office	Quantity	
	a) Planned:	b) Above-plan shipments voluntarily proposed:
Ulan-Ude	100,000 tons	30,000 tons
Krasnoyarsk	30,000	75,000
Irkutsk	---	10,000

(447) The following shipments were to be carried out in September:

From Yakutsk	Amount	Millions of ton/kilometers
Grain	2,000 tons	2.9
Salt	1,100	1.0
Coal	4,000	5.3
Minerals	1,500	0.1
Other cargoes	800	1.4
	9,400	10.7
From Semipalatinsk-NKRF		
Grain	10,000 tons	3.6
Salt	5,000	2.8
Coal	3,100	1.1
Timber	9,700	2.1
Clay	15,000	4.0
Livestock	4,000	1.5
	45,800	15.1
From Ulan-Ude-NKRF		
Salt	800 tons	0.5
Timber	100	?
Livestock	4,000	0.8
Fish	1,400	0.6
Freight from the NK for Foreign Trade	4,500	0.1
Other cargoes	15,000	2.0

(448) In September Kujbyshev-NKRF was transport 401,900 tons of freight or 242.3 million ton/kilometers. Included in this assignment were 97,900 tons of bread grain (48.8 million ton/km) and 5,600 tons of timber aboard ship (4.7 million ton/km).

(449) In order to catch up on arrears, the following NKRF offices had to carry out the following shipments during the first ten-day period of September:

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A. Blagoveshchensk, a total of 26,000 tons of freight (15 million ton/km) including:

300 tons	Bread
6,000	Salt
500	Coal
1,500	Timber aboard ship;

B. Khabarovsk, a total of 53,000 tons of freight (38 million ton/km) including:

20,000 tons	Oil
1,500	Salt
2,000	Coal
1,500	Timber aboard ship
28,000	Other cargoes;

C. Krasnoyarsk, a total of 38,000 tons of freight (30 million ton/km) including:

6,000 tons	Bread
500	Salt
5,000	Coal
2,000	Timber aboard ship
18,000	Timber in rafts;

D. Irkutsk, a total of 20,000 tons of freight (3.5 million ton/km) including:

2,000 tons	Bread
5,300	Salt
10,000	Coal
2,000	Timber aboard ship
3,500	Timber in rafts.

(450) In order to eliminate arrears in the second ten-day period of September, Novosibirsk was to ship 120,000 tons of cargo (30 million ton/kilometers).

(451) In the third ten-day period of September the Enisej Steamship Agency at Krasnoyarsk was to ship 54,000 tons of freight (40 million ton/kilometers).

(452) Offices of the NK for the River Fleet had to make grain shipments in September as follows:

Office	Amount
Molotov-NKRF	6,900 tons
Molotov-NKRF	14,540
Kirov-NKRF	11,000
Kujbyshev-NKRF	38,000

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Office	Amount
Saratov-NKRF	31,400 tons
Ilijsk-NKRF	700
Omsk-NKRF	22,000
Omsk-NKRF	12,000
Gorkij-NKRF	2,000
Belaya Steamship Agency in Ufa	4,100

(453) Third quarter transport plans for various NKRF offices:

A. Gorkij-NKRF	Cement	30,000 tons	(5	ton/km
	Minerals	200,000	50	
	Coal	25,000	13.2	
	Metals	60,000	36	
	Timber	300,000	72	
	Chemical products	32,000	16.6	
	Other cargoes	792,000	9	
	Floated cargoes	1,100,000	161	
B. Kujbyshev-NKRF	Grain	180,000	101	
	Cement	45,000	23	
	Minerals	100,000	20	
	Coal	10,000	0.6	
	Metals	30,000	18	
	Timber	100,000	33.4	
	Chemical products	22,000	9.2	
	Floated cargoes	900,000	660	
	Other cargoes	200,000	90	
C. Stalingrad-NKRF	Grain	50,000	17.5	
	Salt	440,000	450	
	Minerals	30,000	4.5	
	Coal	30,000	21	
	Metals	25,000	15	
	Timber	40,000	35	
	Chemical products	12,000	6	
	Other cargoes	125,000	87.4	
	Floated cargoes	0	0	
D. Ust-Ussa-NKRF	Grain	11,000	3.6	
	Salt	1,000	0.3	
	Minerals	3,000	1.2	
	Coal	42,000	24.8	
	Metals	1,000	0.4	
	Timber	15,000	5	
	Other cargoes	15,000	?	
	Oil	500	0.4	
	Floated cargoes	200,000	49	

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E. Molotov-NKRF	Grain	18,000 tons	62 ton/km
	Salt	85,000	66.7
	Cement	20,000	15
	Minerals	30,000	9
	Coal	45,000	16.5
	Metals	120,000	62
	Timber	45,000	13.5
	Chemical products	45,000	34.6
	Other cargoes	200,000	86
	Floated cargoes	2,600,000	900
F. Uralsk-NKRF	Grain	15,000	3.8
	Salt	2,000	0.6
	Minerals	3,000	0.8
	Timber	16,000	4.4
	Chemical products	9,000	2.7
	Other cargoes	8,000	2.7
	Oil	2,000	1.3
	Floated cargoes	4,000	0.7
G. Ufa-NKRF	Grain	62,000	16.8
	Salt	6,000	1.3
	Cement	5,000	1.4
	Minerals	40,000	5.6
	Coal	2,000	0.6
	Metals	8,000	3.8
	Timber	60,000	10.8
	Other cargoes	45,000	18
	Floated cargoes	150,000	27).

(454) In the third quarter NKRF offices were to transship cargo as follows:

Office	Cargo
Kirov-NKRF	40,000 tons
Gorkij-NKRF	620,000
Ufa-NKRF	60,000
Molotov-NKRF	300,000
Stalingrad-NKRF	300,000
Kujbyshev-NKRF	350,000
Uralsk-NKRF	10,000

(455) The barge towing plan for certain offices was reduced as follows:

Molotov	to 290,000 tons	=	80,000,000 tons/kilometers
Khabarovsk	15,000		2,500,000
Krasnoyarsk	48,000		45,000,000
Yakutsk	15,000		13,700,000

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(456) During the first half of October B lagoveshchensk-NKRF and Novosibirsk-NKRF were to make the following shipments:

Blagoveshchensk	27,000 tons	=	0.8 million ton/kilometers
Novosibirsk	135,000		42.0.

(457) In the second half of October Stalingrad-NKRF was to ship 2,000 tons of gravel to Astrakhan. During the fourth quarter Stalingrad-NKRF was to transship 182,000 tons of cargo, 91,000 tons by aid of mechanical equipment and 91,000 tons manually.

(458) During the fourth quarter NKRF offices were to transship cargo as follows:

Office	Cargo	Mechanically	Manually
Molotov-NKRF	217,000 tons	119,000 tons	98,000 tons
Ufa-NKRF	35,000	20,800	14,200
Kirov-NKRF	24,000	7,900	16,100.

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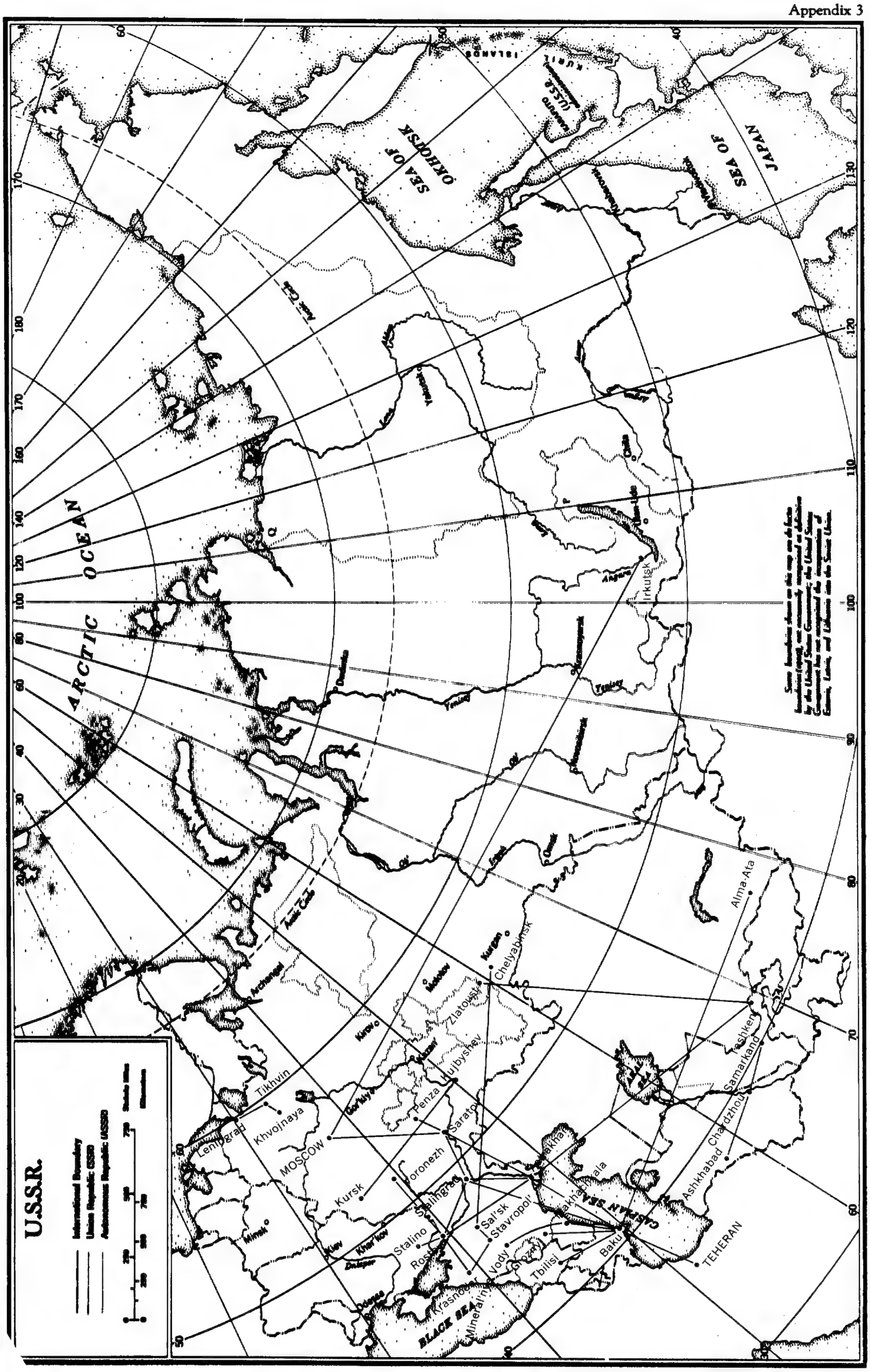
Appendix 3



IDENTIFIED AIR LINES OF THE CIVIL AIR FLEET
AS OF 15 DECEMBER 1943

14168 CIA, 4-53

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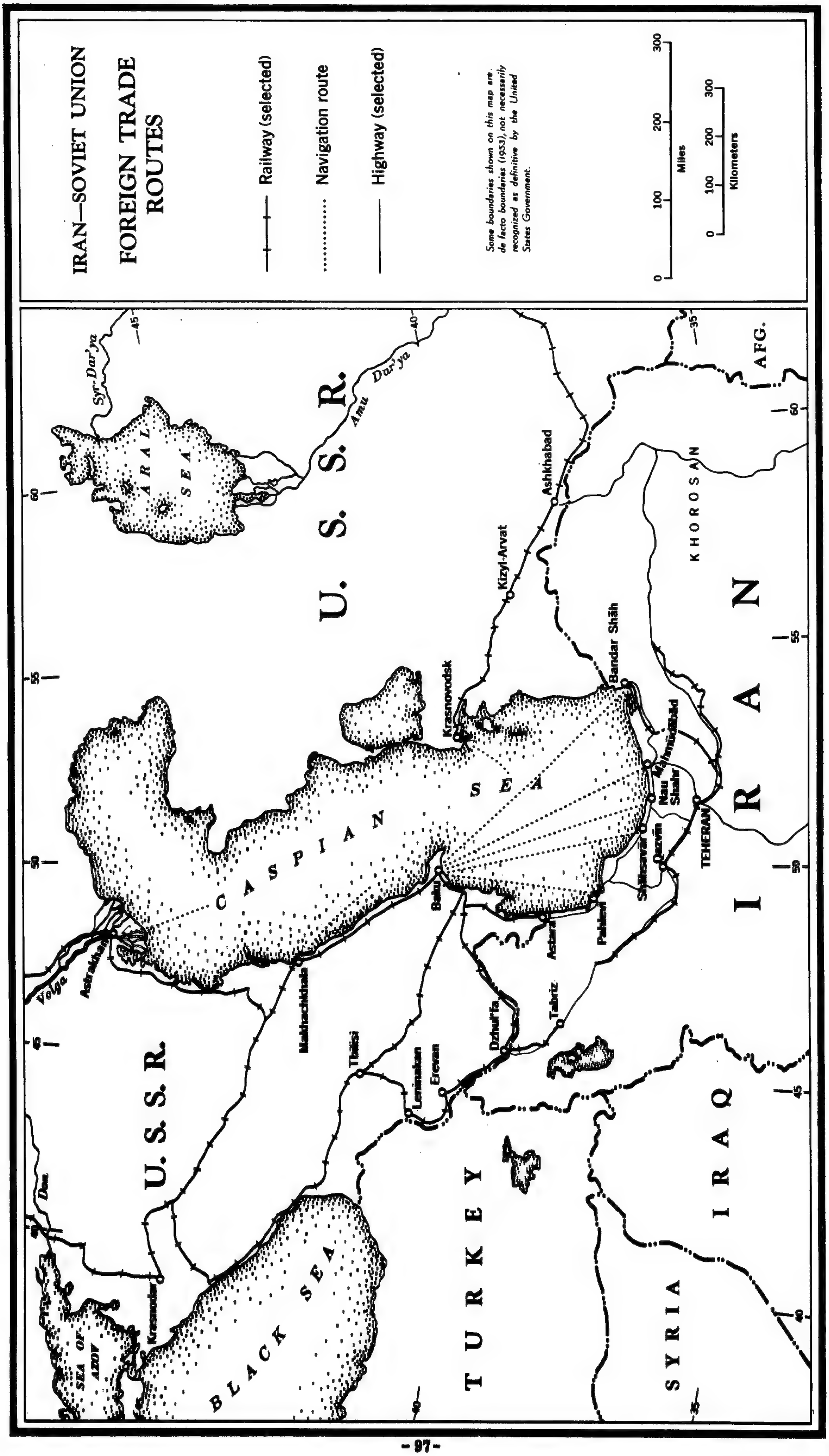
Appendix 4



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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report

Dated: 28 October 1944

FILE COPY

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Office of Research and Reports

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P R E F A C E

During the Second World War the German Signal Intelligence Control Center of the Staff of the Chief of Army Signal Service (HNW, LNA) issued a series of reports to show the USSR military-economic situation as reflected in Russian internal plain language traffic. A total of 145 reports, [redacted] appeared at short, irregular intervals, usually six per month, for the period October 1942 - March 1943. [redacted] include mostly daily reports for March 1943 as well as a few monthly reports covering the latter part of 1942 and the early part of 1943. The last four reports, [redacted] summarize Soviet economic activities for periods of three to nine months in 1943 and 1944.

Eighty-three of these reports have been translated and issued by [redacted] One hundred reports, [redacted] are being translated and issued by Strategic Division of the Office of Research and Reports (CIA). The series will be completed with the publication of [redacted]

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Military-Economic Report

Survey for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd quarters of 1944

(Based on domestic radio traffic)

FOREWORD

The following report summarizes military-economic information from the 1st, 2nd and 3rd quarters of 1944 concerning:

Personnel situation
Agriculture and food situation
Metal supply
Coal supply.

Oil Supply and Foreign Trade have been treated specially in previous reports.

This report is based entirely on information derived from domestic radio traffic. It makes no pretense to completeness, but only presents a cross section of the economic situation in the Soviet Union. Statistics presented are not to be considered a maximum, but rather as an indication of economic development. It should be noted that the messages upon which this report is based originated almost exclusively from regions of the Soviet Union which were under great stress, and these messages, therefore, permit only partial conclusions as to the economic situation of the entire country.

PERSONNEL SITUATION

(1) The shortage of the labor force in the Soviet Union was extremely serious in the first, second and third quarters of 1944. In order to procure auxiliary workers, the time-tested measure of labor conscriptions was resorted to.

(2) Labor conscription was carried out, as already mentioned in the previous semi-annual reports, with emphasis as far as possible in the liberated territories. There they were identical to the resettlement operations carried on by NKVD troops. This had a duel objective:

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1) To render ineffective any political unrest
2) To procure the urgently needed workers

(3) Thus, labor conscription was carried out in 1943, primarily in the Caucasus, then in the Eastern Ukraine and in 1944 in the Western Ukraine and White Russia. For example, according to a message in July, the following were conscripted in Rovno Oblast' alone:

For Blast Furnaces

Konstantinovka	200 persons

For Coke Chemical Plants

in Ruchenkovskaya	1000 men
in Gorlovka	300 "
in Novomakeevka	200 "
in Staromakeevka	100 "
in Novoenakievo	100 "
in Staroenakievo	100 "
in Stalino	100 "

For Brick Factories

in Krasnogorovka	300 men
in Patelejmonovskaya	150 "
in Novoshamotnaya (?)	200 "
in Krasnoarmejskaya	100 "

For the Brick Works of the Donbass Water Trust 200 men

(4) Likewise, according to a message in July the following were conscripted in West Ukrainian Oblasti for the reconstruction of sugar plants in areas of the Ukraine on the right bank of the Dnepr:

in Kiev Oblast'	2631 men
in Vinnitsa Oblast'	1960 "
in Kamenets Podolsk Oblast'	600 "
in Zhitomir Oblast'	400 "
in Odessa Oblast'	350 "
in Stanislau Oblast'	60 "
in Rovno Oblast'	150 "
in Tarnopol Oblast'	50 "
in Kirovograd Oblast'	210 "

(5) There were also reports of large scale labor conscriptions in the Oblasti of Pinsk and Baranovichi. In Kiev Oblast' labor conscription was carried out for North Caucasian Surface and Underground Construction.

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(6) The following table indicates the general scale of labor conscriptions in the period covered by this report:

Oblast' or Republic	Number of Labor Conscriptees	Future Conscription
Azerbajdzhan Republic	13845	17969
Georgian Republic	4693	--
Armenian Republic	--	500
Dagestan Republic	4155	7700
Ordzhonikidze Kraj	50336	9392
Checheno-Ingush Republic	1127	--
Turkmen Republic	1239	100
Krasnodar Kraj	1850	8590
Rostov Oblast'	18752	50117
Zhitomir Oblast'	2300	--
Oblast' of the Western Ukraine	8791	1390
Rovno Oblast'	7150	--
Total:	114238	95758

(7) During the labor conscription operations large numbers of women, youths and war wounded were called up. The use of women as drivers and transportation workers already noted in the first and second half years of 1943 was continued in 1944 and they were even employed more extensively. Reports were intercepted according to which many women were employed in coal mines. In June reports were intercepted for the first time concerning the conscription of women not only for employment for agriculture and industry, but also in the Army. According to a report of 20 June 1944, female students in the class of 1924 and older were to be conscripted for the Army.

(8) According to radio traffic youths were to be used principally in agriculture by the NK for the River Fleet and in Stalingrad. Moreover, many youths were sent to trade schools.

(9) Exact information concerning the use of war wounded was intercepted in messages from the Turkmen (Middle Asia) Azerbajdzhan and Armenian (Caucasus) Republics.

Turkmen Republic

As of 1 January there were 8,121 persons in the Republic who had been wounded in the "fatherland war." Of these, 4,495 were conscripted for work

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including 2,941 for work in industry. As of 1 March 1944 the number of invalids had risen to 8,330 persons and the number conscripted stood at 6,037 persons.

Armenian Republic

As of 1 April 1944, there were 18,412 war wounded in the Republic. Of these, 14,337 had been conscripted for compulsory labor. As of 1 July there were 20,308 war wounded in the republic of whom 16,588 had been conscripted. On 1 August the number of war wounded had risen to 21,130.

Azerbajdzhan Republic

As of 1 August 1944, 27,822 war wounded were counted. Of these, the following were employed in individual branches of the economy:

Industry	1,204 men
Agriculture	10,166 "
Domestic work	156 "
Assigned to other organizations for auxiliary work	6,906 "
Total	18,432 men

A postcript to this message is worthy of note; according to it 1,274 invalids of the third group (?) were deprived of income because of refusal to work.

(10) In general, the military authorities paid particular attention to removing personnel capable of military duty from plants and activities in the rear for immediate transfer to the front. Thus, reports were intercepted according to which a re-examination of all war wounded was to be carried out, and those persons found capable of any service at the front whatsoever were to be immediately conscripted. Workers, who formerly had been considered incapable of military service, were also to be re-examined and as far as possible conscripted for the Army.

(11) Despite these extreme measures, in several cases there were extensive exemptions. Examples: According to a report of 4 July, the exemptions for students of all classes in technical institutions of the NK for the Merchant

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Fleet were decreed until further notice by the Council of Peoples' Commissars. Students at plant schools of the NK for Construction Materials were to be indefinitely exempted from military duty. Employees of the River Fleet, who were temporarily exempt from military duty, were to be exempt for the remainder of the war regardless of their service ability grade. Three categories of personnel at cement enterprises (engineering, technical, and administrative) were to be exempt until the end of 1944. Moreover, the exemptions for all personnel at the Kiev Construction Directorate of Stalino Oblast', which were to continue until 1 July, were extended until 31 December.

(12) From these reports it is apparent that not only the requirements of the Army were considered, but also that it was necessary to consider the interests of industries important to the war effort.

(13) The needs of Agriculture for tractor and combine operators were well met. Many reports were intercepted concerning exemptions for tractor and combine operators. Even agricultural workers without special skills could secure exemptions. For example: 1,000 agricultural workers were exempted from military duty for offices of the NK for Agriculture in Stavropol Oblast'.

(14) In addition, employees of other enterprises and offices were often conscripted to meet the requirements of agriculture. Several organizations were included in this compulsory conscription including the NK for the River Fleet.

(15) The labor shortage was not only a result of large numbers of men lost at the front and the large number of military assignments, but was also the result of poor administration and discipline in the labor conscription program.

(16) An order from the Council of Peoples' Commissars of the USSR gives information on this subject. The order concerns the punishment to be applied for unauthorized absence from plants and other industrial enterprises. Plant directors and other administrative personnel who concealed unauthorized

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absences were to be very severely punished.

(17) An extreme example is contained in the following message which was sent on 24 May from Moscow to Kujbyshev:

> As of 1 January the Steamship Agency had a total of 482 transportation workers. During the winter an additional 599 were assigned there. This totals 1,081 persons. According to information from the Port there are, however, only 612 on hand at the present time. What happened to the other 469?

(18) Poor shipping conditions had an especially serious effect on the labor conscription program. Examples:

On 15 January a group of tractor operators had to await further shipping space for 10 days at the Proletarskaya Railroad Station. The tractor drivers were urgently needed in the Ukraine.

Likewise, in January a group of 1,000 labor conscriptees, who were urgently needed at plants of the NK for Armaments in Slavyansk, were stranded at the Tikhoretskaya Railroad Station. For days the 1,000 persons could not be fed. In March a group of 550 persons was stranded at the Tikhoretskaya Railroad Station for two weeks. This group could be neither fed nor housed.

The report from the Office of the NK for Coal in Shakhty is particularly significant. The report is as follows:

> "The Ordzhonikidze and North Caucasus Railways have not provided enough railroad cars for transportation of labor conscriptees in March. The conscriptees who had been assembled and then stranded at railroad stations were to be either released or assigned to other NK's."

(19) Great difficulties were caused at individual offices, because of deficient housing and supplies for the labor conscriptees.

For example: In January 15,671 labor conscriptees were to be dispatched

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from Ordzhonikidze Kraj to the "Rostov/Ugol" Combine. Accommodations and supplies for these conscriptees were very poorly organized. For days the group was not actually dispatched. For weeks the workers had to sleep in unheated rooms without windows or doors. This report concludes with the note that "unauthorized absences are increasing at an alarming scale."

Additional workers were required in Baku for the construction of Plant 152 of the NK for the Chemical Industry. The labor office could provide the necessary workers, but their employment was impossible because of the shortages of clothing, shoes, linens, etc.

(20) Formalities and difficulties also had to be coped with. For example, the coal mines in Morosovskaya received 170 workers from Chernogorsk. However, the workers could not be employed for weeks since the North Caucasus Military Okrug delayed authorization.

(21) The defects mentioned above caused many losses through illness, death, and above all, unauthorized absences from work. The following messages indicate the scale of various types of losses:

Two hundred workers were conscripted for labor at a plant of the NK for the Merchant Fleet in Baku. Of these, only 77 were actually working, 81 had deserted and 41 had either fallen sick, been conscripted for training schools, had left for one reason or another or had been transferred to other plants.

As of 1 January the special construction office in Stalino Oblast' had a total of 1,431 workers. In the period from 1 January to 1 July 2,687 persons were added. In the same period however, the total losses were 1,133 persons or 27% of the total working force.

(22) Personnel status reports intercepted from the "Rostov/Ugol" Combine in Shakhty give information on a general percentage of losses of workers for the third 10 day period of April and the second 10 day period of May:

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The third 10 day period of April:

Number of workers		37,662 persons
Arrived		1,067
Transferred from the NK for Defense		317
Special Cadres (?)		82
Conscripted		335
Others		333
	Total 1067	
Workers Lost		769
Deserted		557
Sick		108
Invalids		18
Died		8
In prison		14
Special Cadres (?)		21
Conscripted into the Army		43
	Total 769	

Second 10 day period of May

Number of workers		38,626 persons
Arrived		863
Transferred from the NK for Defense		1
Special Cadres (?)		77
Conscripted		78
From Trade Schools		252
Others		455
	Total 863	
Workers Lost		809
Deserted		643
Sick		60
Invalids		7
Died		3
In Prison		7
Conscripted into the Army		13
Released		20
Other Departures		38
	Total 809	
Employed in Mines		17,759 persons
Arrived		583
Transferred from the NK for Defense		1
Special Cadres (?)		23
Conscripted		48
From Trade Schools		230
Others		281
	Total 583	
Workers Lost		546
Deserted		449
Sick		25
Invalids		3
Died		3
In Prison		4
Conscripted into the Army		5
Released		15
Transferred to other offices		13
Other Departures		29
	Total 546	

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(23) The percentage of desertions in comparison to other losses is especially worthy of note in these reports.

(24) Despite the great difficulties which arose because of increased requirements of the Front, the Armaments Industry and extensive reconstruction work, etc., technical training of youths was in no way decreased.

(25) Thus, according to a report in February the Labor Office in Makhachkala conscripted a total of 7,122 persons for technical schools in the Dagestan Republic. The majority of these conscripts were for the technical schools of the NK for Oil. In July 2,300 persons were to be trained in Baku by the NK for Oil. According to a report in June 185 persons were to be conscripted in the Turkmen Republic by the Labor Office for technical schools.

(26) Reports on the establishment of new technical schools were also intercepted. For example at Plant 447 of the Aviation Industry and at the Textile Combine in Erevan. Reports concerning the training of agricultural skilled workers were encountered especially often in domestic radio traffic. According to a report in July 6,700 tractor operators had been trained in the current school year for Rostov/Don Oblast'.

(27) In February the personnel department of the North Ossetian NK for Agriculture in Ordzhonikidze reported the following number of personnel under training:

	Under Training	Planned
Tractor Operators	406	400
Mechanics	20	20
Combine Operators	51	50
Preparatory Operators	25	30

(28) The Central Committee of the Party in Stavropol reported the following as of 1 March:

For Machine and Tractor Stations

	Requirement	Personnel on hand	To be trained according to plan	Actually trained
Tractor Drivers	14800	9798	6000	7879
Combine Operators	3185	2292	1200	8

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	Requirement	Personnel on hand	To be trained according to plan	Actually trained
Mechanics	638	475	180	97
Preparatory workers for tractor columns	1734	1668	300	94
Technical Workers	1378	599	200	821
For Sovkhozes				
Tractor Drivers	1801	766	1035	922
Combine Operators	759	240	193	368
Mechanics	110	83	12	?
Preparatory workers for tractor columns	153	82	112	31
Technical Workers	361	174	90	196

(29) Moreover, refresher courses for tractor drivers were held. Instead of the scheduled 2,000 persons, only 1,688 attended these courses. At the Dagestan NK for Agriculture a course for kolkhoz directors was completed on 26 February. Ninety-nine persons were trained.

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SITUATION

I. Livestock

(30) After a large part of the occupied territories had been liberated by Soviet troops in the summer of 1943, the NK for Agriculture in conjunction with the Council of People's Commissars began a new reconstruction program for livestock in the following liberated territories:

Ordzhonikidze Kraj
Krasnodar Kraj
Kalinin Oblast'
Orel Oblast'
Kursk Oblast'
Voronezh Oblast'
Stalingrad Oblast'
Rostov Oblast'

(31) The scope of the entire program, as well as some of the details, have been reported in the semi-annual report for the second half of 1943. For the territory liberated during 1944, no livestock reconstruction programs were noted. However, the initiation of such programs were indicated in messages

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intercepted on domestic radio links for unspecified territories in the West Ukrainian and White Russian Republics as well as for the following oblasti:

Kiev
Stalino
Kharkov
Voroshilovgrad
Dnepropetrovsk
Zaporozhe
Leningrad

(32) The following individual reports present information on the scale of the construction program:

(33) March:

In March the Office of the NK for Agriculture in Kiev was to receive from the Azerbajdzhan Republic 3,600 head of large cattle and 5,000 head of small cattle, and Stalino Oblast' was to receive 1,000 head of horned cattle from Georgia and 2,000 head of horned cattle from Azerbajdzhan.

(34) April:

Livestock shipments totalling 6,375 head were planned from several parts of the Turkmen Republic to Ukrainian, primarily Western Ukrainian, oblasti.

(35) The Georgian NK for the Meat and Dairy Industry shipped 100 railroad cars of livestock to liberated Ukrainian oblasti.

(36) May:

According to a report intercepted at the beginning of May, Kharkov Oblast' was to receive 8,500 head of horned cattle and 13,000 head of sheep from the Kazakh Republic.

(37) The Don Kuban Reconstruction Directorate was to provide river fords by 1 May at Kalach Kachalinsk and at Serafimovich. About 1,000 head of livestock in transit from Central Asia to the Ukraine were to be transferred to each of these fords.

(38) NKRF officials in Sverdlovsk likewise had to construct fords in May for the transfer of livestock in transit from Kazakhstan to liberated Western

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Ukrainian oblasti. About 10,000 head of livestock were to be transferred here.

(39) On 3 May the arrival of 3,418 horses, 32,876 head of horned cattle, and 13,626 sheep from Karsk Oblast' (Transcaucasus) and 3,185 head of cattle from Groznyj Oblast' was reported from Soldato-Aleksandrovskoe. The livestock was to be transported to the Ukraine and White Russia.

(40) The transfer of large herds of livestock from Ordzhonikidze Kraj and Rostov/Don Oblast' to the Ukraine was to begin on 5 May.

(41) As of 1 June the kolkhozes of the Azerbajdzhan Republic sold the following to livestock procurement offices in the liberated territories. (Sales are presumably to livestock procurement offices in regions for which the livestock construction plans had not yet been included in the program for 1943):

	Large Cattle	14,852
Including:	Cows	1,634
	Sheep and goats	1,502
	Pigs	1,716

(42) From 1 through 20 June livestock had passed through transfer points as follows:

Tsymlyansk transfer point		Total 4,895 head
Including:	2,720	large cattle
	937	horses
	1,238	sheep
Total	4,895	

(43) From Groznyj and Stavropol oblasti 4,381 and 514 head of cattle respectively were transferred.

(44) Bataisk transfer point		Total 10,944 head
Including:	8,714	large cattle
	637	horses
	1,593	sheep
Total	10,944	

(45) From Groznyj Oblast' and Ordzhonikidze Kraj 9,806 and 1,138 head of cattle respectively were to be transferred.

(46) The livestock was to be transferred to the following oblasti:

Stalino	Voroshilovgrad
Kharkov	Voronezh
Kursk	Dnepropetrovsk
Orel	Zaporozhe

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(47) From 21 through 25 June 2,790 head of large cattle and 900 head of sheep were driven through the Zimovniki Rajon in Groznyj Oblast'.

(48) It is notable that Ordzhonikidze Kraj, which in 1943 was still under reconstruction, was already supplying livestock this year.

(49) The livestock economy and its build-up were essentially confronted with three principal difficulties:

(1) Transport problem
(2) Disease
(3) Supply of fodder

(50) The following messages present information concerning the especially poor transportation conditions:

> At the Chuvashi station 200 horses arrived. However, horse drivers, fodder and railroad cars were lacking.
>
> In April, 37 railroad cars of horses were shipped from Tashkent for the sovkhozes in the liberated territories of White Russia. The shipment was held up so the sovkhozes concerned could not fulfill their spring sowing obligations.
>
> In May, a shipment of horses destined for Leningrad Oblast' was held up in Chita. Because of a lack of fodder, more than half the horses were lost.
>
> In the storehouses of the Animal Raw Material Supply Office in Turkestan more than 2,000 tons of slaughtered cattle (live weight) destined for the Ukraine had piled up. 370 railroad cars were required for shipment of these cattle, but only 160 cars were actually provided.
>
> At railroad stations of the Karaganda Railroad 5,000 head of large cattle and 13,000 head of sheep destined for Kiev Oblast' had piled up. Railroad cars were not available.

(51) Very great value was placed on veterinary services. Shipments of livestock were provided with veterinarians and veterinary personnel, and at all large stopping points, animal hospital and veterinary service stations were set up. Nevertheless, large scale livestock sickness and disease could not be avoided:

For example, Groznyj reported on 12 April that horned cattle fell ill from pyroplasmus (?) in transit from the mountains to the flatlands. The loss of cattle was almost complete. Party officials did not feel obliged to assist in the transfer of livestock from the mountains to the flatlands.

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At the Meat Combine in Nalchik large scale slaughter of livestock passing through had to be carried out, because of livestock diseases.

The Livestock Procurement Office at Groznyj could not send 400 young lambs to Stavropol because pox had broken out in Budennovsk Rajon.

There were also instances noted concerning livestock being driven in a completely starved condition.

(52) The livestock fodder procurement program encountered great difficulties.

(53) The Livestock Procurement Office in Stavropol required 14, 187 of coarse livestock fodder in 1944. However, only 13, 868 tons could be procured with great difficulty and that from their own stocks.

(54) In Ordzhonikidze Kraj the situation relative to livestock fodder was disastrous. As a result of drought in 1943 a number of sovkhozes could not produce their quotas of livestock fodder. An urgent request was made to the Council of People's Commissars in Moscow for an allotment of about 2, 000 tons of hay.

(55) Oil cakes and other refuse were also not on hand in sufficient quantity. The Office of the NK for Sovkhozes in Rostov urgently required 600 tons of oil cakes. The report concluded with the notation that, in event of non-delivery, wide-spread deaths of the livestock would be expected. On 1 April the grain sovkhoz in Ejsk reported that the livestock was in extremely poor condition as a result of a shortage of fodder.

(56) Despite the isolated instances of poor conditions reported above, the build-up of the livestock economy generally seemed to be progressing satisfactorily. Based on preliminary figures in June the Council of People's Commissars of the Ukrainian Republic could report as assured the planned delivery of a total of 72, 000 tons liveweight of cattle to the Red Army by the end of 1944. The Council of People's Commissars based its estimate on the delivery of 53, 000 tons liveweight of cattle to the Red Army and other organizations already carried out by 10 May 1944.

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(57) A new step was taken in livestock raising. Individual messages concerning artificial insemination are considered extremely notable.

(58) 450,000 sheep in Ordzhonikidze Kraj during 1944, and 1,000 cows and 700 horses in the North Ossetian Republic during an unspecified time were artificially inseminated.

(59) The following livestock estimates and stock reports were intercepted during the third quarter:

(60) Azerbajdzhan Republic:

On 1 August the following were transferred for rearing to the NK for the Meat and Dairy Industry in Baku:

5,300 head of large cattle
6,236 head of small cattle

(61) Groznyj Oblast'

The Party Office made the following cattle estimate for 1944 for the kolkhozes of the oblast':

	Horned Cattle		25,194 head
including:	Cows	9,194 head	
	Working Oxen	3,878 "	
	Sheep and Goats		98,551 head
including:	breeders	37,290 "	
	Pigs		62,270 head
including:	breeders	13,290 "	
	Horses		7,322 head
including:	mares	3,070 "	
	Working horses		5,544 head
	Camels		419 "
	Asses		?
	Fowl		100,000 head
	Beehives		5,191 hives

The following young livestock were to be raised:

Calves	2,244 head
Young sheep and young goats	22,765 "
Suckling pigs	6,556 "
Foals	692 "

Kolkhoz employees and livestock farms were to receive:

horned cattle	2,020 head
sheep and goats	2,250 "
suckling pigs	250 "

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The following were to be sold by the kolkhozes:

	Suckling pigs	total 3,462
including to:	newly organized kolkhozes	1,824 head
	auxiliary organizations	638 head
	resettled kolkhoz employees	1,000 head

Horned cattle were received by the following:

Newly established livestock farms	81 head
Stud farms	2 "
Pig sovkhozes	650 " (?)
Sheep raising farms	113 head
Fowl raising farms	78 "
Bee raising farms	15 "

(62) The average monthly yield of milk was estimated at 650 liters per cow; the average monthly yield of wool at 1-6 kilograms per sheep, and the average monthly yield of eggs at 60 per hen. A total of 400,000 eggs are to be laid. 162,000 chickens are to be sold to kolkhozes and 60,000 chickens to other organizations and kolkhoz employees.

The following were to be mated:

breeder folds	150 head
stallions of the Anglo-Don and Anglo-Kabardino breeds	20 "
breeder buffaloes	100 "
Australian Merino sheep	620 "
folds of the English breed	20 "

Livestock stalls were to be constructed for the following:

cows	8
horses	11
sheep	12
pigs	47
fowl	24
calves	16

The following were to be repaired:

cow stalls	225
sheep stalls	198
horse stalls	238
fowl stalls	154
calf stalls	69
pig stalls	111

Livestock Fodder Procurement:

	hay	182,000 tons
	fodder grasses	37,909 "
including	silo fodder	33,000 "

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(63) North Ossetian Republic:

As of 1 January the following livestock were on hand:

Owner	Large cattle	Pigs	Sheep and Goats	Horses	Donkeys
Kolkhoz	9947	1203	23292	4424	301
Kolkhoz employees	29764	7047	16192	13	661
?	2635	?	25	30	--
Workers resettled in cities	3749	2875	1205	1289	221
Cooperative farms	725	1489	802	1246	67

(64) Moreover, as of 15 January the Livestock Procurement Office had 135,000 head of livestock after fulfilling all delivery plans.

(65) Dagestan Republic:

By 1 January 1945, the kolkhozes were to have reached the following number of livestock:

Horses		27,000 head
including:	4,000 folds	
Large cattle		188,000 head
including:	39,000 cows	
Work oxen		61,000 head
Sheep		1,535,000 head (?)

(66) Turkmen Republic:

As of 1 January a stock of 413,459 sheep including 276,054 breeders was reported.

(67) Certain considerations were given to kolkhozes in liberated territories with respect to the delivery of livestock products. Thus, the following general rules were set up by a decree of 12 June from the Council of People's Commissars concerning the delivery of agricultural products in liberated territories:

(1) Kolkhozes in regions liberated before 1 January 1944 were obliged to make complete deliveries of meat, milk and wool. During the year 1944 the kolkhozes were released from the obligation of delivering goat cheese, eggs, and raw leather.

(2) Kolkhozes in regions liberated after 1 January 1944 were released from the obligation of delivering all animal products. In the delivery of meat the following were not to be included:

Cows which were to be used for government breeding purposes, working oxen, buffalo, Merino and Karakul breeder sheep, calves and lambs which had been driven from kolkhozes in 1943 according to an agreement to restock livestock farms. The same also applied to livestock which

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had been allotted as government assistance to Kolkhozes in 1943. The following were not to be included in deliveries of wool: Pure-bred breeder rams and fine wool English Chigajsker which had been reserved for breeding purposes.

(3) Delivery of raw leather by the kolkhozes in liberated territories was to be made in conformance with Point No. 4 of Government Decree 1989 of 20 Oct. 1942. A comprehensive report of deliveries was to be transmitted to the NK for Procurement by 1 August 1944.

(68) These general rules did not appear to apply to the so-called "liberated" territories of the Latvian and Estonian Republics. A report was intercepted according to which livestock confiscation points were to be set up in the Rositten, Rudsen, Modon, Bova and Abrehnen Districts several days after the occupation by Soviet Russian troops.

II. Spring Plowing and Harvest

(a) Spring Plowing

(69) Great efforts were made to complete spring plowing and thus assure a good harvest. As far as possible, all conceivable assistance was given to agriculture. Thus, government reserve bases in many regions furnished seed grain in unlimited quantities for spring sowing.

(70) For example the following grains were issued:

Ordzhonikidze Kraj	
Wheat	2800 tons
Barley	11420 "
Oats	2687 "
Millets	1326
Corn	420 "
Total	18653 tons

Krasnodar Oblast'	
Oats	1100 tons
Millets	400 "
Wheat	1500 "
Barley	1500 "
Total	4500 tons

(71) Difficulties were inevitable. They were caused by a lack of shipping material for artificial fertilizer, by the onslaught of swarms of grasshoppers and field mice, particularly in Georgia, and also partially by a lack of seed grain in many newly liberated territories.

(72) Territories through which the battle zone had passed, were in a very serious condition and an orderly sowing program was impossible. In this respect

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the following message merits particular attention:

> The regions and areas below were in the battle zone for two years and suffered especially heavily under the German Occupation. This year these regions constitute fourteen to twenty percent of agricultural land. The regions are as follows:
>
> | | |
> |---|---|
> | Bolshokrepinskij | Myasnikovskij |
> | Kujbyshev | Fedorovskij |
> | Anastasievskij | Meklonovsk |
> | Matveevo-Kurgansk | Norliono-Nesvetaevsk |

(73) The extent to which the spring plowing program was successful is indicated from the following message which was intercepted on 22 May:

> "I report with satisfaction that the Ukraine office has completely fulfilled the government sowing plan. I express my personal appreciation to the workers in agricultural enterprises, particularly in the Voroshilovgrad Dnepropetrovsk, Zaporozhe, Kamenets-Podolsk, Nikolaev, and Kharkov oblasti for over fulfillment of regional plans."
>
> (The signature is lacking, but it may be assumed from the make-up of the telegram that it was Stalin himself).

(b) Preparations for the Harvest

(74) A series of extreme measures and orders were intercepted concerning preparations for the harvest as well as protecting agriculture enterprises from demands of other organizations.

(75) Thus, according to a decree from the State Committee for Defense (GoKO), special commissions were set up in the Krai, Oblasti and Republics which test the quality of truck and tractor repairs. Special bonuses amounting to two months' wages were to be awarded to leaders of units involved in the repair program at machine and tractor stations and at kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Moreover, the State Committee for Defense prohibited the requisitioning of all trucks and tractors which were in use at agricultural enterprises.

(76) In addition, according to an order from the GoKO on 13 April, the metal sales office of individual cities and oblasti were directed to make deliveries of metals to enterprises of the NK for Agriculture and the NK for Sovkhozes for the second quarter by 1 July. According to the same decree, the NK for Transportation was to ship all cargo needed for the repair of combines and harvest machinery under the priority of "Armaments Cargo."

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(77) Especially notable is the "order concerning the repair of technical bases of the NK for Procurement for bringing in the 1944 harvest." According to this order, the Grain Procurement Office in Rostov received the following directives:

(1) Before the beginning of procurement operations for bread grain, the NK for Procurement is ordered to carry out the repair and disinfection of storage spaces, grain warehouses with technical equipment, elevators and grain drying plants of grain cleaning and laboratory installations as well as tarpaulin. Moreover, the individual offices are to be supplied with blanks to be filled out indicating that the above operations have been completed. In order to expedite shipping the bread grain, shipping areas with a capacity of 70,000 tons are to be prepared at railway stations.

(2) The Oblast' Executive Committee is ordered to allot construction material to the NK for Procurement corresponding to its needs for reconstruction work. The orders are to be fulfilled by units of the local industry. Henceforth, unlimited assistance is to be provided enterprises of the NK for Procurement in fulfilling the plans for reconstruction work. By 1 August 1944, storage points belonging to other organizations with a capacity of 25,000 tons are to be prepared for storage of bread grain, if they are located up to 10 kilometers from railway stations or river ports of the NK for Procurement. They are to be repaired by 15 August.

(3) "GUGMR" (?) is ordered to take the grain immediately from the shipping points for its elevator stations and to guarantee expedited loading of grain shipments. Moreover, grain bases equipped with drying machines are to process the grain immediately.

(4) Workers of the NK for Procurement who are physically fit for military service and who are employed in the repair of technical bases and the procurement of agricultural products may not be conscripted.

(5) The directive (Point 12 of Order No. 5/94 of the State Committee for Defense) of 15 February 1944 concerning the exemption from military duty of workers and engineering personnel of the truck transportation system of the NK for Procurement engaged in reconstruction work is hereby extended until further notice. Order No. 4582 dated 15 November 1943 from the State Committee for Defense, prohibiting requisitioning of trucks of the NK for Procurement and the NK for Transportation of the Soviet Union that are in use for shipping bread grain, remains in effect. Moreover, the order prohibiting the conscription for military duty or for any other type of work of workers in the procurement or transportation industries of the Soviet Union without the permission from the State Committee of Defense also remains in effect.

(6) The NK for Transportation is hereby ordered to give top priority to the handling of small shipments of spare parts and small pieces of equipment for enterprises of the NK for Procurement.

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(7) The NK for Communications is hereby ordered to guarantee smooth handling of shipments of instruments and electrical apparatus up to a weight of 8 pounds for offices of the NK for Procurement. During grain procurement operations local enterprises for the NK for Procurement received the right to give to telephone conversations the priority level of "government communications." Telegrams received the same priority.

(8) The CD for Oil Supply is hereby ordered to carry out its deliveries to the NK for Procurement by 20 June. Until receipt of scheduled deliveries, gasoline, petroleum, ligroin and other oil products are to be drawn from agricultural stocks.

(9) The NK for Electric Generating Stations is hereby forbidden to interrupt the delivery of power to the NK for Procurement from 1 July through 1 October 1944.

(78) These orders were to be strictly adhered to, and their fulfillment controlled. A report was to be made by 15 July concerning measures carried out by that date and reports were to be submitted every five days thereafter concerning further course of fulfillment of the orders.

(79) The message below of 25 June provides extensive information concerning the intensity of the reconstruction program of technical agricultural bases in Stalino Oblast':

Of total planned	Status
Current repairs of grain storehouses	100%
Reconstruction and Repair of non-grain storehouse with a capacity of 16, 750 tons	100%
Reconstruction of 19 grain storehouses with a capacity of 34, 7000 tons	70%
New Construction of 7 grain storehouses with a capacity of 5, 500 tons	16%
Repair of two grain drying installations	100%
Motors	86%
Separators (?)	100%
Grain cleaning machines	100%
Trucks	50%
Other vehicles	85%
Transportation belts	85%
Repair of railroad equipment	48%

(c) Hay, Grain and Vegetable Harvest:

(80) In the middle of June the hay harvest began. It was undertaken especially intensively. An order intercepted on 20 June 1944, from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the White Russian Socialist Soviet Republic,

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gives a good deal of information on this program as follows:

"To the Secretary of the Rajon Committee of the Communist Party and to the Chairman of the Executive Committee. The hay harvest and fodder procurement program this year must be carried out under very difficult conditions. There are shortages of mowing machines, scythes, and skilled workers. All these difficulties could be eliminated by good organization and a prompt beginning of the hay harvest. Employees of the collective farm should be instructed concerning the importance of procuring fodder for the newly received livestock. In order to guarantee hay deliveries as well as procurement of hay stocks, the Central Committee of the Communist Party hereby orders that the hay harvest should be completed before the beginning of the grain harvest and that the following measures be taken:

(1) The hay harvest is to be begun immediately. First, the highest grasses are to be cut down and wild grasses are to be stored in silos immediately.

(2) In kolkhozes mowing teams are to be made up of men, women and youths. One scythe is to be issued to each two persons. These mowing teams are to work in two shifts from 0300 to 2200 hours continuously. Personnel will sleep in the field overnight in order not to lose any time.

(3) In making up the mowing teams and brigades it is to be observed that experienced workers are distributed evenly among the green hands. The mowing teams are to be equipped with the necessary tools.

(4) Every brigade, mowing team and each individual person is to be given a definite area of land. The results of the work of the brigades and mowing teams are to be compiled daily.

(5) A socialist competition between brigades, mowing teams, and kolkhozes is to be set up. Fulfillment of the daily and five day plans is to be guaranteed and, as far as possible, overfilled.

(6) Political lectures are to be carried out in all brigades and mowing teams. Kolkhoz farmers are to be informed concerning:

    (a) Daily wages for mowing and silo workers
    (b) The right to keep 10% of the hay
    (c) The receipt of livestock fodder from collective stocks

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of White Russia is to pay particular attention to the importance of the hay harvest for successful building-up

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of kolkhozes and livestock. Each kolkhoz is to receive by order of the Central Committee 46 head of cattle, 48 sheep, 20 pigs, and a number of horses not yet established. On 1 July 1944 a report concerning the measures taken is to be made to the Central Committee of the Communist Party. Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the White Russian Socialist Soviet Republic, signed Ponomarkeno."

(81) The absence of reports concerning failures in the hay harvest supports the assumption that the hay harvest generally was proceeding favorably.

(82) No conclusion can be reached concerning the failure of the grain harvest because of a lack of reliable information. The Soviet Russian Administration appeared to place great hopes on it. It was apparent from all intercepted reports that the Soviet Russian authorities were placing particular attention to the bringing in of grain for shipment. For example, in Leningrad Oblast', a grain delivery of 71,600 tons was estimated for the period from July through October. However, there was a storage capacity for only 34,400 tons available at the Grain Procurement Office.

The first known harvest results were from the Sovkhoz Trust in Ordzhonikidze Kraj. They reported on 5 September that 44,800 tons of grain had been delivered to the government, thus fulfilling their plan by 100 percent.

(83) The Groznyj Trust of the NK for Sovkhozes reported the following harvest yield in September:

	Cotton Sovkhoz Aksaj		Sovkhoz for Sheep-raising No.1
Harvested grain land	1,368 hectares		9,080 hectares
Expected harvest yield per hectare	8.5 dz *		10 dz
Actual harvest yield per hectare	4.3 dz		4 dz
Grain delivery plan	701 tons		580 tons
Seed deficit	174 tons		---
Deliveries	256 tons		480 tons
Total delivery for both sovkhozes		736 tons	
Planned deliveries		1,232 tons	

* Abbreviation for Doppelzentner, a measure of weight equal to 100 kilograms.

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(84) The following intercepted messages referred to the vegetable and fruit harvest. From messages intercepted in August from the chairman of the Azerbajdzhan Council of People's Commissars in Baku, it may be assumed that the vegetable harvest for the current year was insufficient because of too great dryness. The Azerbajdzhan Republic fell short of fulfilling their procurement plan by 27,308 tons of vegetables. The potato harvest was also considered poor.

(85) The Azerbajdzhan NK for Agriculture reported that there were not enough chemicals on hand to spray insecticides on 6,000 hectares of fruit gardens.

(86) From Ejsk (North Caucausus) it was reported that the tomato harvest had fallen below plan because of drought.

(87) In Ordzhonikidze Kraj a serious shortage of vegetables was noted. A relatively satisfactory report concerning the Vegetable and Fruit Procurement Office in Kiev was intercepted, according to which the office could deliver the following in August and September:

3,000 tons fresh tomatoes
3,000 tons salted cucumbers
2,000 tons fresh cucumbers
300 tons fruit

(88) The following message intercepted on 10 October is extremely rich in information:

> "Order of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Union of 4 October 1944, concerning the bringing in and procurement of potatoes and vegetables.
>
> After the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Union had received the report from General....., it was determined that the tempo on the potato and vegetable procurement operations was completely unsatisfactory and delivery to the government by the established deadlines was not guaranteed. In the following regions procurement is progressing especially poorly. On 1 October of this year they are behind the following quantities compared to 1 August of the preceding year:

Region	Potatoes	Vegetables
Ryazan Oblast'	7640 tons	7910 tons
Tula Oblast'	2723 "	2190 "
Kirov Oblast'	13590 "	?
Kurgan Oblast'	4380 "	1153 tons
Omsk Oblast'	6004 "	2097 "
Bashkir ASSR	6830 "	5640 "
Mordvin ASSR	7626 "	2569 "
Tatar ASSR	500 "	3030 "

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In addition, the following are in arrears:

Yaroslavl Oblast'	Chernigov Oblast'
Tambov Oblast'	Sumy Oblast'
Kursk Oblast'	Ukraine SSR
Bryansk Oblast'	

In these regions the progress of the potato and vegetable harvest is likewise unsatisfactory.

The potato harvest is considered especially dangerous in the following regions:

Voronezh Oblast'	Kurgan Oblast'
Kujbyshev Oblast'	Novosibirsk Oblast'
Penza Oblast'	Altai Kraj
Ulyanovsk Oblast'	Bashkir ASSR
Tambov Oblast'	Tatar ASSR
Orel Oblast'	

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in these regions have not yet commenced potato harvest operations. The danger exists that the mistakes of the previous year will be repeated, and that the work will be delayed into late autumn and will be endangered by rain, snow, and frost. Large quantities of potatoes will thus be lost, as were in the preceding year.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Union hereby orders:

The Party Committees of the oblasti and republics are hereby charged with the responsibility for expediting and completing on schedule the potato and vegetable harvest. For this purpose sovkhozes are to be given five day plans and the brigades in the kolkhozes are to be given one day plans. Every kolkhoz employee capable of work is to be given a definite area of land daily.

In addition to the agricultural workers already recruited from the urban population, additional personnel capable of work are to be recruited from cities, the resettled working population and rajon centers for assignment to sovkhozes and kolkhozes during the vegetable and potato harvest.

The vegetables and potatoes are to be dried promptly for immediate shipment to the procurement bases and storehouses. A competition among the workers is to be organized in this operation. The workers are to continue work until complete fulfillment of the delivery plan.

Cows, belonging to kolkhozes, kolkhoz employees, workers and conscriptees are to be drawn on for transport.

The People's Commissar for the Food Industry of the Union, Comrade Zotov, is charged with the responsibility of expediting potato procurement operations as well as prompt and scheduled delivery to the alcohol, starch and syrup industries.

The Party Committees of the oblasti, krai and republics are hereby ordered to report by 25 October 1944 on measures taken to comply with the above order.

The Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Union

MAZENKOV"

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(d) Grain Deliveries

(89) The poor transportation situation had an especially serious effect on grain deliveries. At the end of September the following reports were intercepted:

(90) In 13 days of September only 3,900 tons of grain were shipped compared to a planned goal of 17,000 tons. The following orders were issued to carry out the transport plans on waterways in September and to ship all grain from procurement bases on the waterways before the end of the navigation:

(1) The total amount of grain to be shipped was to be reported
(2) Grain shipments from the kolkhozes to the harbors of the procurement bases were to be expedited.
(3) Grain shipments from storehouses were to be increased
(4) To avoid idling time of barges, loading was to be carried out day and night
(5) The NK for Procurement in conjunction with the steamship agencies is to draw up a plan, according to which all grains are to be transported by the end of September.

(91) Grain shipping plans during August for individual railways were fulfilled by the following percentages:

Stalingrad Railway	50%
North Caucasus Railway	24%
Southeast Railway	21%

(92) There was a deficit of 2,970 in deliveries of railroad cars.

(93) In September the situation became still worse.

(94) In the first ten day period of September the transportation plan was fulfilled by individual railways as follows:

Stalingrad Railway	33%
North Caucasus Railway	0%
Southeast Railway	8%
North Donets Railway	0%

(95) There was a deficit of 1,223 cars in deliveries of railroad cars.

(96) In the last five days shipments ceased completely

(97) 35,000 tons of grain were stored in open storehouses.

(98) The amount of grain in storage was growing by 5 to 6 thousand tons daily.

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(99) The danger was arising that stocks of grain would be left in the open for the autumn and winter periods.

(100) The railroads were directed to make up freight trains in close order so that all grain in storehouses could be shipped during September. Two thousand tarpaulins were ordered to protect the grain still remaining in store houses.

(101) In many regions the use of military personnel was required to expedite handling grain shipments in every way possible.

(102) The military representative at the grain procurement office in Kirovograd, Colonel Schneider, received the following order:

> "You have been appointed senior military representative for Kirovograd Oblast'. You have at your disposal 60 officers, one company of men and two battalions of trucks. Your assignment is to transport 329,000 tons of bread grains from internal bases to grain procurement offices on railroads and to transfer this grain to suitable storage. (continuation of message missing)."

III. Food Supply

(103) Information on the food supply presents a very incomplete picture. There are relatively good reports from many branches of the Food Industry, but on the other hand, many unsatisfactory reports have been intercepted. In detail the following has been determined:

(a) Bread Supply

(104) Especially great difficulties were noted during the report period in the supply of bread to the civilian population as well as to military offices. This was partly the result of low production capacity at grain mills, which had either become antiquated or had not been sufficiently reconstructed, and also partly the result of a great increase in the city population through labor conscriptions.

(105) In February the Armenia NK for Trade demanded additional allotments of flour pointing to the abnormally large growth of population in many Armenian cities. The same condition was noted in Georgia.

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(106) In the Krasnodar Kraj and Groznyj Oblast' considerable difficulties arose in the supply of bread to the civilian population and military units, because of low production capacity at local mills.

(107) The bread supply for the population of Stalingrad was considered completely unsatisfactory and it was noted that the population had received no bread for days.

(b) Meat and Dairy Product Supplies

(108) Relatively favorable reports were intercepted concerning the Meat and Dairy Industry. Reports concerning unfulfilled plans however, were not uncommon:

(109) In March the Baku Meat and Dairy Combine achieved the following production results:

	Planned	Actual Fulfillment
Meat	450 tons	462 tons
Sausage	120 tons	121 tons
Concentrates	120 tons	147 tons

(110) In the second quarter the Meat and Dairy Industry in Rostov/Don was to produce a total of 500 tons of meat. On 20 May, 559 tons had already been produced.

(111) The Azerbajdzhan Meat Combine was also able to report over-fulfillment of the production plan for the second half year on 17 June as follows:

Meat	113%
Sausage	106%
Pastries	215%
Others	150%

(112) In general, plans for individual regions had been set higher than in the preceding year. For instance, the delivery plan for the Georgian NK for Procurement for 1943 had been set at 18,400 tons of meat products and for the year 1944 had been raised to 19,800 tons.

(113) Various measures were also taken to fulfill and overfulfill plans for meat and dairy products. For example, in Krasnodar Kraj and the Bashkir

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Republic the month of June was declared a month of special effort for the Front. The NK for the Meat and Dairy Industry of the Union anticipated significant improvement in the supply situation as the result of this measure and ordered the dairy combines of Leningrad to take similar measures in order to spur agricultural productive organs to increased production for the warriors of the Red Army.

(c) Fish and Fish Product Supplies

(114) Very great emphasis was placed on fishing. Some good production reports were issued.

(115) The Fish Trust in Kislyar had fulfilled the fishing plan for 1943 by 118% and on 28 February had fulfilled the plan for the first quarter by 230%.

(116) The fisheries in Rostov/Don had fulfilled the May fishing plan on 25 May by 104.8% with a catch of 4000 tons.

(117) The deliveries which individual fish trusts had to make were in no way small. For example, the Fish Trust in Kislyar had to make the following deliveries in March to plants of the Caspian Fish Industry:

1-5 March	420 tons fish
6-10 "	120 " "
11-15 "	125 " "
16-20 "	205 " "
21-25 "	245 " "
26-31 "	285 " "
	1100 tons fish

(118) According to the plan the Dagestan and Turkmen Fish Trusts were to deliver the following:

Turkmen Fish Trust:

To the free market of the Uzbek SSR	200 tons fish
To the Kirgiz SSR	50 " "
To the Tadzhik SSR	50 " "

Dagestan Fish Trust:

To the Dagestan Republic	500 tons fish
To the Checheno-Ingush	300 " "
To the North Ossetian Republic	150 " "
To the Kabardino-Balkar Republic	100 " "
To the Azerbajdzhan Republic	200 " "
Ordzhonikidze Kraj	350 " "

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(119) The Fish Trusts in Krasnodar and Rostov were to deliver 500,300 tons of fish for supplies to the civilian population in April by order of the NK for the Fish Industry.

(120) The following catches were reported by naval offices:

Office	5 May	11 May	16 May	10 July
Baku	7.0 tons	7.0 tons	7.0 tons	10.4 tons
Lenkoran	4.8 "	5.1 "	5.5 "	5.2 "
Astrakhan	175.4 "	253.7 "	301.7 "	9.4 " (?)
Dagestan	17.4 "	17.4 "	17.4 "	19.4 "
Krasnovodsk	5.0 "	5.0 "	8.0 "	22.6 "
Total	209.6 tons	288.2 tons	339.6 tons	67.0 tons

(121) In comparison to the good fishing results there were, however, many instances of shortages. For example, many locations were short of salt and packing material and, as in all other branches of the economy, the transportation problem had an especially serious effect. Examples follow:

(122) According to a report of 7 May, at the fish enterprises in Rostov/Don there were over 700 tons of salted fish which could not be shipped because of a lack of packing material.

(123) According to a report in August from the NK for the Fish Industry, long delays resulted because of insufficient shipping capacity in the River Fleet and the following quantities of cargoes could not be shipped:

	Fish
On the Upper Ob	850 tons
In Samarovo	450 "
On the Konda River	150 "
On the Lower Ob	500 "
In Tasovskaya Guba	1000 "

(124) In the first half of May the Black-Sea-Azov fisheries were to ship a total of 160 railroad cars of fish. As a result of insufficient furnishing of railroad cars however, only 15 cars of fish were actually shipped. The fisheries in Ejsk had caught 63 tons of fish from 1 through 5 April, but did not have enough salt to salt this catch.

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(d) Salt Supply

(125) Difficulties arose in the extraction of salt in Manych Oblast' as a result of heavy rainfall. Extraction of salt in this region during the current year could not be commenced until the end of June and the beginning of July.

(126) In order to conclude the extraction of salt at Kuulinsk near Krasnovodsk a railroad spur was to be laid from Kuuli to Krasnovodsk harbor. The extraction of salt for the year was to amount to 120,00 tons.

(e) Sugar Supply

(127) In the sugar industry there were many cases of cessation of operations at enterprises because of a lack of sugar.

(128) During the first quarter in Rostov/Don Oblast' only 59% of authorized sugar deliveries were actually made and in the second quarter as of 24 May only 9% of authorized deliveries had been made so that neither workers in mines and in forges nor those on railroads could be supplied. Likewise the child strengthening campaign could not be carried out.

(f) Supplies of Tobacco, Wine and Whiskey

(129) The luxuries industry seemed generally to be operating well. For instance, the wine and whiskey industry in Rostov reported the fulfillment of its plans in January and February. In January and February 24,000 meters of wine and 10,000 meters of whiskey were produced.

(130) Difficulties were noted in connection with shipping problems.

(131) The combine "Rostov/Ugol" in Shakhty was to receive 140,000 meters of wine in the first quarter of 1944. Delivery was delayed however, because of insufficient delivery of railroad cars.

(132) Little information was available concerning the tobacco industry. On 18 February the tobacco plant in Rostov had to cease operation because of a shortage of raw materials.

(133) The Azerbajdzhan tobacco plant in Baku fell far short of meeting

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its delivery obligations in February for the Red Army. Instead of 315 tons of tobacco and 85,000,000 cigarettes only 275 tons of tobacco and 20,000 cigarettes were delivered.

(g) Production and Delivery Results from Food Industries:

(134) The NK for the Food Industry in Kiev had fulfilled the May production plan by 118%. Plan fulfillment in detail was as follows:

Refined Sugar	110%
Bread Products	101%
Macaroni	99%
Pastries	132%
Vegetables	106%
Butter	77%
Butter Lard	94%
Margarine	107%
Concentrates	114%
Non-alcoholic drinks	109%
Cigarettes	87%
Tobacco	13%
Makhorka	287%
Alcohol	153%

(135) As of 1 March offices of the NK for Trade in Ashkhabad had made deliveries against orders from the NK for the Textile Industry in the first quarter as follows:

	Order	Deliver
Fish	134.1 tons	223.3 tons
Meat	17.8 "	22.2 "
Vegetable Fat	110.5 "	26.1 "
Animal Fat	11.3 "	2.7 "
Goat Cheese	11.4 "	2.7 "
Condensed Milk	1.4 "	0.2 "
Sugar	12.6 "	2.0 "
Sugar Products	15.6 "	25.3 "

(h) Allocations for Individual Persons

(136) In the allocations for individual persons considerable differences could be noted. However, no distinct groups of allotments of food rations could be determined from the individual messages.

(137) The allocations were distributed according to the difficulty of work. The food ration most widely distributed was received on 1 March by riveters,

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assembly workers, and machinists in the NK for Construction. These were as follows: (per man, per month):

4.5 kilograms	fish and meat
1.0 kilogram	fat
3 kilograms	pealed grain and macaroni
0.5 kilogram	sugar products
1 kilogram	bread

(138) According to a June message the next rationing level was that issued to engineering technical personnel and workers, working in plants under unhealthy conditions, at the Taganrog Plant "Krasnyj Kotelshchik" as well as to workers and engineering technical personnel in Azerbajdzhan salt mines:

3.2 kilograms	meat and fish (monthly)
0.9 kilogram	fat
2.0 kilograms	pealed grain
0.5 kilogram	sugar and sweets
1.0 kilogram	bread (daily)

(139) The lowest rationing level was that issued on 15 May in Rostov/Don to personnel of a plant in Udzhary as well as to students in courses for village officials:

1.8 kilograms	meat or fish (monthly)
0.4 kilogram	fats
1.2 kilograms	pealed grain or macaroni
0.4 kilogram	sugar and sugar products

(140) Moreover, the students in the training courses received a supplementary warm meal.

(141) White collar workers at the Udzhary plant received the following:

1.2 kilograms	meat or fish (monthly)
0.3 kilogram	fats
0.8 kilogram	pealed grain or macaroni
0.3 kilogram	sugar and sugar products

(142) In addition, the following bread rations were noted:

Office	Daily Bread Ration
Offices in liberated territories	500 grams
Workers of the engineering technical Rajon Directorate and of the Mechanized Repair Plant of the Rostov Electricity Directorate	700 grams
Transport workers in Baku Harbor	700 grams
Workers and Engineering Technical Personnel of the Geophysical Institute in Groznyj	650 grams
Travelling personnel of the NK for the River Fleet while in a labor pool	1000 grams

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METAL SUPPLY

(143) Few messages were intercepted concerning the production of ferrous and non-ferrous metal ores. Most of the messages concern the collection and procurement of scrap metal. Messages were also available concerning the production capacity of individual plants. In detail the following could be determined:

I. Production of Ores and Quartzite Sand

(a) Manganese ores

(144) The production of manganese ores in the Caucasus regions seemed generally to be progressing satisfactorily.

(145) In April fulfillment of the monthly shipping plan of a total of 33,180 tons of manganese ore was reported from Chiaturi. In the third quarter the Armenian Republic was to deliver 250,000 tons of manganese ore. In July and August 152,000 tons of manganese ore or 61% of the quarter plan had already been shipped. No complaints concerning insufficient production of manganese ores were intercepted. Reports concerning insufficient delivery were intercepted only in connection with transportation difficulties. For example, the authorized agent of the NK for Ferrous Metals in Krasnovodsk reported on 12 April insufficient shipments of manganese ores. As of 1 April 12,262 tons were stored in the harbor. According to a report from the authorized agent of the NK for Ferrous Metals on 21 April, 4,223 tons of manganese ores had arrived in Krasnovodsk harbor in 20 days of April, while only 458 tons were shipped.

(b) Production of Quartzite Sand

(146) A bottleneck in the ferrous metal industry developed as a result of insufficient production of quartzite sand, although good results were noted in this industry also. For instance, the plant for fire-proof bricks in Tarasovka had delivered 2,463 tons of quartzite sand in June, thus, fulfilling the plan completely.

(147) More often, however, reports were intercepted concerning a

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serious shortage of quartzite sand, principally in foundries.

(148) A message from Moscow to the Mining Directorate in Tarasovka in August reads as follows:

> "Successful operation of the Armaments Industry depends on regular and smooth performances by the Iron Industry. For this reason, the Committee for Defense hereby orders that the requirements of the Iron Industry for quartzite sand during the third quarter be met completely and that they take precedence over those of all other NK's and enterprises."

II. Scrap Procurement and Collection

(149) The scrap collection and delivery program was undertaken with great intensity. In general plans were fulfilled; when not, it was usually a question of transportation difficulties. The following plans, fulfillments, collections, etc., were noted:

Azerbajdzhan Republic

(150) In May the non-ferrous metal collection point in Baku had procured 96 tons of non-ferrous metals as follows:

43 tons of brass
33 tons of aluminum
9 tons of copper
4 tons of zinc
2 tons of bronze

(151) As a result of non-delivery of railroad cars, only a part of the collected metals could be shipped. Thus, in May 17 railroad cars too few were provided. The stock of non-ferrous metal scrap remaining on hand amounted to 731 tons (probably the stock accumulated at the beginning of the year).

(152) In the second quarter 17,789 tons scrap were procured from the entire republic. Procurement of 15,000 tons had been planned, so the plan was thus fulfilled by about 120%.

(153) In the third quarter the result of the scrap collection program was almost as good as in the second quarter. 17,801 tons of scrap were collected and 17,879 shipped. The third quarter plan amounting to 17,000 tons was thus fulfilled by almost 104%.

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Georgian Republic

(154) In the third quarter 12,000 tons of scrap were to be procured, 2,000 tons were to be processed, and 7,000 were to be shipped. By 1 September the plan had already been fulfilled by 71%.

North Ossetian Republic

(155) In the second quarter a collection plan of 2,000 tons of ferrous metal scrap was established. On 1 July, 2,163 tons had been collected and the plan had thus been fulfilled by 108.1%.

Dagestan Republic

(156) In the third quarter 2,500 tons scrap were to be collected and shipped. The shipping plan could be fulfilled only 71% with a shipment of 1,787 tons of scrap, because of insufficient delivery of railroad cars.

Ordzhonikidze Kraj

(157) In the first quarter the scrap procurement plan was fulfilled by 111.4%. However, the shipping plan was fulfilled 40.2% because of insufficient delivery of railroad cars. In addition to collections carried on during the week in Ordzhonikidze Kraj, a special Sunday duty was organized in which, 10,000 Komsomol members took part. A total of 2,198 tons of scrap was collected, 10,000 tons shipped, and 1,978 transported to the railroads.

(158) In the second quarter 4,090 tons of scrap were procured and 4,652 tons of scrap shipped.

Turkmen Republic

(159) In the second quarter a total of 1,674 tons of metal scrap was procured including:

1,406	tons	steel in small pieces
1,083	tons	steel shavings
85	tons	cast iron

A total of 1,718 tons was shipped including:

1,284	tons	steel in small pieces
221	tons	steel shavings
213	tons	cast iron

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(160) In the third quarter 1,565 tons of scrap were procured up through 1 September including:

1,311 tons	steel in small pieces
170 tons	steel shavings
84 tons	cast iron

A total of 1,556 tons of scrap was shipped including:

1,243 tons	steel in small pieces
184 tons	steel shavings
129 tons	cast iron

Groznyj Rajon

(161) In the first quarter as of 15 March 989 tons of scrap had been procured and 458 tons shipped. A total of 1,900 tons was to be procured according to plan.

Rostov/Don Oblast'

(162) In the first quarter the Oblast' had procured 17,681 tons of scrap and had shipped 17,160 tons. In the second quarter the collection plan for iron scrap had been fulfilled by 104%. According to plan 21,000 tons were to be collected. However, 21,845 tons were brought in. Fulfillment of the plan is broken down as follows:

Office	Planned (tons)	Actual fulfilled (tons)
Oblast' Consumers Union	1500	2074
Soyuzutil (?)	1000	1697
Utilsbytpromsoyuz	900	1469

(163) Other offices had been able to ship only 16,605 tons instead of the 17,600 tons planned.

(164) Results of the non-ferrous metal scrap collection program in Rostov Oblast' during the second quarter were not as satisfactory as the results of the ferrous scrap metal collection program. Instead of the 535 tons of non-ferrous metal scrap which were to be collected according to plan, only 397 tons were collected and shipped.

(165) In 1944 enterprises of the NK for Ferrous Metals were to procure

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2,800 tons of non-ferrous metal scrap according to plan. However, the Rostov Executive Committee issued an order to the effect that the plan for 1944 would be double that of 1943. However, since in 1944 the collection of war material was to be included, the collection of non-ferrous metal scrap compared to the previous year would be reduced by 1,400 tons.

(166) In the third quarter 19,459 tons of ferrous metal scrap were procured and 17,681 tons were shipped. However, this only fulfilled the shipping plan by 68%. This nonfulfillment was attributed to non-delivery of railroad cars. In the third quarter the Stalingrad Railway had provided only 68 railroad cars instead of the 110 planned, and the North Caucasus Railway had provided only 422 instead of the 780 planned.

Leningrad Oblast'

(167) In the first quarter Komsomol members were to procure and ship 41,000 tons of scrap. The plan was almost fulfilled with the procurement and shipment of 40,200 tons. By 27 June, the local scrap metal collection points had processed 3,956 tons of scrap, received 4,921 tons, and shipped 4,127 tons since the beginning of the month. Stocks on hand amount to 38,956 tons.

(168) Despite the above good results, many messages were intercepted, according to which plants either had to close down or could not fulfill important armament contracts because of insufficient deliveries of scrap metal. Examples of these follow:

(169) The plant "Stankolit" (in Rostov Oblast' ?) required 500 tons of ferrous metal scrap in March in order to complete important specialized contracts. Scrap was not delivered, however.

(170) The plant "Shmidt" in Baku required a minimum of 2,300 tons of ferrous metal scrap in March. Scrap deliveries did not result, however.

(171) A steel foundry in Baku required 1,000 tons of steel scrap per quarter, but received for the second quarter an authorization for only 380 tons.

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(172) A metal processing plant of the NK for Oil in Baku received in the second quarter only 5,127 tons of steel scrap instead of the 8,100 tons required.

(173) The plant "Trubostal" in Taganrog received only 230 tons of scrap instead of 4,000 tons needed.

(174) As a result of the shortage of ferrous metal scrap, the plant "Andreev" in Taganrog had to shut down its Martin furnaces. In August this plant received only 460 tons of scrap instead of the 3,000 tons needed.

III. Production Results at Individual Plants

(175) The iron foundry in Baku of the NK for Oil produced the following in January:

Cast steel	450 tons
Cast iron	677 tons
Forged parts	975 tons
Rolled metal	6,027 tons

(176) In March, production at the foundry remained at about the same level:

Cast steel	459 tons
Cast iron	977 tons
Forged products	1,077 tons
Rolled metal	612 tons

Kramatorskaya

(177) A metal processing plant fulfilled its plan in the first quarter by producing 210 tons of metal products including the following:

Parts for railroad bridges	40 tons
smoke pipes	50 tons
gas and steam pipes	50 tons
cargo cranes	40 tons
other metal products	30 tons

(178) The following production was planned for the second quarter:

10 tons cast steel
225 tons of metal products, including:
50 tons parts for railway bridges
70 tons gas and steam pipes
70 tons parts for cargo cranes
35 tons other metal products

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Makeevka

(179) On 29 April the daily production of the foundry was reported as 892 tons of steel.

Krasnyj Sulin

(180) An approximate conclusion concerning the capacity of the foundry can be derived from the following first quarter production plan:

	Steel	Rolled Iron	Dinas?
January	4400 tons(?)	2000 tons	100 tons
February	3600 "	2000 "	250 "
March	3800 "	2000 "	350 "
In the quarter	12000 tons	6000 tons	700 tons

(181) On 29 June 5 tons of steel were produced making a total of 603 tons since the beginning of the month. On the same date 100 tons were rolled making a total of 1,965 tons rolled since the beginning of the month. The power consumption amounted to 10,470 kilowatt hours making a total 305,340 kilowatt hours since the beginning of the month.

(182) In the second quarter the plant delivered 1,013 tons of metal to enterprises of the NK for the Coal Industry. Thus, the delivery plan was fulfilled on 21 July.

Krasnogvardejsk

(183) The iron works had fulfilled the June plan for rolled metal products; 402 tons of corrugated iron and iron sheets were produced.

Leningrad

(184) The "Kirov" plant can deliver only 130 tons of thin sheeting per month, but nevertheless, received a contract amounting to 870 tons for a month.

IV. General Supply

(185) For individual branches of industry various levels of importance were set up. The highest level of importance is given in an excerpt from an

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order from the State Defense Committee of 17 May for the NK's for Munitions, Armaments and Communications. The excerpt from the order reads as follows:

> "Point 2: The directors of foundries and metal processing plants are unconditionally ordered to carry out production and shipments in the second quarter of all metal products for the railroads before all other NK's and to apply the same priority as for the NK's for Munitions and Armaments. The following deliveries are to be made:
> From the Plant "Amurstal" 1,500 tons of iron sheeting, from the Plant "Andreev" in Taganrog 1,300 tons of steel sheeting. The following deliveries of steel strips for railroad cars and locomotives are to be made:
> From the plant in Nizhnij Tagil 31,000 tons, from Plant "Andreev" in Taganrog 3,000 tons, from Plant "Skoba" in Kulebaksk 3,900 tons."

(186) Individual reports concerning the supply of metal and metal products are as follows:

January

(187) Plant "Kirov" in Tbilisi has a serious shortage of cast iron. Instead of the 155 tons of iron ordered for December, the plant received 15 tons.

(188) The motor repair shop in Erevan had to cease operations because of a shortage of steel.

February

(189) Additional cases of plant shut-downs were noted at the metal processing plants of the Azerbajdzhan Oil Combine. Serious difficulties had arisen because of a shortage of cast iron, steel and fire resistant brick. Drill press parts could not be produced. The following were immediately required.

cast iron	1,700 tons
construction steel	1,700 tons
bricks	700 tons

March

(190) Plant "Stvol" in Rostov/Don had not delivered 900 tons of 115 millimeter plates to Plant 92 in Gorkij according to a report of 19 March. Plant 92 was forced to cease production of military equipment.

(191) In the first quarter the Local Industry in Makachkala could produce only 1,000 sickles and scythes. As a result of the metal shortage, further

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production was interrupted. For the second quarter, the production of 6,000 sickles and 3,000 scythes was undertaken, assuming ample stocks of metal.

(192) A plant of the Iron Industry in Krasnyj Sulin was to deliver 155 tons of profile iron to the NK for Power Stations for the reconstruction of electrical generating stations. As of 12 March Plant "Sevkabel" in Leningrad had received 1,300 tons less of non-ferrous metals than required in the first quarter. As a result of a copper shortage contracts for the State Committee for Defense could not be carried out.

April

(193) A rapidly increasing shortage of cast iron was noted.

(194) At "Trubostal" in Taganrog there was a shortage of cast iron and iron alloys which were urgently needed for production of special steels.

(195) Plant "Kirov" in Leningrad did not receive the authorized deliveries of cast iron and ferrosilicon.

(196) Foundries of the Rostov/Ugol combine in Shakhty were forced to cease operations because of a lack of cast iron.

(197) The plant of the NK for Agricultural Machinery in Rostov/Don could not fulfill armaments contracts because of a shortage of mold sand and cast iron.

(198) In the Azerbajdzhan Republic production of field kitchens was halted because of a shortage of spring steel.

May

(199) The open hearth plant in Gorkij could not produce parts for military vehicles because of a shortage of electrodes.

(200) Plant "Andreev" in Taganrog reported that, as of 8 May, 120 tons of iron sheets had accumulated in the plant storehouse. No possibility existed to ship this metal.

(201) Plant "Komsomolets" in Tambov could not carry out contracts for the NK for Defense because of a lack of iron sheets.

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(202) The motor repair plant in Pyatigorsk urgently required aluminum. Parts for motors and combines could not be produced.

(203) At Plant No. 7 in Leningrad production of munitions was halted because of a shortage of cast iron.

June

(204) Plant 848 in Moscow had no ferrosilicon. Operations in the foundry had to be halted.

(205) The motor vehicle plant in Yaroslavl urgently required 400 tons of tin. Production of special vehicles for the front had to be halted.

(206) "Trubostal" in Taganrog complained about insufficient delivery of railroad cars. At the plant the following were stored:

2,036 tons rolled sheets
732 tons strip iron
1,500 tons tubing

(207) The foundries of the NK for Oil in Baku had to cease operations because of a shortage of cast iron.

(208) The ferro plant in Zestafoni required 1,000 tons of iron shavings for production of silicon. This delivery did not take place in June.

(209) The plant of the Tank Industry "Ilich" in Mariupol required 5,200 tons of cast iron. The open hearth furnaces at the plant were taken out of operation.

July

(210) Plants in Zestafoni, Magnitogorsk and Chusovo were behind schedule in their deliveries for the NK for the Oil Industry. In the second quarter the ferro plant in Zestafoni was behind schedule in deliveries to enterprises of the NK for the Iron Industry to the extent of 887 tons of 75% ferrosilicon.

(211) The foundry in Ejsk had to shut down because of a shortage of cast iron.

August

(212) The rolling mill at Chelyabinsk had not fulfilled its delivery obligations to the Azerbajdzhan Oil Combine.

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(213) In order to avoid shutting down the foundries and other enterprises, the Oil Machine Industry in Azerbajdzhan required the following deliveries:

U shaped iron bars	ferrosilicon
Iron sheeting	tubing
Cast iron	carbon containing construction steel
Cast iron scrap	steel alloys
Bronze in blocks	aluminum blocks
Zinc in blocks	electrodes
Welding wire	

(214) The foundry in Magnitogorsk had not carried out its prescribed deliveries to the foundries in Baku.

(215) Deliveries of sheeting and tubing from Plant "Trubostal" in Taganrog were being carried out very unsatisfactorily: Instead of the 1,090 tons of sheeting contracted for in July and August only 463 tons were delivered, and only 161 tons of tubing were delivered compared to the production plan of 967 tons. Because of the shortage of sheeting a very serious situation had arisen. Reconstruction of mines in the Donbass was delayed.

September

(216) The plant of the NK for the Merchant Fleet in Makhachkala had to cease production of ship components because of a lack of cast iron. The plant required a shipment of 40 tons of cast iron.

(217) The ship machine plant "Gadzhiev" in Makhachkala had not received 220 tons of steel in August and September from the foundries in Magnitogorsk. Contracts for the NK for Defense could not be carried out.

COAL SUPPLY

I. Coal Deliveries

(218) In internal radio traffic only messages from limited coal regions were intercepted concerning the coal supply situation, principally messages concerning the "Rostov/Ugol" Combine at Shakhty and the coal supply office in Rostov, concerning the "Tkvibuli" and "Tkvarcheli-Ugol" Combines in Georgia and

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individual messages concerning the "Voroshilovgrad-Ugol" Combine. They presented the following picture:

a) The "Rostov/Ugol" Combine at Shakhty and the Coal Supply Office in Rostov

(219) Since 4 January 1944, 6 main lines of the "Rostov/Ugol" Coal Combine were under water. For weeks no assistance could be obtained and the loss in working hours was estimated at 15 hours daily for the month of January. The Power Directorate in Rostov Oblast' was held responsible for the flooding of the mines and was charged with negligence in administration.

(220) In February the mine damage seems to have been at least partially eliminated and coal production was taking its normal path. Nevertheless, prescribed deliveries could not be fulfilled. On 10 February 1944, the State Committee for Defense set daily deliveries from the "Rostov/Ugol" Combine at 6,174 tons of coal and 285 railroad cars and for the Coal Supply Office in Rostov at 4,000 tons and 186 railroad cars. These obligations were not met. As early as the first 12 days in March, the "Rostov/Ugol" Combine was 7,750 tons of coal behind their shipping schedule. The relationship between actual and planned shipments is apparent from the following table:

Date	Rostov/Ugol Planned Delivery	Rostov/Ugol Actual Delivery	Coal Supply Office Planned Delivery	Rostov/Don Actual Delivery
10/12/43	6890 tons	4297 tons	--	--
15/12/43	--	--	--	8666 tons
17/12/43	--	--	8640 tons	3609 "
25/12/43	--	--	--	4222 "
30/12/43	5800 "	5164 "	--	--
29/1/44	--	--	6234 "	4567 "
In the period from 21 thru 30 January	62294 "	--	--	--
18/3/44	--	3735 "	--	--
22/3/44	6428 "	5584 "	1571 "	892 "
29/3/44	6584 "	5195 "	--	--
1 thru 30 May	199640 tons	163911 "	--	--
21/6/44	8597 tons	4052 "	5745 "	1091 "
23/6/44	8553 "	5882 "	5601 "	1728 "
26/6/44	8396 "	5100 "	7626 "	1570 "

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(221) Work was proceeding especially poorly at the following:

Boguraev/Ugol
Gundorovskaya
Nesvetaj-anthracite

(222) In March troubles continued at individual mines of the "Rostov/Ugol" Combine. According to a report of 18 March the main shaft of the mine Artem had been flooded with water and was expected to be unusable for 4 months. The local party official indicated that the shaft would be under repair for about 3 years.

(223) A serious shortage of construction timber was also noted. This delayed reconstruction of the cokeries at the Boguraev mine.

(224) A serious problem was posed in the transportation of coal from coal mines. Large heaps of coal had piled up at the coal mine mouths because of a lack of trucks. For instance, according to a report from 2 January, at the mine mouths of the "Rostov/Ugol" Combine in Shakhty 400,000 tons of coal had piled up. The Coal Supply Office in Rostov could carry out shipments of the coal only very slowly. The danger of spontaneous combustion was increasing.

(225) The following two messages give fairly accurate information on conditions at the "Rostov/Ugol" Combine:

> "To the People's Commisar for Coal, Comrade Vakhrushchev, and to the Chief of the Chief Coal Supply Office attached to the Council of People's Commissars, Comrade Kumashev. I question the accuracy of the telegram from Comrades Gridijko and Kagan. Coal stocks at the mines amount to 310,690 tons and not 187,812 tons. Comrade Gridijko was incorrectly informed. He has not included the entire stock of coal in his report and has completely overlooked a stock of 80,000 tons of coal in the mines. 6,000 tons of coal are shipped daily. I request expedited shipment of the coal in July and August. Signed Karchev"

> "To the Council of the People's Commissars of the USSR, Comrade Beriya; copy to People's Commissar for Coal, Vakhrushchev; copy to People's Commissar for Transportation, Comrade Kaganovich Lazar Mojseevich. The coal shipping plan in all months previously has not been fulfilled by the "Rostov/Ugol" Combine. Responsibility for this is laid on the railroad which has not provided enough railroad cars. All storehouses at the mines are overflowing with coal. For this reason many mines are unable to increase coal production. Since 20 June the delivery of railroad cars has become much worse. In 26 days of June only 6,906 railroad cars with a capacity of 144,933 tons of coal have

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been provided instead of 7,826 railroad cars with a capacity of 169,200 tons of coal as planned. Railways are behind schedule in deliveries of railroad cars as follows:

Stalingrad Railway	172 cars	=	3,717 tons
Southeast Railway	52 cars	=	? tons
The North Donets Railway	27 cars	≠	1,966 tons
The North Caucasus Railway	252 cars	=	7,126 tons

(conclusion of message missing)"

b) Tkvibuli-Ugol, Tkvarcheli-Ugol

(226) The following messages reporting plans and shipments are our only source of information concerning the combines Tkvibuli-Ugol and Tkvarcheli-Ugol:

Tkvibuli-Ugol

Total shipments in the first quarter of 1944: 75,200 tons including: by railway 73,200 tons and by their own transportation facilities 2,000 tons

Daily average of 805 tons in 36 cars. By their own transportation facilities 22 tons.

January 1944:

By railway 25,000, by their own transportation facilities, 700 tons.

Daily average of 805 tons and 36 cars. By their own transportation facilities 22 tons.

Tkvarcheli-Ugol

Total shipment in the first quarter of 1944: 54,000 tons including: by railway 21,000 tons and by their own transportation facilities 33,000 tons.

Daily average 594 tons of coal, by railway 231 tons in 10 cars, by their own transportation facilities 363 tons.

January 1944:

By railway 6,300 tons, by their own transportation facilities 10,800 tons.

Daily average of 552 tons, by railway 204 tons, by their own transportation facilities 384 tons.

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(127) Tkvarcheli-Ugol and Tkvibuli-Ugol shipped the following quantities in February 1944:

Tkvarcheli	17,582 tons
Tkvibuli	21,000 tons, distributed as follows: "Lenin" mine 5,623 tons; "Stalin" mine 4,884 tons; the Western mine 9,408 tons and the "Galati" 1,085 tons. Total 21,000 tons.

(128) A report of 13 September indicates daily deliveries from the Tkvibuli-Ugol Combine. The following were shipped.

Mine	Ordered	Shipped
Lenin	346 tons	388 tons
Stalin	550 "	699 "
Galati	75 "	--
	971 tons	1087 tons

(129) In September the coal production plan for Galati Ugol was set at 24,700 tons.

c) Voroshilovgrad Ugol

(230) Only five day reports from 1 thru 5 May and from 5 May thru 10 May were available. They provided the following information:

(231) In the first five days of May the Voroshilovgrad Ugol Combine shipped 23,179 tons of coal (= 1,165 railroad cars). 26,668 tons were shipped by truck (= 1,176 cars per day). In the period from 5 thru 10 May 13,460 tons of coal in 683 railroad cars were shipped. A total of 21,974 tons were shipped by truck (= 819 cars per day).

II. Coal Supply

(232) The following was determined in detail:

January

(233) In the Caucasian and East Ukrainian regions a serious situation with respect to coal supply was noted. Examples follow:

(234) The Ingush Paper Combine had not received the December delivery of 300 tons of coal by January.

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(235) Shipments of coal to the Plant "Instrument" in Taganrog were far behind schedule: 827 tons in December and 680 tons in January.

February

(236) The critical situation continued and seemed to become even more threatening. A serious shortage of coal seemed to be prevailing not only in the regions mentioned above, but also in the entire Soviet Union. At any rate, the State Committee for Defense was forced to prohibit all deliveries of coal which were not expressly authorized. This order was issued on 14 February. However, coal shortages continued.

(237) The chemical combine in Dzhulfa has no heating material; neither the factory nor the living quarters were heated.

(238) Plant 572 of the NK for Munitions in Zatvor (Chelyabinsk Oblast') had not received the allocation of 400 tons of coal for January and February.

(239) The shoe factory "Mikoyan" in Rostov/Don was forced to cease operations because of a shortage of coal.

(240) The meat combine in Leninakan had not received the coal allocation in February.

(241) The Lithopone Plant in Kutaisi was shut down because of a lack of coal.

March

(242) A change in the coal supply situation was not noted.

(243) The Bakery Trust in Leningrad did not receive its coal deliveries in March.

(244) The alcohol plant in Petrovsk was forced to shut down on 10 March.

April

(245) The power plants at Stalingrad, Voronezh, Kharkov, Moscow, Saratov, Kujbyshev and Rostov/Don were suffering particularly as a result of the shortage in coal supplies.

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(246) The Azov-Black Sea power station received only 16,700 tons of coal instead of the 26,600 tons authorized.

(247) The Stalingrad tractor plant required 300 tons of coke for April. However, only 45 tons were authorized.

(248) The coal supply office in Shakhty delivered only 180 tons of coal to the NK for Sovkhozes instead of the planned 320 tons. As a result, the repair of agricultural machinery was greatly delayed.

May

(249) In the first 20 days of May only 109,800 tons of coal were delivered from the Coal Supply Office in Donbass to the coke chemical plants instead of the planned 187,220 tons. The shipments were made by the following:

Office	Planned Delivery	Actual Delivery
Stalino "Snab Ugol"	108,220	61,531
Voroshilovgrad "Snab Ugol"	64,000	40,809
Rostov/Ugol	15,160	7,540

(250) Great difficulties had arisen at the coke chemical plants in Ruchenkovo, Starokramatorskaya, Stalino, Khanzhenko, and Konstantinovka. Reports were also intercepted concerning shut-downs of munitions plants as a result of coal shortages. For instance, Plant 558 of the NK for Munitions in Gorkij was forced to cease production of munitions.

July

(251) Plant "Instrument" in Taganrog was beset with great difficulties because of the coal shortage.

(252) As a result of the serious coal shortage, several hospitals of the NK for Health in the Caucasus were made unsuitable for patients.

(253) In the months of June, August and September there were very few messages concerning the coal supply situation. As far as could be determined the situation remained the same as in the preceding months.

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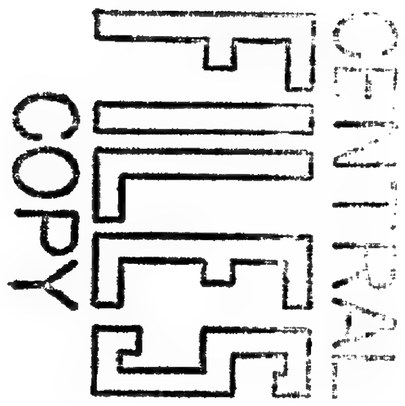

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report

Dated: 2 February 1945

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PREFACE

During the Second World War the German Signal Intelligence Control Center of the Staff of the Chief of Army Signal Service (HNW, LNA) issued a series of reports to show the USSR military-economic situation as reflected in Russian internal plain language traffic. A total of 145 reports, [redacted] appeared at short, irregular intervals, usually six per month, for the period October 1942-March 1943. [redacted] include mostly daily reports for March 1943 as well as a few monthly reports covering the latter part of 1942 and the early part of 1943. The last four reports, [redacted] summarize Soviet economic activities for periods of three to nine months in 1943 and 1944.

Eighty-three of these reports have been translated and issued by [redacted] One hundred reports, [redacted] are being translated and issued by Strategic Division of the Office of Research and Reports (CIA). The series will be completed with the publication of [redacted]

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Military-Economic Report

(Based on domestic radio traffic)

2 February 1945

FOREWORD

This report summarizes military-economic information for the following periods:

For the fourth quarter of 1944:

1) Personnel situation

2) Agriculture and food situation

3) Metal supply

4) Coal supply

For the second half of 1944:

5) Oil Supply

6) Auxiliary shipments from the Western Powers to the Soviet Union via Iran

In addition, a new chapter has been added covering the period from 1 November through 31 December on

7) Bolshevization of Estonia.

At this point it should again be emphasized that this report is based entirely on information intercepted from Soviet internal communications and therefore makes no claim to completeness. It presents a cross section of the economy of the Soviet Union. The statistics presented are not to be considered an absolute maximum, but rather as an indication of economic development.

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1. Personnel Situation

(1) The last quarter of 1944 produced no important changes in the overall personnel situation.

A. Resettlement Operations

(2) Resettlement of border populations from the "liberated territories" observed in the first, second and third quarters was noted continuing. For example, on 28 November the following message was intercepted:

> From Minsk to Rostov/Don, to the Chairman of the Oblast' Executive Committee:
>
> "In connection with the resettlement in White Russia of White Russians, Great Russians and Ukrainians from Polish territory, 70 Great Russian farmers have expressed the wish to be allowed to remain permanently in their present location. I request your permission.
>
> (Signed) Kiseya (?),
>
> Representative of the Chairman
> of the White Russian Council."

(3) Refugees were expected in the Caucasus also. According to a message from the Georgian Council of Peoples' Commissars to the NK for Procurement in Moscow, the arrival of 1,000 refugee families was announced for December and January.

(4) Many plants and organizations had sent representatives or authorized agents into the White Russian and Ukrainian border areas to recruit volunteers. For example, at the end of October 80 workers were recruited from the village of Senkevichevka for the Thermal Combine in Rostov/Don.

(5) Recruitment and resettlement operations by representatives of the "liberated peoples" such as Poles, Rumanians, Finns, Estonians, Letts and Bulgarians could not be detected in internal radio traffic.

B. Conscription and Exemptions

(6) During the winter an easing of the manpower shortage was expected in comparison with the spring, summer and fall because large numbers of seasonal workers were thrown out of work in agriculture and the River Fleet. This was not the case, however, because the demands of the front grew on an increasing scale.

(7) Thus, according to messages from Baku (Transcaucasus), Rostov/Don (Donbas) and Barnaul (West Siberia), tractor and harvester combine operators in the class of 1927 were conscripted into the Army.

(8) Conscription had to be carried out also from branches of industry

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important to the war effort. For example, unemployed workers of the Oil Combine in Groznyj who were found fit for service at the front by the Medical Commission, were conscripted. At several industrial enterprises in Rostov/Don and Stalino exempted workers from the class of 1927 who had reported voluntarily to the Army were called up. In both cases the respective employers entered protests.

(9) Some exemptions were also noted. Thus, according to an order of 28 October from the NK for Defense, the following were exempted from military service: workers in the third and higher categories, including sailors, engine mechanics and assistants, stokers, machinists and assistants, crane operators and assistants, electrical engineers, divers, assemblers, riggers, ship machinists and lathe operators. According to a report in October, officers and engineers who had formerly been employed at a plant of the CD for Spare Parts in Erevan, were released from military service to resume employment at that plant.

C. Labor Conscription

(10) As in the previous year, the lack of housing, bed linen, special clothing and warm clothing was especially strongly felt during the winter. Some examples of this situation are as follows:-

(11) As of 20 September 6,000 persons were conscripted in Tbilisi for the NK for Coal. Included in this number were 4,555 persons who were transferred to Georgian coal enterprises. These enterprises were not able to make necessary preparations for the arrival of these workers and there were shortages of bed linen, special clothing and mine lamps. As a result of this, 530 workers illegally left their jobs. The Georgian Central Party Committee therefore had to consider partial dismissal of the labor conscriptees.

(12) For the Oil Industry 15,000 workers were conscripted, but they could not be employed because the necessary quarters and trade schools had not been prepared.

(13) In general, the labor conscriptions seemed to be progressing poorly. Thus, in Rostov/Don Oblast' the November-December conscription plan of 4,500 persons for the Combine Rostov-Ugol was fulfilled by the conscription of only 3,256 persons. Likewise, labor conscription for the Donbas Energostroj was not carried out. At a plant of the NK for Coal in Rostov/Don 3,000 conscriptees were released because they were not needed for production assignments.

(14) The NK for Iron in Moscow complained that, despite repeated demands, no workers had arrived at a plant in Gurevsk in Kemerovo Oblast'.

(15) In Stalingrad Oblast' the following workers were to be conscripted during the fourth quarter:

500 men for enterprises of the NK for Armaments,
1,200 " " " " " " " the Tank Industry, and
900 " " " " " " " Construction.

However, as of 13 December these conscriptees had not yet been put to work.

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(16) According to a report from the Azerbajdzhan Labor Office, personnel requirements from the Azerbajdzhan Oil Combine could not be met.

D. Training Specialized Workers

(17) During the winter months especially strong emphasis was placed on the training of specialized workers. The following personnel were noted at technical and trade schools:

(18) Armenian Republic: (As of 10 Nov 44) Technical Schools

Total: 1,400 persons

Including: Youths from city areas	1,000
" " rural areas	400
	1,400;
Men	1,070
Women	330
	1,400;
From educational institutions of the NKVD	202
From schools of the NK for Education	122
Volunteers	164
Conscriptees	912
	1,400.

(19) Trainees were assigned to technical schools of individual Peoples' Commissariats as follows:

Technical schools of the NK for Nonferrous Metallurgy	350
" " " " " " the Timber Industry	150
" " " " " " Communications	150
" " " " " " Aircraft Construction	350
" " " " " " Light Machine "	200
" " " " " " Electric Power Stations	100
The Plant "Dzerzhinskij" of the NK for Machine Tool Construction	100
	1,400

(20) At the technical school of the Plant "Dzerzhinskij" insufficient living quarters and instruction space had been provided. The Armenian Labor Office allowed the plant until 1 December to alleviate these shortages. If these shortages could not be eliminated by that date, the above-mentioned 100 trainees were to be transferred to other technical schools.

(21) Trade Schools

Total: 190 persons (from cities)

Including: Men	106
Women	84
	190;

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From educational institutions of the NKVD	55
From schools of the NK for Education	100
Volunteers	25
Conscriptees	10
	190.

Further recruiting of technical trainees was in progress.

(22) Azerbajdzhan SSR (As of 1 Nov 44) Technical Schools

Total: 2,621 persons

Including: Youths from cities	2,215
Youths from rural areas	406
	2,621;
Men	1,900
Women	721
	2,621;
Homeless persons	503
Students from higher educational institutions	34
Conscriptees	2,084
	2,621.

(23) Among others, trainees were assigned to technical schools of individual Peoples' Commissariats and enterprises as follows:

Azerbajdzhan Oil Combine	250
NK for Communications	200
	450.

(24) Railroad and Trade Schools

Total: 925 persons

Including: Youths from cities	925;
Men	576
Women	349
	925;
Homeless persons	276
Students from higher educational institutions	9
Conscriptees	640
	925.

Trainees were assigned to railroad and trade schools of individual Peoples' Commissariats as follows:

Azerbajdzhan Oil Combine	625
NK for Communications	300
	925.

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(25) Ordzhonikidze Kraj (As of 25 Nov 44) Technical Schools

Total: 1,355 persons

Including:	Youths from cities	200
	Youths from rural areas	1,155
		1,355;
	Men	684
	Women	671
		1,355;
	From educational institutions of the NKVD	57
	From schools of the NK for Education	7
	Volunteers	526
	Conscriptees	765
		1,355.

Trainees were assigned to technical schools of individual Peoples' Commissariats as follows:

Technical school of the NK for Local Industry	114
" " " " " " Communications	659
Narkomkhoz	85
Technical school of the NK for Health	33
" " " " " " Civil Construction	332
" " " " " " the Timber Industry	132
	1,355.

(26) Trade Schools

Total: 746 persons

Including:	Youths from cities	352
	Youths from rural areas	394
		746;
	Men	441
	Women	305
		746;
	From educational institutions of the NK for Education	33
	Volunteers	583
	Conscriptees	128
		746.

Trainees were assigned to trade schools of individual Peoples' Commissariats as follows:

Trade school of the NK for Armaments	239
" " " " " " Agriculture	300

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Trade school of the NK for Communications	5
" " " " " " Health	96
" " " " " " Transportation	92
Workshops of the Labor Office	14
	746.

(27) A total of 2,101 persons including 1,111 volunteers was employed in technical and trade schools.

(28) Georgian SSR (As of 1 Nov 44) — Technical Schools

Total: 500 persons

Including:	Youths from cities	485
	Youths from rural areas	15
		500;
	Men	394
	Women	106
		500;
	Volunteers	78
	From educational institutions of the NKVD	39
	From schools of the NK for Education (?)	36
	Conscriptees	347
		500;

Trainees were assigned to technical schools of individual Peoples' Commissariats as follows:

Technical schools of the NK for Transportation	181
" " " " " " the Aviation Industry	38
" " " " " " the Machine Tool Industry	126
" " " " " " Shipbuilding	39
" " " " " " ---	116
	500.

(29) — Trade Schools

Total: 2,100 persons

Including:	Volunteers	308
	From educational institutions of the NKVD	60
	Conscriptees	1,732
		2,100;

Trainees were assigned to technical schools of individual Peoples' Commissariats as follows:

Trade school of the NK for Transportation	650
" " " " " " ---	300
" " " " " " Coal	408
" " " " " " Shipbuilding	100
" " " " " " the Construction Industry	150

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Trade school of the NK for the Aviation Industry	392
" " " " " " ---	100
	2,100.

(30) Makhachkala Oblast'

According to a report from the Council of Peoples' Commissars of the Dagestan SSR on 16 Nov 44, technical schools had furnished 502 technical workers to industrial enterprises of the Republic during 1944. The recruiting plan was fulfilled with conscription of 1,178 persons. Of these, 692 were assigned to technical schools and 486 to trade schools.

(31) Rostov/Don Oblast'

As of 1 Nov 44 the conscription plans for technical schools (4,400 persons) and for trade schools (300 persons) had been fulfilled in the Oblast'. 4,500 persons were already in schools and 200 more were on the way. There were 24 technical schools and 20 trade schools in the Oblast'. Moreover, the opening of Technical School #13 of the NK for Housing and Civil Construction as well as of Trade School #13 of the NK for Electric Power Stations was imminent.

2. Agriculture and Food Situation

I. Harvest Products, Harvest Deliveries, Grain Shipments and Conservation Measures

A. Harvest Products

(32) Results of the 1944 harvest seemed to be generally satisfactory. Pronounced harvest failures were noted in only isolated cases. For example, according to a message in November certain rajons in the Georgian Republic suffered serious shortages of grain caused by poor harvest yields.

(33) The following harvest results were noted:

Rostov/Don Oblast'

A. Office of "Glavyuzhenergo" as of 10 November:

Total area harvested		1,130 hectares
Thrashed		580 "
Yield	6,316 dz*	
Yield per hectare	11	

The following were delivered to the Government:

917 dz	Grain products
1,082	Vegetables
317	Potatoes

* Abbreviation for "Doppelzentner", a measure of weight equal to 100 kilograms.

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Totals harvested:	110 hectares,	2,305 dz	Potatoes
	174	8,232	Vegetables
	30	2,440	Cabbage.

B. Auxiliary organizations of the Labor Office as of 1 October:

Fruit	33 dz
Vegetables	446
Products of the field	145
Millets	310
Sunflowers	14
Corn	23
	971 dz.

(34) Generally, unsatisfactory harvest of sunflowers and castor beans were noted in Rostov/Don Oblast'.

(35) According to a report 20 November, 60,000 hectares of sunflowers were not harvested in Rostov/Don Oblast' and the seed procurement plan for this important source of vegetable oil was only 28.9% fulfilled. The castor harvest was also below average, and many kolkhozes were forced to deliver sunflower seed instead of castor seed in a ratio of 2 dz of sunflower seeds to 1 dz castor seeds. The Office of the NK for Procurement had to secure special authorization to accept 4,000 tons of sunflower seeds with a moisture content of 20%. Authorization was granted on the condition that these seeds be immediately ground up because storage of this quantity of grain with such a high moisture content would be impossible.

(36) Above-plan deliveries were nevertheless noted in Rostov/Don Oblast', with a total of 1,483 extra tons of grain delivered from the sovkhozes of the Oblast'.

(37) Ordzhonikidze Kraj

As of 11 November the following were harvested:

Corn	59,000 hectares
Sunflowers	95,000
Castor	8,000
Potatoes	9,500.

(38) Dagestan Republic

In addition to their scheduled delivery obligations, the kolkhozes also fulfilled a voluntary delivery of 1,440 tons of bread grain for the Red Army.

(39) North Ossetia

Information on the condition of the corn harvest is given in the following message:

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"As a result of unfavorable summer and autumn weather in the mountain and forest sections of the Republic, the corn crop could not ripen and it has a high moisture content. Therefore, fulfillment of the grain procurement plan is extremely difficult. Permission is requested to deliver all the unripened corn, (to be used to produce alcohol providing it has a moisture content of 37%) directly to the alcohol factory, disregarding the quota of 1,000 tons of corn to be delivered to this factory."

(40) Azerbajdzhan Republic

Kolkhozes of the Azerbajdzhan SSR pledged themselves to furnish 8,000 tons of grain above plan for the grain stock of the Red Army.

B. Shortage of Storage Capacity

(41) The shortage of storage space for grain, castor seed and sunflower seed was also extremely serious during the period of this report. For example, only 20,000 extra tons of wheat could be accepted at the storehouses of the Armenian Grain Procurement Office in November. And even this acceptance was dependent on the shipment of 4,000 tons of beans and 1,000 tons of barley from the storehouses. The storehouses in Armavir were also filled to capacity with grain.

(42) During the winter construction of several grain silos and other storage buildings was noted. For example, the following were constructed:

Taganrog	2 Grain silos, total capacity 4,500 tons;
Uspenskaya	1 Grain silo, total capacity 2,000 tons;
Sinsyavskaya	1 Grain silo, total capacity 1,000 tons.

C. Grain Shipments

(43) One of the most pressing problems was the shipment of grain from internal regions to storage points at offices of the NK for Procurement and at railroad stations.

(44) In December the North Ossetian Party Committee received the following dispatch:

"The State Committee for Defense considers that next to complete fulfillment of the grain delivery plan the assignment most essential to the military and economic operation of the country is the shipment of the grain from internal regions to Grain Procurement Office collection points on railways and waterways. On the successful fulfillment of this obligation depends the smooth flow of bread to the Red Army as well as to the civilian population and industrial centers. There are 2,000 tons of grain to be shipped from internal regions by kolkhozes by 1 March 1945. The executive committees and governments of the republics have received authorization to enlist all available workers for the period of shipping grain from internal regions. Top priority is to be given to the shipment of

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unripened or wet grain and to shipment of grain which is stored under unsuitable conditions in order to avoid loss of these stocks.

"The NK for Sovkhozes is ordered to make use of both transportation facilities belonging to the sovkhozes and also the truck park belonging to "Sovkhoztrans" in order to transport by 1 March the grain stored in internal regions at sovkhozes of the North Ossetian ASSR. Transportation facilities furnished for grain transport are not to be diverted to other uses. Issuance of motor gasoline and tractor fuel to the NK for Procurement and to the NK for Sovkhozes for transport of grain from internal regions is to be given priority over issuance to all other consumers by order of the NK for Defense."

(45) The following results and plans for grain shipments have been noted to date:

Rostov/Don:

The following was to be transported by truck from military units:

Planned	144, 320 tons	
Actual fulfillment	217, 991	= 151%
Rostov Oblast', planned	94, 490	
Actual fulfillment	126, 665	= 134%
Krasnodar Kraj, planned	49, 830	
Actual fulfillment	91, 326	= 183%

(46) For the period of September through December transport of 320, 000 tons of grain was planned. In September and October a total of 406, 071 tons was carried out. On 25 November the amount of grain shipped in Rostov/Don Oblast' reached 505, 252 tons. In the first 27 days of October 14, 422 tons of grain were shipped by water on the Lower Don.

(47) The extent to which the railroads were used in grain shipments is indicated by the following message:

The Office of Grain Procurement South has large amounts of oats, millets and barley stored at Tarasovka, Glubokaya and Chebetovka. Because of insufficient railroad cars the grain cannot be transported. In October (?) shipments were as follows:

Depot	Cars Planned	Actually Provided
Tarasovka	128	6
Glubokaya	159	8
Chebetovka	126	20.

(48) An additional message in October confirms the difficult transportation conditions:

For October a shipment of 80, 660 tons of grain to the Office

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of Grain Procurement South was planned for the Stalingrad Railroad. From 1 through 23 October only 33,787 tons were actually shipped. This left 46,873 tons not shipped, including the following stocks:

in Sal'sk	27,228 tons
Kotel'nikovo	1,304
Morosovskaya	6,586.

(49) In the first ten day period of November no cars were furnished. At the Railroad Station of Blagodarnoe in Rostov Oblast' also, shipments of grain were especially poor. Instead of 681 railroad cars, only 110 were provided. 15,000 tons of grain had to be stored in the open. According to a December report from the NK for Procurement in Moscow, 100,000 tons of wheat and rye had accumulated by 1 December at railroad and waterway collection points of the Grain Procurement Office. Because of a lack of railroad cars the grain could not be shipped.

(50) Kabardino-Balkar Republic

As of 20 November, grain shipments and deliveries were as follows:

Planned	Fulfillment	Percentage Fulfillment
64,388 tons	53,457 tons	83%.

(51) Azerbajdzhan Republic

The Azerbajdzhan Procurement and Transport Directorate had set up the following plan for shipments of grain in October:

		Amount	Transport Performance
Baku,	depot with 5 trucks	2,000 tons	42,000 ton-km
Pushkino,	" " 6 "	400	28,000
Evlakh,	" " 8 "	600	40,000
Kirovabad,	" " 8 "	?	34,000
Zakataly,	" " 6 "	400	40,000
Nukha,	" " 6 "	400	35,000
Khachmass,	" " ? "	500	6,000

(52) According to a report from Eksportkhleb to the NK for Procurement in Moscow, on 25 November grain shipments from internal regions were completed. A total of 15,994 tons were shipped.

(53) Ordzhonikidze Kraj

In December 1944 grain shipments amounting to 27,000 tons were prescribed. Of this, 20,000 tons were to be carried by trucks belonging to Soyuzzagottrans and 7,000 tons by transportation facilities belonging to the sovkhozes.

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(54) Stalingrad Oblast'

Offices of the NK for Procurement were to make shipment of 103,050 tons of grain by 1 March 1945.

(55) Krasnodar Kraj and Ordzhonikidze Kraj

Wheat deliveries from Krasnodar and Ordzhonikidze Krai were not satisfactory. Instead of a shipment of 45,000 tons of grain in November, only 7,000 tons were delivered. The following were required in the entire Azerbajdzhan SSR:

20,000 tons of wheat (for civilian supplies)
10,000 tons of grain (above plan)
40,000 tons of seed grain.

D. Quantitative Distribution of Bread Grain Deliveries

(56) The table below shows the extent to which Rostov/Don and Krasnodar Oblasti and Ordzhonikidze Kraj acted as suppliers for other regions of the Soviet Union:

Grain	Amount (tons)	Consignee
Rostov/Don - in September		
Wheat	5,000	Pridacha, Voronezh Oblast'
Barley	9,000	Ryazan' Oblast'
in October		
Rye	250	Yaroslavl' Oblast'
Wheat	6	" "
Rye	1,347	Ivanovo "
"	2,304	Saratov "
Wheat	16	" "
Millets	1,178	" "
Barley	4,456	Kujbyshev "
Rye	132	" "
Barley	1,903	Tatar "
Hay	2,398	Penza "
Corn	569	Ivanovo "
Wheat	8,211	Gorkij "
Barley	8,565	Kujbyshev "
Wheat	50	" "
Rye	10	Ryazan' "
"	561	Tambov "
Wheat	7,751	" "
"	4,251	Gorkij "
Rye	16	" "
"	1,477	Saratov "
Flour	573	White Russia

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Grain	Amount (tons)	Consignee
Flour	827	Voroshilovgrad Oblast'
"	364	Bryansk "
Groats	113	Stalino "
"	150	Voroshilovgrad "
Sifted flour	2,000	" "
" "	2,000	White Russia
" "	2,000	Bryansk Oblast'
Barley groats	500	Crimea
" "	500	Stalino Oblast'
" "	200	Voroshilovgrad Oblast'
Millets	2,000	Kursk "
"	3,000	Penza "
"	4,000	Saratov "
"	4,000	Ulyanovsk "
in November		
Wheat	100,000)	(Office of Grain Procurement
Barley	45,000)	(South in Moscow
Hay	5,000)	(
Barley	20,000	Shipped by military transport
Hay	5,000	" " " "
Bread grain	20,000	" " " "
in December		
Corn	5,750	---
Krasnodar Kraj		
in September		
Wheat	7,000	Povorino, Voronezh Oblast'
Barley	13,000	Balashov
Wheat	22,000	"
in October		
Sifted flour	5,000	Stalino Oblast'
" "	2,000	Voroshilovgrad Oblast'
Millets	2,000	Kujbyshev "
Ordzhonikidze Kraj		
in September		
Wheat	12,500	Tambov Oblast'

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E. Estimates and Fulfillment of Agricultural Plans

(57) The following information on estimates and partial fulfillment of agricultural plans for the year 1945 has been reported:

1. Kabardino-Balkar Republic (in 1000 hectares)

a. Kolkhozes

To be cultivated in summer	1,555
To be cultivated in winter	650
	2,205

Including:			
Grain	1,440	Including: Summer grain	910
		Winter grain	530
Technical crops	370	Flax seed	55
		Sunflower seed	315
Vegetables	110	Potatoes	40
Fodder grasses	240	Single-year grasses	100
		Perennial grasses	30
		Fodder roots	15
		Grasses	20
		Grasses from prev. yrs.	75
Potatoes from gardens belonging to kolkhoz employees	15		
Yield of ---(seeds?)	30		
	2,205		

Fallow land plowed	500
Land plowed in autumn for summer grain	700
Fertilizer spread	40,000 tons

Harvest of the kolkhozes (in dz):

Grain	35
Sunflowers	85
Potatoes	780

(58) b. Yield of vegetable crops:

Total: 338 hectares

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Including:	
Two-year crops	47
Root vegetables	160
Perennial grasses	25
Single-year grasses	20
Normal hay mowing	86
	338
Storage of grasses in silos	40,000 tons

(59) c. Kolkhoz gardens (garbled)

(60) d. Planned operations of Machine Tractor Stations at kolkhozes for 1945 (in 1000 hectares)

Spring plowing	83
Field preparation before spring plowing	5
Sowing of summer grain	80
Cultivation of fallow land	17
-----	40
Sowing of winter grain	40
Land plowed in autumn for harvest of summer grain	35
	340.

Grain thrashed at Machine Tractor Stations 20,000 tons.

(61) 2. Ordzhonikidze Kraj (in 1000 hectares)

a. Kolkhozes

To be cultivated in summer	10,750 (?)
To be cultivated in winter	8,000
	18,750

Including:				
Grain	15,000	Including:	Summer grain	7,500
			Winter grain	7,500
			Including:	
			Summer wheat	500
			Summer barley	2,680
			Buckwheat	50
			Grain-bean mixture	37
			Corn	1,850
Technical crops	2,445	Including:	Cotton	200
			Linseed	10
			Sunflowers	1,750
			Flax	220
			Castor	150

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			Soy	20
			Mustard	50
			Makhorka	0.15
			Volatile oil plants	30
			Medicinal plants	10
Vegetables	420	Including:		
			Potatoes	180
Fodder grasses	2,585	Including:		
			Single-year grasses	200
			Perennial grasses	100
			Fodder grains	55
			Ensilage grasses	30
			Grasses of other years	2,220
				2,585
Potatoes from gardens belonging to kolkhoz employees	130			
Sowing of--- seed (?)	950			
Summer cultivation of potatoes	15			
Sowing in private gardens	0.5	Including:		
			Summer grain	0.2
			Potatoes	0.1

Fallow land plowed	4,000
Land plowed in autumn for harvest of summer grain	6,000
Fertilizer spread	150,000 tons.

Harvest at kolkhozes

Grain	105 dz
Cotton	30
Sunflowers	75
Flax	50
Potatoes	700.

(62) b. Yield of vegetable crops

Total: 933 hectares

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Including:	Two-year crops	105
	Root vegetables	400
	Perennial grasses	50
	Single-year grasses	100
	Normal hay mowing	80.

Storage of grasses in silos 232,000 tons.

(63) c. Kolkhoz gardens

Berry	200 hectares
Vineyards	850
Grape hothouses	17.

(64) d. Planned operations of Machine Tractor Stations for 1945 (in 1000 hectares):

Spring plowing	630
Field preparation before spring plowing	100
Sowing of summer grain	650
Cultivation of fallow fields	600
-----	250
Grain harvested by combines	600
Sowing of winter grain	700
Plowing fields for sowing of summer grain	420
	3,950.

Grain thrashed by Machine Tractor Stations 5,000 tons.

(65) The secretaries of the Party Organizations of Kabardino-Balkar and Ordzhonikidze Kraj were directed to forward any possible objections or protests concerning the above plans within three days to the NK for Agriculture.

(66) 3. Krasnodar Kraj

The Kraj Executive Committee submitted the following proposals for field cultivation for the spring of 1945 (in 1000 hectares):

Total area under cultivation: 14,000

Including:	Summer grain	9,087	Including:	Wheat	1,400
				Corn	3,000
	Bean crops	5			
	Technical crops	3,603		Castor	100
				Tobacco	115
	Vegetables	610		Potatoes	160
	Fodder plants	1,900		Hay	250
				Fodder beets	100

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(67) 4. Georgian Republic

The Georgian Central Committee of the Party submitted to the NK for Agriculture the following proposals for 1945:

a. Kolkhozes

Summer sowing: 5,050 hectares

Including:	
Grain	4,097
Summer wheat	430
Summer barley	626
Corn	2,950
Millets	10
Rice	---
Beans	10
---	20

Winter sowing: 2,500 hectares

Plowing fallow land in autumn: 75,000 hectares

b. Seed plantations

Perennial grasses	1,700
---	1,600
Single-year grasses	200

c. Vineyard kolkhozes 135

(Plus the assignment to guarantee 2,000,000 grapevine cuttings)

d. Machine Tractor Stations

Spring plowing	75,000
Summer sowing	25,000
Winter sowing	45,000

(68) 5. Dagestan Republic

On 1 December the following condition of agricultural operations was announced:

Area to be plowed for autumn cultivation	3,286 hectares (?)
Plowed	31,981
Other operations	7,013
Harrowed	183,903
Unplowed fallow land	13,587
Plowed in preparation for spring planting	7,409.

Note: Hectare figures have been taken directly from Russian communications, and in some cases contradictions occur. For example, for Krasnodar Kraj the total seeded area is given as 14 million hectares, or 140,000 square kilometers, but the total field area of the Kraj amounts to only 81,000 square kilometers. The same numerical relationship applies for all other figures given for total field area.

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(69) 6. Rostov Oblast'

Plowing assigned for sowing summer grain at sovkhozes of the Sovkhoztrust was carried out unsatisfactorily. In the period from 11 through 15 November only 2,495 hectares were plowed. The Sovkhoztrust was directed to intensify the work because ample fuel was available.

(70) 7. Ordzhonikidze Kraj

In order to establish improved supplies of seed, the following measures were ordered by the Kraj Executive Committee on authority of the Council of Peoples' Commissars of the Union:

1. Only especially high-quality grain and leguminous plant areas should be sowed. In 1945 these areas should make up 75% of the fields under cultivation.

2. During 1946 there must be a seed plantation available in every administrative rajon. In 1945 an additional 20 new seed plantations are to be established.

3. In 1945 high-quality seed should be collected from 675,000 hectares of land.

4. During 1945, 12,000 tons of high-quality seed grain are to be furnished to the Government seed stockpile.

5. In order to administer cultivation of seed grains in the rajons, 40 persons are to be trained in 6-month courses.

(71) 8. Azerbajdzhan Republic

The winter crop seemed to be beset with difficulties. Over 40,000 hectares of winter crop land were destroyed by fieldmice.

F. Conservation Measures

(72) As already reported in above messages, an intensive campaign was undertaken to set up reserve stocks. Thus, the following was determined:

Rostov/Don Oblast' - the following were stored in October and November:

19,500	tons	Rye
53,100		Wheat
9,400		Barley
3,000		Millets;

The following were stored in December:

5,000	tons	Rye
15,000		Wheat
10,000		Barley, plus an additional 15,000 tons of unspecified bread grains.

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(73) Storage of sunflower seed and seed potatoes, as well as that of fodder grasses, appeared to be progressing poorly. As of 10 December the following had been stored by kolkhozes of the Oblast':

Sunflower seed	40% of plan
Seed potatoes	18
Fodder grasses	24
Summer grain seed	69.

(74) In December bread grain was to be stored at Government Emergency Reserve bases as follows:

Peredovaya	2,080 tons
Rasshevatskaya	240
Karamykskaya	6,110
Petrovskij	1,690
Georgevskij	2,080
Blagodarnenskaya	3,900
Spitsevskaya	2,600
Izobilenskaya	910
Cherkassk	2,600
Mineral'nye Vody	210
Budennovsk	4,030
Divensk	2,080
Stavropol	2,080
---	1,560
	33,770 tons.

(75) An additional supplementary storage of 4,600 tons was planned for by the end of December. In addition to the amounts above, at the end of December storage of 50,000 tons of wheat was reported.

(76) Georgian Republic

In November 40,000 tons of bread grain were stored and 19,000 tons were stored in December.

(77) Armenian Republic

In December 20,000 tons of grain were to be stored for the government stockpile.

(78) Groznyj Oblast'

According to a report from the Oblast' Party Committee to the Central Committee of the Party in Moscow, through 25 December 1944 the kolkhozes of Groznyj Oblast' had prepared 89% of planned collection of seed products for spring sowing. In detail the following were prepared:

3,500 tons	grain seed products	or 89% of plan,
373 "	vegetable oil plant seeds	" 120% " "
3,008 "	seed potatoes	" 80% " " .

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II. Potatoes and Vegetables

(79) On 1 December the Oblast' Party Committee of Rostov/Don Oblast' issued the following report:

> On 1 December the vegetable delivery plan established by the Government at 82,230 tons for the Oblast' was 100% fulfilled.

(80) The potato procurement plan was fulfilled as follows:

	Planned	Actual	
Kolkhozes	11,847 tons	4,032 tons	= 38%
Individual farms	5,310	1,232	23%
Auxiliary farms	300	141	47%.

(81) From many other messages it could be determined that a serious shortage of potatoes prevailed in Rostov/Don Oblast'.

(82) A poor potato harvest was also reported in the Azerbajdzhan Republic .

(83) It was reported on 4 December from Ordzhonikidze Kraj that the delivery plan for fresh vegetables had been completely fulfilled. The 1,000 tons of dried and preserved vegetables were expected to be delivered in the near future.

(84) The Turkmen Republic was to procure 4,056 tons of potatoes and 12,874 tons of vegetables according to plan in 1944. Actually, 825 tons of potatoes and 12,810 tons of vegetables were procured. The potatoes procured were completely consumed by 25 December. The vegetables were to be salted or dried in small quantities. Storage of the preserved vegetables was considered satisfactory.

(85) Few messages were noted which referred to results of the fruit harvest. There appears to have been a poor fruit harvest in the Turkmen Republic. Only 18% of the planned amount of dried fruit could be produced.

III. Livestock Raising

(86) The extremely few messages referring to livestock raising intercepted in the fourth quarter make it impossible either to form a comparison with the three preceding quarters or to compile information for a survey of the industry.

(87) A. Livestock Breeding

Plan fulfillment in Rostov/Don Oblast' by percent:

Horses	61%
Cattle	110
Sheep	98
Hogs	94
Cows	103

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Breeding sheep	97%
Sows	86
Oxen (older than two years)	96
Calves (castrated), to be raised for draft oxen	187

Plan fulfillment of young livestock reared:

Foals	85%
Calves	91
Lambs	88
Suckling pigs	89

Purchased (from other regions?):

Lambs	10,000
Hogs	900

(88) Milk production amounted to 88% of plan.

(89) In kolkhozes of the Oblast' breeding houses were established during 1944 for:

1,748 head	Cattle
1,546	Sheep
1,253	Hogs.

(90) The following were procured for fodder:

462,000 tons	Hay
748,000	Straw.

(91) Data on shelters for livestock are as follows:

	Repaired	On hand	Required
Stalls for horses	32,000	38,000	28,000
Large cattle	270,000	335,000	31,000
Sheep	467,000	608,000	645,000
Hogs	55,000	67,000	52,000

	Personnel on hand	Personnel required
General custodian personnel	3,371	3,732
Horse tenders and herdsmen	3,507	3,996
Milkmaids	4,792	5,611
Tenders for young livestock	274 (?)	3,823
Cattle tenders	4,269 (?)	532 (?)
Ox drivers	4,820	5,5-3 (?)
Shepherds	3,662	4,006
Hog tenders	2,162	2,409.

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(92) By the end of 1945 the following results of the livestock raising program in the Oblast' were to have been achieved: In the kolkhozes a total of 60,000 hogs including 16,000 breeders were to be on hand. 40,000 of the hogs were to be stall-fattened. The hogs were to weigh at least 80 kilograms each.

(93) Armenian Republic

By the end of 1944 the following stock of livestock was to exist:

Oxen	292,000 head
Sheep and goats	700,000
Hogs	26,000.

(94) The livestock raising plan for 1945 was as follows:

Cattle	308,000 head	including 55,000 cows and 116,000 oxen
Sheep and goats	850,000	460,000 breeders
Hogs	32,000	10,000 breeders (?)

(95) B. Fodder Production

Exactly as in the first, second and third quarters, a bottleneck in fodder procurement was also noted in the fourth quarter. This was partly the result of transportation difficulties and partly the result of low fodder stocks. Thus, for example, during September and October, the Meat Trust in Rostov/Don could dispatch only 720 tons of cattle fodder to the cattle fodder bases instead of the authorized 900 tons because of a shortage of stocks. Likewise, the Cattle Procurement Office could provide only 854 tons of hay for cattle in shipment during the same period instead of the 1,100 tons planned. The latter example resulted from insufficient shipping capacity on the Lower Don.

(96) According to reports from Dagestan, no hay was on hand because of drought. Other types of rough fodder were not sufficient to cover the period when the cattle would be in stalls.

IV. General Supply

(97) A. Bread Supply

Potatoes were used in the production of bread in larger and larger proportions. The Chief Bread Supply Office in Ordzhonikidze Kraj issued the order that up to 10% potatoes was to be used in the production of bread. The potatoes were first to be cooked, then mashed and then added to the bread. In Rostov/Don Oblast' the Oblast' Trade Department received the following authorization containing data on the admixture of potatoes in bread production:

Grain flour	9,010 tons
Potatoes for bread production	1,320
Barley	60
Macaroni products	210
Potatoes	1,350 as substitute for barley.

(98) Macaroni factories received the following plans:

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Macaroni factory	Period	Amount
Krasnodar	Fourth quarter	170 tons
	November	60
Rostov/Don	Fourth quarter	450
	November	160
Taganrog	Fourth quarter	290
	November	90
Baku	December	550.

(99) B. Supply of Meat and Dairy Products

Exactly as in the first, second and third quarters of 1944, it was also determined in the fourth quarter that the meat supply was generally satisfactory. Some offices overfulfilled their plans.

(100) The Meat Procurement Office in Salsk had fulfilled their fourth quarter plan by 108% as early as 15 November. 745 dz of meat were to be procured, and 809 dz were actually delivered.

(101) In Makhachkala the Meat Combine pledged itself to produce 550 tons of meat, 100 tons of sausage and 285 tons of processed meat in the period from 1 September to 7 November over and above the 500 tons of meat and 50 tons of sausage planned.

(102) There were cases of nonfulfillment of plan, as, for example, at the Meat Combine in Nal'chik. Here, in the period from 1 through 10 September only 28 tons of cattle were slaughtered.

(103) Technical difficulties were also noted. The refrigeration stations of the Georgian Meat Combine were not working, so cattle slaughtering operations could not be carried out.

(104) At the Meat Combine in Semipalatinsk not enough packing material could be produced because of deficient timber deliveries, and delivery obligations could not be met.

(105) Poor results were noted at dairies. For example, the Azerbajdzhan NK for Trade received only 460 tons of dairy products in October and November instead of the 1,600 tons planned. Georgian dairies could provide expectant and nursing mothers with only half of the planned full-milk products during the fourth quarter.

(106) Plan fulfillment could be noted at one location only, at Krasnodar. The dairies of the Kraj reported the following plan fulfillment for October:

Milk products	100%
Butter	71
Eggs	100

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(107) C. Fish Supply

The Offices of the NK for Fishing in Rostov/Don issued the following report for the third quarter: 3,491 persons were employed including 753 women and 537 youths.

(108) In the first ten-day period of November 3,700 dz of fish were caught; since the beginning of the fourth quarter 15,143 dz.

(109) In Rostov/Don Oblast' and in the Dagestan SSR a serious shortage of fish prevailed. This was caused, on one hand, by not especially successful fishing and, on the other, by poor transportation facilities.

(110) The Dagestan Fish Trust in Makhachkala could not meet its delivery obligations to the Transcaucasus Front.

(111) According to a report of 18 November, at the Combine "Rostov-Ugol" in Shakhty consumers received only 97 tons of fish in the fourth quarter instead of the 455 tons planned.

(112) According to a report from the Chief Directorate for Fish Sales in Moscow, an extraordinarily poor fish catch occurred in the entire Soviet Union.

(113) The following message presents information on transportation conditions on the Caspian Sea:

> In November an office of the Chief Directorate for Fish Sales was to receive 400 tons of fish from the Fish Trust in Kislyar and 1,400 tons from the Dagestan Fish Trust. However, only 60 tons of fish were received from the former, and only 120 tons from the latter.

(114) In Rostov/Don deliveries of fish products in the fourth quarter amounted to only 30% of those in the third quarter.

(115) D. Salt Supply

The following salt extraction results were achieved:

Baksol (Baku)	in September	8,040 tons salt
	in October	8,400
	1-20 November	3,750
Nakhichevan	----	3,465.

(116) The Salt Extraction Office in Nakhichevan reported the following shipments:

Date	Ordered	Shipped	Consignee	
19 Nov	15 cars	9 cars including	Armenian villages	4 cars
			"Sovpren"	3
			Azerbajdzhan villages	2

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Date	Ordered	Shipped	Consignee	
20 Nov	15 cars	9 (sic)	Georgian Republic	1 car
			"Sovpren"	6
21 Nov	No shipments because of nondelivery of railroad cars			
22 Nov	15	9	"Sovpren"	2
			Storage Base #4 (?)	7
23 Nov	15	7	"Sovpren"	6
			Azerbajdzhan villages	1.

(117) E. Supply of Vegetable Fats and Oils

Very good results were achieved by the Vegetable Oil Sales Office in Groznyj. By 20 September 1,774 tons of vegetable oil had been produced, thus fulfilling the plan for the year. Results at the Vegetable Fats and Oils Sales Office in Tbilisi were also satisfactory. On 16 September 14 tons of refined palm oil were produced, and 8 tons were produced on 21 September. By 1 October the Azerbajdzhan Vegetable Fat and Oil Directorate had made the following deliveries:

For Special Trade	18.1 tons
Military Canteens	28.4
Railroad Restaurant Directorate	3.5
Fishery Consumers Union	8.1
Oil Industry	38.0
Chemical Industry	12.3
Maritime Shipping Industry	85.3
Inland Shipping Industry	9.9
NK for Textiles	16.0
NK for Construction Materials	2.1
NK for Light Industry	2.1
NK for Transportation	40.9
Chief Directorate for Oil Supply	3.0

(118) In addition, 336 tons of vegetable fats were issued to the following organizations in non-public trade:

Central Asia Military Okrug	165 tons
Organizations of the NKVD	47
Cotton . . .	75
NK for the Food Industry	27
Fisheries of the Turkmen SSR	13.

(119) F. Supply of Luxury Items

In the Soviet Alcohol Industry certain difficulties occurred because of insufficient shipments of grain necessary for the production of alcohol. Thus, the Alcohol Plant in Groznyj could not bring in 1,527 tons of grain because of a lack of gasoline. Nevertheless, there was an urgent contract to produce 100,000 liters of alcoholic beverages.

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(120) The Alcohol Plant in Krasnodar was forced to cease operations because of a lack of mazut and coal.

(121) The Cigarette Industry suffered great difficulties because of a shortage of special paper.

(122) G. Delivery Results from Individual Trade Offices

Georgian Republic

In the third quarter the delivery quota of the NK for Trade was fulfilled 100% as follows:

1,251 tons	Meat products
296	Animal fat
220	Cheese.

(123) Azerbajdzhan Republic

In neither the third nor the fourth quarter was the delivery quota of the Azerbajdzhan NK for Trade completely fulfilled. Deliveries were as follows:

(in the third quarter)

Fish	864 tons	= 56% of the third quarter quota
Meat products	1,277	81
Animal fat	291	88

(in the fourth quarter)

Fish products	520 tons	= 52% of all authorizations
Meat products	1,540	55
Animal fat	231	95
Cheese	64	53
Milk	830	2
Vegetable fat	440	44
Sugar	256	126
Sugar goods	453	67.

(124) As a result of nonfulfillment of the fishing program by the NK for Fishing, the market presumably could not be completely supplied with fish products. In October the fishing program was fulfilled by 31% and in November by 43%.

(125) In order to assure a complete supply of meat products, substitutes were resorted to. The 74 tons of dried eggs which were sent did not cover existing requirements, and a supplementary allocation of 120 tons was needed. Supplies to the market of vegetable fat were delayed because the question of release of 420 tons of "shorting" (preserved fish?) had not as yet been definitely decided. As a result of insufficient supplies of dried milk, by the end of the quarter a deficiency of 170 tons of milk could not be avoided.

(126) According to a report from the Azerbajdzhan NK for Trade, the requirements of medical institutions for animal and vegetable fat could not once be met.

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(127) Rostov/Don Oblast'

In October the following discrepancies arose in the Oblast': The following were required to supply the civilian population on the basis of food authorizations:

9,836 tons Flour
1,000 Barley.

For this period the following were allocated:

9,010 tons Flour
270 Barley
2,470 Potatoes (instead of 330 tons of flour and 270 tons of barley).

(128) As there were no potatoes in the Oblast', reduction of the flour and barley allotments for civilian supply resulted in an extremely serious situation. The Oblast' Executive Committee, therefore, requested an additional allotment for October of 826 tons of flour and 260 tons of barley, and also sought authorization to use barley instead of potatoes as an admixture in the manufacture of bread.

(129) The supply situation at Rostov medical institutions also left much to be desired: during the fourth quarter, food for only 3,000 patients was issued instead of for 7,400 as was required.

(130) Ordzhonikidze Kraj

In the Kraj the NKVD Prison Directorate complained that too little food had been allotted to prisoners.

(131) The following prices for potatoes and vegetables in the Kabardino-Balkar Republic were noted on 24 October:

1 kilogram Potatoes	0.65 rubles
Fresh cabbage	0.40
Preserved cabbage	1.20
Leeks	2.--
Beets	1.30
Carrots	0.50
Fresh cucumbers	0.50
Salted cucumbers	1.--.

(132) Food Rationing

Just as in the first, second and third quarters, a definite division of the different levels of supply could not be established in the fourth quarter. Rations noted for the last quarter of 1944 are as follows:

At coal enterprises

On the basis of a decree of the "GOKO" on 24 December 1944, the following increased ration schedule was set up for workers at plants of the NK for Coal who worked under especially unhealthy conditions:

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Bread	1,000	grams per day
Meat or fish	3,200	monthly
Fat	900	
Barley or macaroni	2,000	
Sugar or sweets	5,000.	

(133) On the basis of another decree of the "GOKO" in October 1944, beginning with October, all day workers in the coal mines were to receive a daily cold breakfast ration in addition to normal rations as follows:

100 grams	Bread
50	Pork grease
10	Sugar.

Workers and other employees who fulfilled their working norms and delivery quotas by less than 80% were not to be issued the cold breakfast ration. Issuance of the breakfast ration was dependent on production from the previous day.

(134) At enterprises of the NK for the Merchant Fleet

(per man per month)		
	? grams	Meat
	200	Fish (?)
	600	Fat
	1,500	Barley and macaroni
	500	Sugar and sweets
	700	Bread (daily).

(135) At enterprises of the NK for Aircraft Construction

(per man per month)		
	500 grams	Fish or meat
	200	Fat
	600	Barley and macaroni
	200 (?)	Pastry goods.

(136) At Trade Schools

(per man per month)		
	3.7 kilograms	Meat or fish
	0.9	Fat
	3.0	Barley and macaroni
	0.5	Sugar and sweets
	0.03	Tea
	4.5	Milk.

(137) At a Sanatorium of the Red Army

(per man per day)		
	200 grams	Meat
	50	Fish
	30	Caviar, preserved fish or salmon
	100	Butter
	100	Sugar
	200	Fresh fruits or 310 grams of preserved fruits
	35	Sour cream
	25	White cheese
	10	Rice
	20	Wheat grits.

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3. Metal Supply

I. Scrap Collection and Processing

(138) In the last quarter the same intense activity in scrap collection and delivery was observed as that which prevailed in the three preceding quarters. According to intercepted messages, plans seemed generally to be fulfilled.

(139) In detail, the following could be determined:

Azerbajdzhan Republic: from 1 through 15 October, scrap metal was

	Procured	Shipped	Processed
Planned	2,633 tons	2,633 tons	2,323 tons
Actual fulfillment	2,665	2,851	2,207

(140) Armenian Republic: In the fourth quarter the Republic had procured and shipped the following:

300 tons Steel scrap
100 Cast iron scrap
100 Metal shavings.

(141) Ordzhonikidze Kraj: The plan assigned for the fourth quarter was fulfilled as follows:

Planned	Actual Fulfillment	Shipped
3,000 tons	5,750 tons	2,900 tons.

(142) Rostov/Don Oblast': Through 6 December 20,638 tons of scrap were collected and 17,850 tons shipped in the Oblast'. Collection and shipment in the fourth quarter were as follows:

Planned	Actual Fulfillment	Shipped
4,000 tons	5,066 tons	4,151 tons.

(143) In the first ten-day period of December the Non-ferrous Metal Scrap Collection Points had procured the following:

Copper	20 tons
Brass	14
Lead	5
Aluminum	22
Others	2
Shipped	95.

(144) Turkmen Republic: In the fourth quarter the Republic was to procure and ship the following:

2,200 tons Steel scrap
400 Cast iron scrap
400 Metal shavings.

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II. General Supply Situation

(145) In the last quarter a serious shortage of cast iron was generally noted. In detail the following was determined:

October:

In general, a serious shortage of iron, steel and cast iron scrap prevailed during the month of October. The shortages were partly caused by strained transportation facilities, as indicated, for example, in the following message:

> "At the Stalin Plant in Taganrog over 5,000 tons of metal shavings have been collected. The North Caucasus Railroad refuses to furnish railroad cars even though they were already authorized. As a result, shipment of metal shavings to the Enakievo Plant has been disrupted for three months.

(146) The shortages were also partly the result of an actual lack of iron and steel scrap. During the fourth quarter only 6,300 tons of scrap could be authorized for the Plant "Granit" in Baku instead of 8,100 tons.

(147) The shortage of cast iron was especially serious in various branches of industry. Examples of this follow.

(148) Novocherkassk: The Plant "Nikol'skij" contracted for 60 tons of cast iron from "Gora" at Tula. The lack of cast iron prevented the fulfillment of a Government contract for reconstruction of mines in the Donbass.

(149) Voroshilovsk: The Plant "Stal'" was to expedite shipment of 20 tons of cast iron to the Technical Oil Industry Supply Office in Groznyj. Because of a lack of cast iron, production of spare parts for machines for the Oil Industry was halted.

(150) Taganrog: "Trubostal" urgently required cast iron. Delivery of 1,500 tons of cast iron from Konstantinovka was not carried out as planned.

(151) Groznyj: The plant of the Technical Oil Supply Office could not manage with the 100 tons of cast iron scrap allocated. The plant in Makeevka was to deliver an additional 200 tons.

(152) Taganrog: According to a message from "Trubostal" to the Deputy to the Peoples' Commissar for Transportation in Moscow (copies to the Deputy to the Peoples' Commissar for Iron and to "Glavtrubostal"), the 1,500 tons of cast iron which were contracted for shipment in October from the "Frunze" Plant in Konstantinovka to the "Andreev" Plant, could not be delivered because of a lack of railway cars. Permission was requested to procure railway cars in excess of plan from the South Donets Railway.

(153) A lack of semi-finished goods was likewise noted. Thus, at Plant No. 765 packing of ammunition had to be halted because of a lack of iron strip, and the "Andreev" Plant could deliver only 643 tons of tin plate in October instead of 920 tons because of a lack of rolled metal.

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(154) November:

In November, a shortage of ferro-manganese and metal scraps was added to the shortage of cast iron noted in October. The Plant in Krasnyj Sulin was forced to halt production of steel products because of a lack of ferro-manganese. The Plant "Trubostal" received only 631 tons of metal scrap by 15 November instead of the 2,750 tons required. Production of articles to meet daily requirements was likewise greatly limited because of a lack of iron scraps in Rostov/Don Oblast'. As a result of the cast iron shortage, difficulties arose at the "Andreev" Plant in Taganrog, at agricultural repair shops in Pyatigorsk and Cherkassk, at the metal processing plants of the Azerbajdzhan Oil Combine and at the Oil Combines in Groznyj and Krasnodar. At Plant No. 613 (location not specified) munition production had to be halted, and at the Plant "Krasnyj Molot" in Groznyj manufacture of tractors and pumps had to be halted. Unsatisfactory deliveries of tin affected production at the plants of "Trubostal" in Taganrog and at the Railroad Car Plant in Kalinin. A serious shortage of tubing arose at the Plants "Instrument" and "Kotelshchik" in Taganrog. Shortages of rolled iron, mine rails and metal alloys, particularly at plants of the NK for Armaments, were also noted.

(155) The Technical Oil Supply Office in Azerbajdzhan could not make delivery of the required amount of bronze to a subordinate plant.

(156) December:

During December a continuance of the cast iron shortage was not confirmed, but a shortage of steel was noted. For example, because of a lack of steel in Lyubertsy at the Plant "Avangard" production of agricultural machines had to be interrupted, and at the Plant "Instrument" in Taganrog punching operations had to be halted. Reconstruction of cokeries at the Oil Enterprises in Groznyj had to be halted for the same reason.

(157) At a steel working plant in Baku production of special products had to be halted because of a shortage of round steel, and at the Repair Shops of the NK for Agriculture the repair of tractors during the autumn and winter months had to be interrupted also.

III. Production at Certain Plants

(158) The following data present figures on production results, ore and fuel turnover, and conclusions as to the possible capacities of certain plants:

Foundry in Stalino: Turnover of ore and heating material on 1 October -

	Iron Ore	Manganese Ore	Cast Iron	Scrap Iron
Arrived	1,093 tons	- tons	34 tons	103 tons
Consumed	1,492	88	34	103
On Hand	56,927	581	802	13,443.

	Ferro-silicon	Ferro-manganese	Limestone	Metal shavings
Arrived	- tons	- tons	235 tons	165 tons
Consumed	3	4	654	165
On hand	88	23	324	-.

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	Gas Coal	Low Quality Coal	Anthracite	Coke	Heating Mazut
Arrived	16 tons	28 tons	- tons	979 tons	199 tons
Consumed	46	78	-	1,167	149
On hand	38	638	1,022	6,121	504.

(159) Foundry in Krasnyj Sulin: Stocks and turnover -

On 21 October the following turnover of heating material was noted:

	Arrived	Consumed
Anthracite	51 tons	159 tons
Mazut	91	24.

Stocks:

On 16 November	3,320 tons	Iron ore
	1,202	Manganese ore
	1,320	Limestone
	1,002	Quartzite
On 1 December	1,300 tons	Iron ore
	1,090	Manganese ore
	1,200	Limestone
	1,000	Quartzite
On 3 December	1,695 tons	Cast iron
	50	Basic slag
	12	Ferro-manganese.

(160) Plant of "Trubostal" in Taganrog: In November 750 railroad cars of iron were to be shipped. In December the following shipments were to be received:

Amount	Item	Consignor
100 tons	Iron ore	Krivoj Rog
800	Manganese ore	Chiatura
198	Limestone	Kara-Kub
1 railroad car	Fluorspar	Arkhangel'sk.

(161) On 1 December the plant received an order from the NK for Iron to complete by 5 December fulfillment of all contracts from October and November, i.e., to produce the following:

356 tons	Sheeting
162	Gas piping
100	Oil pipeline sections
1,130	Feed pipes.

Moreover, the plant was ordered to complete and ship by 25 December all orders for the NK for Oil as follows:

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144 tons	Sheeting
170	Rolled tubing
30	Oil pipeline sections
1,100	Feed pipes.

Shipments to the NK for Oil were to be given the same priority as shipments to the Armaments Industry.

(162) Plant "Ilich" in Mariupol': In the third ten-day period of November the Plant "Ilich" was to ship 18,000 tons of metal products, but actually only 9,855 tons were shipped. Nonfulfillment of the plan was a result of the cessation of operations at the rolling mill because of the fuel shortage.

(163) Plant of the Mortar Industry in Krasnodar: From 11 through 16 October the plant had the following turnover of metals:

	Intake:	Consumption:	On hand:
Cast Iron	20 t	8 t	17 t
Iron Sheet 1mm	34 t	5 t	38 t
Iron Sheet 2mm	20 t	5 t	15 t

(164) Plant "Bolt" in Khabarovsk: For the first quarter of 1945 the following scrap processing plan was established for the plant:

Processing	80 t
Deliveries to "Vtorchermet"	150 t

(165) In November the copper rolling mill in Tbilisi produced 28 tons of copper products.

4. Coal Supply

(166) A. Transportation Difficulties:

In domestic radio traffic information was intercepted only concerning the Rostov-Ugol Combine in Shakhty. The intercepted messages presented a clear picture of the scope of transportation difficulties which were especially serious with respect to the coal supply situation. We may assume that these difficulties did not pertain only to the Rostov-Ugol Combine, but to the transportation situation at all other large coal supply centers.

(167) Some examples of transportation difficulties follow:

During 20 days of October too few railroad cars were provided as follows:

North Caucasus Railway	5,321	railroad cars
Southeast Railway	143	" "
North Donets Railway	551	" "
Stalingrad Railway	716	" "

Half of the empty cars which arrived were not suitable for the transportation of coal.

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(168) In order to assure coal shipments the following measures were considered necessary:

1. The NK for Transportation was to see to it that the North Caucasas Railway provided usable empty railroad cars.

2. At the places where coal trains were assembled, special attention was to be given that no damaged cars were sent to the North Caucasas Railway.

3. In order that railroad car walls might be repaired by employees of the North Caucasas Railway a considerable quantity of wood was provided monthly because the construction of walls from reeds and bushes consumed an extraordinarily long time.

4. The other railway lines were to provide empty coal cars to the North Caucasas Railway precisely according to the plan of the NK for Transportation.

(169) Interminable delays resulted in loading operations because of the lack of mechanical loading equipment and during night work because of a shortage of sufficient electric lighting.

(170) From 1 through 11 October loading operations proceeded as follows - only 64% of the plan was fulfilled:

6,596 railroad cars with 138,516 tons of coal were ordered but only 4,258 cars with 88,790 tons of coal were provided and dispatched.

(171) At the end of October it was reported that about 400,000 tons of coal had accumulated at the mine pits of the Rostov-Ugol Combine. Of this, about 247,000 tons were on the loading ramps of the railway. On 29 October the situation seemed to become unbearable and the following message was intercepted:

"To Moscow, NK for Transportation, Comrade Kaganovich, copy to Moscow, NK for Coal, Comrade Vakhrushchev.

"Coal shipments are proceeding especially poorly. For three months the Combine has repeatedly reported work arrears. This is the fault of the North Caucasas Railway which furnishes from 200 to 300 railroad cars too few every day. As a result, the Combine can fulfill the shipping plan only by 60 to 65%. The mines are overflowing with coal. On the railroad spur lines of the Combine are stored over 100,000 tons of coal. As a result of a shortage of shipping, some mines will have to cease operations in the near future. This condition has prevailed for three months. If the North Caucasas Railway does not improve the delivery of railroad cars, the Combine can never fulfill the assigned plans. I urgently request that you meet the Combine half way in this matter. We have coal and transport workers; only cars are lacking. For three months the Combine has been blamed for not having fulfilled plans. I request that you assume responsibility for this situation. I repeat: the blame for non-fulfillment of shipping plans falls solely on the North Caucasas Railway and its chief, Kalabukhov.

Rostov-Ugol, Chief of the Combine, Kartashev."

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(172) On 31 October 1944 the following answer to the above message was received:

"Rostov/Don to the Chief of the Combine "Rostov-Ugol." Points 1, 4, and 9 of Decree No. 6832 of 29 October 1944 from the GOKO are hereby reported. The State Committee for Defense has noted non-fulfillment of the coal shipping plan in October. An intolerable situation has arisen. The limited coal stocks which were for needs of the railroads and industry during the winter months are already being consumed. The State Committee for Defense charges to the Chief of the North Donets Railway, Krivonosov, the Chief of the South Donets Railway, Larionov, the Chief of the North Caucasas Railway, Kalabukhov, as well as to the chiefs of the coal combines, "Stalino-Ugol," Zaryad'ko, "Voroshilov-Ugol," Voruchenko, "Rostov-Ugol," Kartashev, and the first Secretaries of the Oblast' Party Committees of Stalino Oblast', Melnikov, Voroshilovgrad Oblast', Graev, and Rostov Oblast', Aleksandryuk, for non-fulfillment of the plan for shipping Donets coal which is of prime importance for supplying railways near the front. The State Committee for Defense considers fulfillment of the coal shipping plan one of the most important military-economic assignments and orders the following:

Point 1: The People's Commissar for Transportation, Kaganovich, for Coal, Vakhrushev, the Representative of the Chief Directorate for Coal Supply on the Council of Peoples' Commissars of the Union, Kurgashev, the chiefs of the Southeast, Stalingrad, North Caucasas and North Donets Railways, and the chief of the Coal Supply Office at Rostov are charged with the assignment to increase coal shipments from the "Rostov-Ugol" Combine. The following quantities are to be shipped daily:

Southeast Railway:

from 30 to 31 October	65 railroad cars	= 1,360 tons
from 1 to 8 November	48 "	= 1,010 "

Stalingrad Railway:

from 30 to 31 October	95 railroad cars	= 2,000 tons
from 1 to 8 November	92 "	= 1,930 "

North Caucasas Railway:

from 30 to 31 October	680 railroad cars	= 14,280 tons
from 1 to 8 November	734 "	= 15,414 "

North Donets Railway:

from 30 to 31 October	116 railroad cars	= 2,440 tons
from 1 to 8 November	121 "	= 2,550 "

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Point 4: The First Secretary of the Oblast' Party Committee of Rostov Oblast', Aleksandryuk, is to conscript 1,000 persons for work at the "Rostov-Ugol" Combine by 1 January 1945. Moreover, the necessary loading machines, trucks, and horse-drawn transport facilities are to be procured.

Point 9: The chiefs of the railways serving the coal combines, the chiefs of the coal supply offices, and the first secretaries of the oblast' party committees are hereby informed that they have been personally charged by the State Committee for Defense for the responsibility for exact fulfillment of the coal shipping contracts in the above amounts. In event of non-fulfillment of the contract, absolutely no excuse will be tolerated. Progress reports are to be submitted at the beginning of November to the State Committee for Defense.

Signed: Chairman of the State Committee for Defense, J. Stalin.

(173) According to this order, daily planned shipments from 30 to 31 October were to amount to 956 railroad cars of 20,080 tons of coal, and from 1 to 8 November to 995 railroad cars or 20,904 tons of coal. During the first, second, and third quarters of 1944 the highest daily shipping plan for the "Rostov-Ugol" Combine amounted to 8,597 tons and that of the Coal Supply Office in Rostov 8,640 tons, a total of 17,237 tons. The highest totals actually shipped were 5,882 and 8,666 tons of coal respectively, a total of 14,548 tons.

(174) The signature of Stalin seems to have had its effect because the next reports on shipments presented an improved picture. The following results were achieved:

On 30 October:

North Caucasas Railway:

Planned:	680 railroad cars	= 14,280 tons
Ordered:	700 "	= 14,700 tons
Furnished and shipped:	? "	= 11,046 tons

Southeast Railway:

Planned:	65 railroad cars	= 1,360 tons
Ordered:	65 "	= 1,360 tons
Furnished and shipped:	48 "	= 1,050 tons

North Donets Railway:

Planned:	116 railroad cars	= 2,440 tons
Ordered:	74 "	= 1,555 tons
Furnished and shipped:	64 "	= 1,332 tons

Stalingrad Railway:

Planned:	95 railroad cars	= 2,000 tons
Ordered:	95 "	= 2,000 tons
Furnished and shipped:	? "	= 1,226 tons

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(175) In total the Combine had to ship 20,080 tons - 956 railroad cars. 940 railroad cars for 19,746 tons were ordered and 687 railroad cars giving a capacity to ship 14,654 tons were provided and shipped. Responsibility for insufficient delivery of railroad cars was assumed by the North Caucasas Railway. On 31 October 700 railroad cars for 14,700 tons of coal were ordered from the North Caucasas Railway. However, only 577 railroad cars for 12,000 tons of coal were provided.

(176) 1st ten-day period in November:

Railway:	Planned:	Ordered:	Furnished:	Shipped:
North Caucasas Railway	7,340 rr cars = 154,200 t	7,422 rr cars = 156,132 t	6,153 rr cars = 129,018 t	5,676 rr cars = 119,196 t
Southeast Railway	480 rr cars = 10,100 t	532 rr cars = 11,220 t	461 rr cars = 10,008 t	452 rr cars = 9,833 t
North Donets Railway	1,210 rr cars = 25,500 t	1,033 rr cars = 21,630 t	887 rr cars = 18,619 t	857 rr cars = 18,003 t
Stalingrad Railway	920 rr cars = 19,320 t	934 rr cars = 19,908 t	689 rr cars = 14,480 t	686 rr cars = 14,423 t
Total	9,950 rr cars = 209,120 t	9,918 rr cars = 208,890 t	8,190 rr cars = 172,225 t	7,671 rr cars = 161,505 t

(177) On 27 November:

	Ordered	Furnished:	Shipped:	
North Caucasas Railway	746 rr cars	599 rr cars	499 rr cars	= 10,868 t
Southeast Railway	44 "	17 "	15 "	= 374 t
North Donets Railway	90 "	65 "	60 "	= 1,216 t
Stalingrad Railway	85 "	75 "	55 "	= 1,124 t

(178) The role of truck shipments in the coal situation is indicated by the following order from the Peoples' Commissar for Coal, Vakhrushev, and the Chief of the Chief Directorate of Motorized Troops of the Red Army, Lt. Gen. Tyagunov:

Requisition for trucks to transport coal from mines to shipping points:

1. Regiment Cmdr. Col. Nabokov, is directed to divide up the trucks and dispatch them to the individual mines of the Combines "Stalin-Ugol", "Voroshilovgrad-Ugol", and "Rostov-Ugol". Division of the trucks according to the coal shipping plans at the individual combines is to be determined by the representative of the Peoples' Commissars, Comrade Savchenko.

2. Regiment Cmdr. Col. Nabokov, is held fully responsible for the fulfillment of the coal shipping plans at the individual battalions, as well as for organizing the proper utilization, repair and upkeep of the trucks.

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3. In order to assure smooth execution of the work of the entire regiment, the following are to serve as representatives of the chiefs of the combines in the coal transportation negotiations: For the "Voroshilovgrad-Ugol" Combine, the Regiment Cmdr. Col. Nabokov, headquarters located together with the regiment headquarters in Voroshilovgrad. For the "Stalin-Ugol" Combine, deputy Rgt. Cmdr. Major Antonov, headquarters at the Stalino Combine. For the "Rostov-Ugol" Combine, Battalion Cmdr. Capt. Radchenko, headquarters at battalion headquarters in Shakhty.

4. In carrying out the coal shipping plan and in order to improve utilization of the trucks, and in carrying out the loading and unloading operations, all orders from the chiefs of the combines for the regiment commander and his representatives as well as for the battalion commander are to be carried out unquestioningly.

5. Deputy Peoples' Commissar of the Coal Industry, Comrade Savchenko, is charged with the responsibility of representing the chiefs of the combines in coal shipping negotiations.

The Peoples' Commissar for Coal

Signed: Vakhrushev

Chief of the Chief Directorate for
Motorized Troops of the Red Army

Signed: Lt. Gen. Tyagunov

(179) B. Coal Production

Messages were also intercepted indicating that not only the difficult transportation situation but also low production of coal contributed to the poor coal supply picture. For example, Mine #7 of the "Rostov-Ugol" Combine produced 100 tons of coal per day in October less than in September. Mine #20 in the first 8 days of October was 840 tons behind schedule. At the Coal Trust in Rostov, as well as at the mines in Novoshakhtinsk of the "Rostov-Ugol" Combine daily extraction dropped from 120 tons to 96 tons.

(180) The following message refers to the coal production situation:

"From Moscow to Gundorovka, Rostov Oblast', "Gundorov-Ugol", to Kudrin and Sinitsin.

"In November the Trust operated very poorly. For 21 days the daily plan was fulfilled by only 75.6%. The contract for making miners available has not been fulfilled. 230 too few men have been made available. For this reason, coal deliveries to the foundries of the South and to the railroads are endangered. I order you to take immediate steps to fulfill the November plan. Give the mines detailed operational contracts. I remind you that you are charged with personal responsibility for carrying out the coal extraction plan in November. Report measures taken.

Signed: Vakhrushev "

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General Supply

October:

(181) Supply was especially strained. Many branches of the economy had been very poorly supplied, above all, the Food Industry.

(182) The mills in Millerovo and Tarasovka had to cease operations because of the lack of coal.

(183) The preserves factory in Simferopol received only 600 tons of coal instead of the 800 tons needed.

(184) The Bread Combine in Taganrog was suffering great difficulties as a result of the coal shortage.

(185) In the generating stations in Kamenskaya, Shakhty, and Rostov, there was no coal.

(186) At the "Andreev" Plant the blast furnaces and the turbo-generator were operating only sporadically because of the coal shortage.

(187) The Plant "Krasnyj Kotelshchik" in Taganrog had no supplies of coal. The chemical plant in Kirovakan was to consume only 1,350 tons of coal in October. Any consumption in excess of that amount was prohibited.

(188) The leather factory in Taganrog had ceased operations because of a lack of coal. At the Don Steamship Agency considerable difficulties had arisen--5,000 tons of coal were required there immediately.

November:

(189) In Dnepropetrovsk the Meat Combine had to cease operations as a result of the coal shortage.

(190) In Dzaudzhikau the brewery had to cease operations because of the same reason and in Millerovo, local mills also had to cease operations.

(191) In Voronezh Oblast' there was no coal for blacksmiths. Repairs on tractors and agricultural equipment had to be halted.

(192) A plant of "Trubostal" in Taganrog and a plant of "Glavtrubostal" in the Donbas received only 372 tons and 330 tons of coal respectively instead of the 2,000 tons and 2,500 tons respectively required.

(193) The Plant "Instrument" of the NK for Munitions in Taganrog had to halt operations completely at the middle of November because of a lack of coal.

(194) The Plant of the NK for the Heavy Machine Industry in Lyudinovo was to receive 380 tons of coal in November. By 27 November Stalino-Ugol had not shipped anything.

(195) Plant 221 of the NK for Armaments was to receive 500 tons of coal from Shakhty "Rostov-Ugol" in November. By 26 November only 60 tons had arrived.

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(196) The North Caucasian Hospital Administration had to halt heating of hospitals because of the coal shortage.

December:

(197) The Trust "Rosglavkhleb" in Voronezh reported that the production of bread as well as the supplying of units of the Red Army had to be halted because of the lack of coal.

(198) At the Food Institute in Poltava neither courses in instruction nor laboratory work could be carried on because of the lack of coal.

(199) The administration of the Fat Combine in Rostov/Don had not received any coal for two months. Operations had to be halted at soap and lard factories.

(200) The Plant of "Grom" in Kharkov could not manufacture products important to the war effort because of the lack of coal.

(201) Plant 81 of the NK for Munitions in Taganrog had received only 40 tons of coal in the first 3 days of December instead of the 4,200 tons required.

(202) In a message to the Central Committee of the Party in Moscow, the Rolling Department at a plant in Makeevka had to cease operations at the end of November and the beginning of December because of the lack of heating material. From 1 through 11 December, 9,000 tons of coal were to be delivered. However, only 2,311 tons arrived.

(203) In the first 10-day period of December the chemical plant in Konstantinovka was to receive 800 tons of coal. In the first 4 days, however, only 128 tons arrived.

(204) Coal of low quality was delivered so that "Dontranstop" refused acceptance of coal with a high ash content from a number of mines of the "Rostov-Ugol" Combine for the use of the railroads. On 1 December coal stocks were on hand at the mines of the combine as follows:

Mine		Quantity	Ash Content
Mine	47	6,730 tons	37.5%
"	31	6,978	33.5
"	(?) "Popovka"	3,.858	41.
"	9 "Tatsinskaya"	2,642	46.
"	"Severnaya"	373	28.

5. Oil Supply

(205) Oil supply in the Soviet Union is not a problem of oil extraction, but a pronounced transportation problem. Oil extraction generally seems to be sufficient. At any rate, there are sufficient stocks of oil on hand to protect the Soviet Union against any shortage. The technical side of the extraction, in contrast to that of coal production, seems to be satisfactory. During the last 2 years, technical shortages were noted relatively rarely in domestic radio traffic. All the difficulties which arose in this period were transportation

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difficulties. The seriousness and extent to which they affected all branches of the economy will be repeated again in this report.

(206) A. Effect of Transportation Difficulties in Oil Supply

On 27 November the following message was intercepted:

"From Makhachkala, 5 copies to (1) Moscow Chief Directorate for Oil Supply, Vovchenko

(2) USGKA (Lubrication and Fuel Directorate of the Red Army), Kormilitsin

(3) Voenmortop (Naval Fuel Directorate?)

(4) . . . . . of the Party, Golikov

(5) NK for Transportation, Langukhin

"As a result of poor procurement of tank cars the November transportation plan for oil products was carried out very unsatisfactorily. As of 25 November the monthly plan for railroad transportation was fulfilled by only 32 percent. Delivery obligations were fulfilled as follows:

"For the NK for:

Defense	47%
Navy	20
Agriculture	55
Transportation	27

"The percentage of fulfillment of lubricant deliveries was especially low. . . . . As a result of poor plan fulfillment on the part of railway transportation, further deliveries from Baku could not be accepted in Makhachkala because the storage capacity at the latter city was completely jammed.

"The Azerbajdzhan Oil Supply Office and "Kasptanker" sent cargoes to Makhachkala although they knew that the tankers would have a long storage time in Makhachkala. They do it in order to fulfill their monthly plans. In Makhachkala, as early as November, a very serious situation has arisen even though the harbor of Astrakhan has not yet been closed by ice. I urgently request assistance.

"First of all regular delivery of tank cars must be arranged; secondly, shipping on the waterways from Baku must be regulated.

Signed: Kashlaev "

(207) Especially remarkable is the statement that as a result of poor plan fulfillment of railway shipments, no further deliveries could be accepted from Baku in Makhachkala, because storage capacity there was jammed.

(208) In December also many similar messages were intercepted. For example, during the first ten days of December, instead of 2,000 tank cars

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of avtol and industrial oils, only 150 were filled by the Oil Supply Office in Makhachkala. This amounted to only about 7.5 percent of the plan. Shipment of winter lubricants for the NK for Transportation in the same period had been carried out considerably better, but nevertheless the plan was fulfilled by only 81 percent. This low shipping plan fulfillment was as a result of a poor delivery of empty tank cars and a lack of manpower.

(209) According to a message from the NK for the Tank Industry, "Neftesnab" in Groznyj was ordered by a government decree to deliver the following to plants of the NK for the Tank Industry:

13,950 tons of mazut
6 tank cars of aircraft gasoline
14 tank cars of motor gasoline

Of this 7,150 tons of mazut and 3 tank cars of motor gasoline were delivered. Because of non-fulfillment of this government contract a very serious situation arose at the plants.

(210) At the oil supply center in Krasnovodsk also, the transportation situation was no better. Diesel oil delivery obligations could not be met.

B. Plan Fulfillment

(211) In spite of this especially serious situation, messages were intercepted according to which plans were even over-fulfilled. For example, in June the following quantities of oil products, which amounted to 120% of the plan arrived in Krasnovodsk:

Motor oil	4,902 tons
Summer mazut	12,902
Petroleum	17,985
Gasoline for Special Purposes	6,333
Ligroin	5,246
Diesel oil	6,172
Solar oil	206
Avtol	3,562
"	6,405
Nigrol	1,104
Spindel oil	3,279
Machine oil	1,986
Turbine oil	1,020
	71,102 tons

(212) On 23 November oil stocks of 114,000 tons were reported.

(213) In October the Oil Supply Office in Makhachkala fulfilled its delivery plan for oil products by 221%. Deliveries were as follows:

86,000 tons oil products "1"
45,000 tons "Ambarnaya" oil
948,000 tons (?) "Artemovskaya" oil

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C. Pumping Capacity of the Oil Lines

(214) The following table presents information on the capacity of the pump lines:

Date	Line Makhachkala--Groznyj		Line Groznyj--Armavir
17 Aug.	1 (?)	177 tons	2,307 tons
25 "		2,318	2,219
11 Sep.		1,200	
21 "		1,144	
23 "		2,232	4,308
2 Oct.		2,181	
6 "		2,135	956
7 Nov.			2,072
8 "			1,959
20 "		2,145	1,650
16 Dec.		2,065	

(215) In spite of these relatively large amounts delivered, complaints were often registered on unsatisfactory fulfillment of pumping plans. This was partially because of the shortage of pump motors and also partially a result of the shortage of workers or poor shipping conditions, because necessary amounts of oil could not be readily brought to their destinations. Reports were also intercepted concerning the pipeline Dzhamard (not located) and Krasnovodsk. It was to be put in operation on 1 July with a pumping capacity by 1 September of a total of 763,934 tons. That would be a daily pumping capacity of about 12,320 tons.

D. Oil Prospecting

(216) In the second half year of 1944 an intensive oil prospecting program was instituted, according to which the Azerbajdzhan Oil Industry received the following assignment in a message of 4 August:

1. To intensify geological exploration,
2. To put in operation inoperative borings.

(217) According to a radio report, oil prospecting was undertaken in the Caspian Sea with the aid of artificial earthquakes produced by underground explosions.

E. General Supply Situation

July:

(218) At the beginning of July a large number of orders to individual oil supply centers was placed by the sovkhozes and Machine and Tractor Stations of the Ukrainian Republic. These large amounts of oil were required for harvest and autumn procurement operations in the third quarter of 1944. They were as follows:

174,000 tons	petroleum
25,000	ligroin
4,000	diesel fuel
16,000	gasoline
12,000	motor oil

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(219) Since in May the Ukraine had received 35,000 tons of petroleum less than had been planned in the second quarter, a considerable part of the tractors had to halt operations. As a result, Machine Tractor Stations and sovkhozes would not have had sufficient stocks of oil for the harvest operations even assuming complete delivery of the June plan. In order to assure smooth carrying out of harvest operations it was necessary to increase intake of oil for the Ukraine particularly in the first half of the month. The Ukraine Republic was to be allotted in the third quarter therefore the following:

1)

157,000 tons	Petroleum
12,000	Ligroin
3,000	Diesel fuel
10,000	Gasoline
10,000	Motor oil

The following allotment of lubricants was unconditionally ordered for generators, tractors and threshers, as well as for other agricultural machinery:

1,300 tons	of avtol
160	of solidol
110	of nigrol
325	of machine oil

2) The following were required by the Ukrainian NK for Sovkhozes:

12,000 tons	Petroleum
6,000	Ligroin
4,000	Gasoline

3) Fulfillment of the oil delivery plans for agriculture was to be carried out with delivery of the following (in tank cars):

6,000 tank cars	of petroleum
600 " "	" ligroin
150 tons	diesel oil
300	motor oil
600	avtol
120	nigrol
40	solidol

(220) At least 60 percent of the shipments were to be made in the first half of June.

(221) In the various branches of the economy a serious shortage of oil products was noted. A cross-section of July messages gives the following picture:

> As a result of the gasoline shortage, large quantities of threshers and trucks in Groznyj Oblast' were immobilized. Ashkhabad reported the following on 21 July:
>
> 1. The brewery in Ashkhabad had to cease production of carbonic acid as a result of the mazut shortage.

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2. As a result of the gasoline shortage "Yagmani-Ugol" could not ship any additional coal.

3. Gathering in the grapes began on 1 August. The Food Industry in Ashkhabad required 200 tons of mazut and 10 tons of gasoline for transportation purposes as otherwise it would be impossible to collect the grapes.

(222) In Labinskaya the dairy had to cease operations because of a lack of solar oil.

(223) The macaroni factory in Groznyj had to cease operations because of the lack of mazut.

(224) At many ball-bearing plants, as for example at Sverdlovsk, Tomsk, and Kujbyshev, a serious shortage of lubricants was noted.

August:

(225) In August, on the basis of an order from the Council of Peoples' Commissars of the Union from the Council of the NK of Azerbajdzhan, the trucks of the following officials and enterprises were seized as an economy measure:

Chairman of the NK for Communications
Chief Directorate of Railway Transportation
Caucasian Power Plant Construction Directorate
NK for Local Industry
State Construction Trust of Azerbajdzhan
Baku Port Directorate
Aluminum Plant
NK for Fisheries
NK for Kolkhozes
Caspian Steamship Agency

(226) As a result of the reduction in the gasoline allotment after the requisitioning of their trucks, enterprises subordinate to the Council of the NK of Azerbajdzhan as well as those subordinate to the Union in Azerbajdzhan had to cease transportation activity.

(227) The NK for Agriculture in Azerbajdzhan was to receive 200 tons of gasoline for the third quarter; according to a report from 26 July only 26 tons remained on hand for August. There was also a lack of ligroin so that a large number of threshers had to be immobilized.

(228) At the Azerbajdzhan NK for Trade the minimum requirement of the Republic was reduced from 4,000 tons of petroleum to 2,000 tons. Enterprises of the NK for Coal were to receive 81 tank cars of industrial oil as follows:

3	tank cars of spindel oil
5	motor oil
20	cylinder oil 2
2	turbine oil
6	cylinder oil 6
3	viscosin
16	transformer oil
10	nigrol
16	compressor oil
TOTAL: 81	tank cars

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(229) In 20 days of August 64 tank cars were shipped as follows:

3 tank cars	Spindel oil
5	Motor oil
20	Cylinder oil 2
2	Turbine oil
6	Cylinder oil 6
3	Viscosin
17	Transformer oil
8	Nigrol
TOTAL: 64 tank cars	

(230) At the "Ferro" Plant in Zestafoni there was likewise a lack of gasoline.

(231) In Kiev Oblast' there was an extraordinarily serious shortage of gasoline.

(232) In Voronezh Oblast' reconstruction operations had to be suspended because of the lack of transformer oil.

September:

(233) In general, the total picture is not greatly changed compared to the previous month.

(234) In the grain transportation situation, as has already been mentioned in this report in the chapter entitled Agriculture and Food Situation, the fuel shortage was especially serious.

(235) In Ordzhonikidze Kraj a truck battalion arrived to carry out grain shipments. To meet a need of 525 tons of gasoline, only 24 tons were authorized.

(236) The Oil Supply Office in Makhachkala was to ship 484 tank cars of ligroin for enterprises of the NK for Agriculture. As of 18 July not a single tank car had yet been shipped and even the necessary amount for the above-mentioned enterprises had not yet arrived from Baku.

(237) Enterprises of the NK for the Food Industry, as has been mentioned in all previous reports, were especially poorly supplied. Thus, the bread factory in Kizil Arvat had not received any mazut for 2 months. They were forced to cease operations and there was no supply of bread for the civilian population.

(238) In Ordzhonikidze a large number of plants of the NK for the Food Industry had ceased operations because of the mazut shortage. Meat combines of the NK for Procurement in Baku suspended work for the same reason.

(239) In Dzaudzhikau the preserves factory could produce no dried vegetables because of a shortage of mazut and gasoline.

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(240) The following plants suspended operations because of the shortage of heating material:

Alcohol Factory of Ossetia on 31 August
" " in Kotlyarevskaya on 2 September
" " in Ordzhonikidze on 11 September

(241) In order to assure fulfillment of government contracts and to safeguard from loss the already seriously endangered stocks of raw materials, the following were contracted for:

For the Alcohol Factory in	Kotlyarevskaya	250 tons of mazut
" " " " "	Ossetia	250 " " "
" " " " "	Ordzhonikidze	250 " " "
" " " " "	Pervenets	350 " " "
" " " " "	Groznyj	200 " " "

(242) The Foundry in Zestafoni also had no gasoline in September. In Batajsk 200 tank cars of petroleum were to arrive during the month. By 23 September only 32 tank cars had arrived. Agricultural operations had to be suspended.

(243) The Steam Power Plant of Plant 182 of the NK for Shipbuilding in Makhachkala was supplying the following enterprises with electrical current:

Plant #182
Industry of the Oil Trust in Dagestan
Weaving Mill of the NK for Light Industry
The Oil Transshipment and Storage Base and Port
The Ship Machine Factory of the NK for the Merchant Fleet
The Railway Directorate at Makhachkala
Ship Repair Workshops of the Caspian Fleet
Enterprises of the Fishing Trust of Dagestan
Industrial Cooperatives
Oblast' Directorate Offices, etc.

(244) For production of electric current the Steam Power Plant required 3,800 tons of mazut monthly. For July of 1944 the following contributed mazut allocations to the power plant:

The NK for Shipbuilding	1,400 tons
The NK for the Oil Industry in Dagestan	1,000

The other enterprises mentioned above received no authorizations for mazut and thus were forced with a shut down in operations because the steam power plant could not deliver any electric current to them. The Oblast' Party Committee of Makhachkala requested a supplementary authorization of 1,400 tons of heating mazut.

October:

(245) In October a similar picture was presented. In the Food Industry, combines, bread factories, alcohol factories, etc. were inoperative primarily because of a lack of mazut.

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(246) At the Tractor Plant in Stalingrad no tractors could be produced because of a lack of motor and aviation gasoline.

(247) The Martin furnaces at the foundry in Krasnyj Sulin had to be shut down because of a lack of mazut.

(248) At individual plants of the NK for the Chemical Industry production of items important to the war effort had to be stopped because of unsatisfactory delivery of white alcohol.

November:

(249) In Ukrainian Oblast' agricultural work had to be halted because of a lack of petroleum.

(250) In Ashkhabad no grain could be shipped. In Dzaudzhikau, Baku and Makhachkala mills had to cease operation as did agricultural enterprises.

(251) At the canneries in Adygejsk, Ejsk, Khatulajsk and Sochi shortages of mazut caused interruptions in production.

(252) Supplies to the electrical generating stations were especially poor. "Azenergo" required 53,950 tons of heating mazut in November. Only 46,870 tons were authorized.

(253) In Makhachkala, enterprises, educational institutes and dwellings in the city were without electric current because of the mazut shortage.

(254) The electrical generating station in Tbilisi received from Batumi only 2,875 tons of coal instead of the 8,000 tons required and from Baku only 710 tons instead of the 2,000 tons required.

(255) Moreover, in Tbilisi all leather plants, large sewing establishments, and other enterprises of the NK for Light Industry ceased operations on 22 November for the same reason.

(256) The following message confirms the assumption that not only transportation difficulties but also poor organization in the shipments produced the critical oil supply situation in the Soviet Union:

From Stalingrad..2 copies: (1) Moscow, the Deputy Chairman of the Council of Peoples' Commissars of the Union, Comrade Beriya, (2) the Peoples' Commissar for Ferrous Metals, Comrade Tevosyan.

"The Chief Directorate for Oil Supply has not carried out order number 63580 of the State Committee for Defense. By 1 December the Plant "Krasnyj Oktyabr" was to receive 20,000 tons of mazut by water. This delivery has not been made. As a result, the plant has no winter stocks whatsoever and shortly must cease operations. Mazut stocks are sufficient for only the next two days. Rail shipments of mazut expected from Groznyj will in no way satisfy requirements. Moreover, because of low steam production in the plant the tank cars of mazut arriving from Groznyj can only be warmed up if all other shops cease operations. This would lead to complete disorganization

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of the enterprise. In connection with the cessation of shipping on the Volga, "Volgatanker" has anchored at the plant's anchorage the tow barge "Don" with 5,600 tons of mazut (primary distallation), the tow barge "Chulym" with 8,000 tons of mazut (partially primary distallation), and a tow barge loaded with ligroin. I request, therefore, that in view of the especially serious situation at the plant and in consideration of the urgency of individual contracts, particularly of contracts No. 7 and 2, the mazut in the tow barges "Don" and "Chulym" in our anchorage be transferred to us. I should like to note that the mazut could not be used under any circumstances until the beginning of 1945. I request your assistance.

Signed: Matevosyan. "

December:

(257) In Ordzhonikidze Kraj there was neither ligroin nor gasoline for transport of grain.

(258) For agricultural requirements only 32 tank cars of oil product No. 10 was authorized instead of the 100 tank cars required.

(259) The preserves factory in Ordzhonikidze was forced to cease operations on 1 December because of the lack of mazut.

(260) Plants Nos. 573, 248, and 604 of the NK for Munitions were in an extraordinarily difficult situation because of a lack of oil.

(261) At "Aztekhsnabneft" in Baku new compressor equipment could not be put into operation because of a lack of cylinder oil.

(262) The Azerbajdzhan Peoples' Commissar for Light Industry, Magiev, complained to his superior office in Moscow about the insufficient delivery of mazut during the fourth quarter. In the fourth quarter 3,000 tons of mazut shipments behind schedule were authorized to be made up. These shipments could not be made, however, because insufficient stocks were available. A request for delivery of the same amount of mazut was refused. For the fourth quarter at least 3,000 tons of heating mazut were required. Disruption of operations throughout the entire Textile Industry threatened.

(263) An emergency message from the Caspian Fleet:

"Ships of the Caspian Fleet have been frozen in at Krasnovodsk Harbor. The lack of an allotment of fuel from Baku is especially detrimental. Shipments of heating material from Groznyj will be considerably delayed because of stormy weather near Makhachkala. The heating mazut shipped from Groznyj will have a very high viscosity because of the cold weather and ice conditions and aboard the ships will be useless as a heating material unless first warmed. In order to bring the ships into ice-free water an allotment of 1,000 tons of heating mazut is required for the Caspian Fleet. Non-authorization of this required quantity of heating mazut could result in destruction of the ships. Requests to the NK for the Merchant Fleet have been fruitless to date."

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(264) At the Azerbajdzhan Oil Combine also a serious shortage of diesel oil was felt in December. As a result of the expansion of technical tasks an additional delivery of 1,000 tons of diesel oil was required.

F. Statistics:

(265) The following table presents information on the individual deliveries, authorizations and requirements and their quantitative breakdown by individual oil supply office. In order to eliminate duplication in the following tables, deliveries from the Oil Supply Offices at Baku and Groznyj to other oil supply offices have not been included. Only shipments from the individual oil supply offices to consumers are included. The following deliveries, authorizations and requirements have been established:

Month	Requirements	Authorizations	Deliveries
July	2,053 tons	12,369 tons	46,185 tons
August	4,355	6,658	60,868
September	170	19,263	14,798
October	22,729	37,139	60,687
November	11,831	69,490	24,978
December	6,078	75,229	60,066
	47,216	220,148	267,582

(266) Breakdown by individual oil supply offices:

Oil Supply Office:	Requirements	Authorizations	Deliveries
Baku	26,419 tons	67,519 tons	100,262 tons
Batumi	-	9,404	4,991
Groznyj	10,733	77,587	100,105
Krasnodar	900	17,092	503
Krasnovodsk	2,343	4,826	11,960
Makhachkala	1,533	13,831	28,015
Rostov Don	29	2,179	2,300
Other Suppliers	5,259	27,660	19,446
	47,216	220,148	267,582

(267) Individual fuels and lubricants as well as other oil products are divided into requirements, authorizations and deliveries for the entire half year as follows:

Fuel and Lubricant	Requirement	Authorization	Delivery
Oil products (unidentified)	1,319 tons	3,523 tons	3,765 tons
Mazut	34,177	144,638	207,513
Diesel fuel	4,154	11,909	6,890
Petroleum	1,536	8,639	5,302
Gasoline	1,494	17,950	8,420
Benzol	-	-	2,737
Ligroin	155	6,571	5,496
Motor oil	185	1,744	1,778

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Fuel and Lubricant	Requirement	Authorization	Delivery
White alcohol	1,130 tons	640 tons	149 tons
Motor oil	-	772	1,828
Spindle oil	24	877	1,119
Machine oil	-	2,474	785
Solar oil	46	1,427	467
Cylinder oil	30	560	252
Viscosin	-	130	40
Turbine oil	1	620	91
Avtol	5	857	3,146
Compressor oil	-	160	20
Green oil	-	36	-
Nigrol	10	20	60
Aviation oil	-	12	53
Lubrication oil	48	84	6,638
Lubrication mazut	-	726	740
Xylol	-	-	65
Solidol	12	192	5
Assidol	-	30	-
Oil product No. 6	-	60	-
" " 9	-	20	-
" " 10	1,700	2,188	1,804
" " 12	400	2,860	44
" " 14	-	90	80
" " 15 (?)	100	-	-
" " 18	480	270	105
" " 21	-	860	-
" " 23	-	890	-
" " 27	-	-	16
" " 29	200	1,643	3,456
" " 70	-	3,000	3,994
" " 100	-	40	-
Paraffin	-	2,320	-
Transformer oil	10	1,286	699
Tar oil	-	30	25
	47,216	220,148	267,582

NOTE: The unusual relationship between requirements, authorizations, and deliveries is explained by the fact that generally only messages concerning additional requirements were intercepted.

6. Auxiliary Deliveries from the Western Powers to the Soviet Union via Iran

(268) The most important data concerning the execution of deliveries from the West to the Soviet Union via Iran is included in Appendix No. 2 to "Military-Economic Report" 2/8 of 16 August 1944.

(269) During the second half year no changes or additional information on this subject could be determined.

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A. Transshipment at certain points

(270) According to messages concerning individual deliveries via Iran during the second half year, the following data is presented and compared with the first half year:

Transshipment Point	1st Half Year 1944	2nd Half Year 1944	Percent above or below First Half Year
Baku	69,300 tons	56,966 tons	- 17.8%
Makhachkala	40,100	57,138	+ 42.5
Krasnovodsk	28,600	37,103	+ 29.7
Dzhulfa	19,990	5,326	- 73.2
Astara (?)	19,440	4,336	- 77.7
Ashkhabad	11,800	2,961	- 74.9
Batumi	-	11,472	
Astrakhan	-	6,183	
Tbilisi	3,100	2,353	- 24.1
Erevan	2,300	18	- 99.2
Ordzhonikidze	1,400	2,685	+ 91.8
Leninakan	1,100	3,875	+ 25.2
Other cities	4,500	2,596	- 42.3
	201,500 tons	193,012 tons	- 4.2%

(271) As seen in the above table the total tonnage of imports in the second half year of 1944 remained approximately the same as in the first half year.

(272) Exactly as in the first half year, in the second transport conditions were especially poor for regular distribution of imported goods. The following message gives a clear picture of conditions which prevailed for a long time in Baku Harbor:

> Baku, to the Chief of the Transcaucasus Railroad in Tbilisi and to the NK for Foreign Trade in Moscow on 16 September: From 1 through 15 September only 438 railroad cars were furnished instead of 920. From 10 to 15 September no railroad cars were provided with the exception of 4 refrigerator cars. Transportation of goods by shuttle train between Baku and Astrakhan has not yet been organized. Warehouses and other enclosed storage points are jammed with cargo. Preserves, sugar and military cargoes have been of necessity stored in the open. Preservation of cargoes such as sugar, milk, dried eggs, fabric, etc. in an undamaged condition cannot be guaranteed by only covering them with tarpaulins as the rainy season has now begun. Railroad cars have not been provided and the fulfillment of the September plan for shipping imported goods cannot be assured. Assistance is requested. Cargoes are piling up in Baku Harbor because the economic organizations do not promptly appoint recipients. They should be directed to issue well before the first of the month the distribution plan for all import cargoes from Iranian ports.

(273) Another message describes the same situation in December:

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During the last three months there has been a deficiency of 13,036 railroad cars provided by the Railway Directorate in Tbilisi for transportation of imported cargoes. In Baku Harbor large quantities of chemicals, foods and industrial cargoes have accumulated which are stored in the open and are in particular danger of being lost. With the beginning of the period of poor weather it is beginning to rain in Baku. The situation is regarded as catastrophic. In order to avoid loss of the valuable chemicals and foods, expedited delivery of covered railroad cars is urgently required.

B. Total turnover by month

(274) In the individual months there was reported the following turnover of imported cargoes:

July	30,301 tons
August	20,636
September	78,756
October	23,315
November	20,108
December	19,896
	193,012 tons

(275) At this point "Military Economic Report" 2/8 of 16 August 1944 mentioned above must again be referred to. At that time a comparison of radio messages concerning delivery of railroad cars for imported goods with messages intercepted concerning shipments for a definite period of time indicated that reports on one quarter to one fifth of the actual total deliveries were intercepted. This assumption was confirmed by other information: for instance, from the total shipping space required by the Caspian Steamship Agency. Deliveries in intercepted traffic for the month of September at Baku amounted to about 14,177 tons. According to a message at the beginning of September, the September import plan for Baku was increased by 75,000 tons. The plan total is not known. We may assume, however, that it was fulfilled by about 2/3. This would give support to the above assumption that messages on one quarter to one fifth of total deliveries are intercepted. We may thus estimate total imports via Iran in the second half year of 1944 at about one million tons and in the entire year at about 2 million tons. According to radio reports, about one quarter of all assistance rendered by the West is routed via Iran. The total quantity of goods delivered from the West during 1944, therefore, would be about 8 to 10 million tons.

C. Details of Imports:

(276) Large quantities of foods, metals and metal products, chemicals, textiles, leather and oil products were imported. The following tables represent a quantitative breakdown of these categories by month from intercepted traffic:

Month	Food	Metals	Chemicals	Leather
July	24,141 tons	6,027 tons	16 tons	24 tons
August	2,801	2,028	712	352
September	50,389	11,299	-	192
October	13,941	5,402	736	250
November	1,539	2,762	20	-
December	8,520	5,055	35	-
	101,331 tons	32,573 tons	1,519 tons	818 tons

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Month	Textiles	Oil	Other	No Specified
July	- tons	- tons	93 tons	- tons
August	1,049	264	1,471	11,959
September	258	-	254	16,364
October	334	416	2,236	-
November	228	-	579	14,980
December	4,508	376	338	1,064
	6,377 tons	1,056 tons	4,971 tons	44,367 tons

(277) Imports not specified by weight

Metal Products

7 Machine Tools
13 Transformers
6,850 sets of automobile tires
8,000 meters of steel cable
1 drum of cable
10 electric motors

Textiles

26,000 meters uniform material
160,000 yards material
150,000 meters gabardine
7,000 meters cotton material
14,000 meters khaki
13,700 meters special khaki
11,000 meters woven cotton fabric
11,000 rolls yarn
30,280 shirts
330,810 stockings
50,000 rolls of yarn, each of 2,000 yards
102,000 meters tarpaulin
497,000 sacks
100,000 yards sack linen
10,000 meters material

Leather

10,000 pairs military shoes
20,165 pairs shoes

Alcohol

30,000 liters vodka
10,000 liters alcohol

Miscellaneous

___,000 uniform buttons
16,000 stocking clasps
700 containers of meat and vegetable preserves.

(278) Percentage breakdown of imported goods by tonnage:

	2nd Half Year 1944	(For comparison) 1st Half Year - 1944
Foods	51.4%	51.0%
Metals	17.1	27.3
Chemicals	0.8	7.6
Leather	0.4	1.0
Textiles	3.3	0.4
Oil	0.5	0.2
Other	2.5	2.8
Not specified	23.0	9.7
	100.0%	100.0%

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(279) Tonnage and percentage breakdown of food, metal and chemical imports are given in the following tables:

Foods:	2nd Half Year 1944	(For comparison) 1st Half Year - 1944
Flour	266 tons	0.2%
Preserved meat	22,899	22.5
Rice	10,724	10.6
Sugar	22,472	22.2
Fat	3,793	3.8
Leguminous Plants	378	0.5
Other	16,519	16.4
Unspecified food cargoes	24,280	23.8
	101,331 tons	100.0%
Ferrous Metals:		
Steel	5,562 tons	17.3%
Steel sheet	1,801	5.5
Steel wire	82	0.3
Steel strip	782	2.4
Iron sheet	3,543	10.8
Tubing	1,259	3.9
Iron wire	441	1.3
Nails	180	0.5
Railroad material	11,027	34.2
Other	167	0.5
	24,928 tons	76.7%
Nonferrous metals:		
Tungsten	420 tons	1.3%
Copper	1,045	3.2
Copper wire	68	0.2
Rolled metals	4,000	12.2
White metal	42	0.1
Zinc	280	0.9
Zinc sheets	365	0.1
Cable	1,425	4.3
	7,645 tons	23.3%
Ferrous metals	24,828	76.7
	32,573 tons	100.0%
Chemicals:		
Potash	30 tons	1.9%
Acetone	28	1.8
Phenol	45	2.9
Caustic Soda	1,011	66.4
Koloksilin	305	20.1
Camphor	16	1.2
Sulfate	12	0.8
Casein	14	0.9
Ferrosilicium	20	1.4
Phosphor-Catalyst	8	0.5
Glycerine	20	1.4
Ammonium sulfate	10	0.7
	1,519 tons	100.0%

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(280) An analysis of the imports clearly indicates certain deficiencies in the supply picture in the Soviet economy. Especially remarkable is the fact that Russia, in its own right a land rich in oil, imports oil products. These imports are probably high quality lubrication oil and high quality gasoline, as several messages indicated that foreign motive equipment, electric motors and other machines could not be serviced with Soviet oil products. The principal food items imported are sugar and preserved meat.

(281) The need for metal products is apparent from the following message:

> Baku reports on 5 July that in the storehouses of the Industrial Raw Material Import Office there were shortages of tubes, girders and electric welding wire. They are needed by the NK's for Water Transport and Agriculture. There were absolutely no steel alloys on hand. There is an urgent need for rolled steel, profile steel, steel sheeting, carbon-containing steel, boiler plate, black and white sheeting, as well as special steel for agricultural purposes.

(282) The import of explosives noted in the previous half year was completely lacking in this half year.

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7. Bolshevization of Estonia

(283) In the period from 1 November through 31 December messages were intercepted which bore the character of domestic radio traffic but which were handled over a former guerrilla network. These messages concerned the Bolshevization of Estonia. They were all signed by a certain KAROTAMM, who before the war played an important role in the Communist Party in Estonia and later, in the years 1943 and 1944, was a major general in charge of the direction of Estonian guerrilla bands. His principal assignment is to make Estonia as adaptable as possible to Communism and according to intercepted traffic this consisted of (1) Bolshevization of the country and (2) plundering the Estonian economy.

(284) Carrying out these two tasks together met great difficulties because Communization presupposes an at least tolerant attitude on the part of the majority of the Estonian population. This was made extremely difficult by the economic stripping of the land. Karotamm had no chance to deceive the Estonian people for any great length of time on the consequences of Communization. In detail, the following was determined:

1. Political penetration of the cities and countryside

(285) The Estonian Press was immediately taken over by the Communist Party. Its principal task was to kindle an artificial hate against the "Hitler Fascists". To support this campaign in the press the following methods were used:

1. Political lectures consisting, among other things, of extensive playup of German atrocities;

2. Establishment of special commissions to uncover and summarize all war damage as well as atrocities which could be charged to the German conduct of the war;

3. Measures such as the leveling of German military graves and the establishment of "Heroes' Peace Homes" for members of the Red Army and the Estonian resistance movement.

(286) There was then an attempt to influence the attitude of the population by Soviet victory reports and prophecies of future conduct of the war. The heroism of the Red Army was emphasized as was the might of the Red Artillery. In all cities and towns flags were displayed, meetings were held and resolutions made.

(287) An especially noisy fanfare was made in the victory report on the capture of Sarema, achieving thereby the final "liberation" of Estonia.

(288) As an example one message will be repeated which is particularly indicative of all these methods:

> Message of 22 November to the Secretaries of the Okrug and city committees. Organize in the next few days a series of meetings to consider the article on the burial of Fascist victims in Tartu. This article will be printed in the 25 November issue of the newspaper

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"Rachvateataya". Reprint this article, make short resolutions concerning it at the meetings and send them to us.

Whip up hate by the population for the Germans and their supporters, for the bourgeois nationalities, for traitors and hangmen, for those who disseminate provoking rumors, for those who terrorize the population on all sides, etc. Call on the people to exterminate the agents of the Germans and the enemies of the people. Pay particular attention to the question of verbal propaganda. All this will be helpful to you in carrying out an economic and political reorganization of the country. The land reform is to be completed especially rapidly in order to fulfill agricultural deliveries. Inform me immediately about the progress and results of the meetings.

Signed: Karotamm

(289) In connection with this "political reeducation", the political system and observance of individual persons were also organized as in Russia. Registration of the population was carried out. Citizens of cities and villages received identification cards which were issued for certain reasons but not further clarified.

(290) The method of Socialist competitions often used in Russia was also practiced here to a large extent. The following message serves as an example:

Message of 24 November
To the Secretaries of the Okrug and city committees

I suggest that in all undertakings competitions be organized following the example of the plant "Krasnyj Krul". The example of the workers in the "Krasnyj Krul" plant is printed in the 23 November issue of the newspapers. Prepare these actions well and carry them out. Send me the text of your directives for the republic press. Report what action has been taken on this question.

Signed: Karotamm

(291) Karotamm, who is himself an Estonian, lays particular stress that no national differences between Russia and Estonia might arise. This is shown by the selection of his immediate subordinates from the Estonian people as may be determined from the names of the personnel to whom and from whom messages are sent. Likewise, the local party organs were under no circumstances to be composed of Russians, but only of Estonians. Some of his orders to the secretaries of Okrug and city committees of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia concerning the carrying out of educational courses to train new political leaders and party workers follow:

Message of 17 December

Organize a 3-month course of instruction for the Soviet party co-workers and not for agricultural co-workers as was reported by you incorrectly. Recruit a total of 5 to 10 persons from the party organs (chairmen of the Oblast' Executive Committees, their deputies, the best members

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of the Agricultural Reconstruction Commission, workers in enterprises, workers on the Oblast' Executive Committees, etc.). The material may be obtained from the Central Committee through 22 December. I charge you with personal responsibility for fulfillment of this plan.

Signed: Karotamm

Message of 10 December

Not later than 15 December submit a report on the persons selected for the instruction courses for party functionaries according to the letter from the Department for Personnel Affairs of 24 November. In selecting them consider their political reliability, and their thoroughness at work. Fulfillment is to be reported.

Signed: Karotamm

(292) Personnel were also conscripted for NKVD schools. Karotamm ordered that shock troops be trained in all enterprises, cities, towns, branches of the economy, etc. The organization and working methods of these shock troops are given in the following message:

Message of 8 December to the secretaries of the Okrug Committees

In the next few days organize extensive meetings of party members and non-party members of the Okrug and of the city after the regular Oblast' Party meetings. Speakers for these two meetings will be provided by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia. Immediately after these meetings, carry out meetings of the workers in all villages, enterprises, etc., concerning current problems and our tasks. Detailed instructions for these meetings will be received from the Central Committee speakers. Submit a report as soon as possible.

Signed: Karotamm

Message of 15 November to Comrade Weinberg

I repeat the essence of telegram No. 1204 from Comrade Karotamm containing 313 word groups. The shock troops in the village population are to be trained in the Soviet spirit. Therefore, you are to analyze: my theme--"Velikij Prazdnik" /Great holiday/. Submit the material before the assigned deadline. You are personally charged with responsibility for fulfillment. Prepare yourself for participation in the joint meeting to discuss this matter. You will be informed of the date of the joint meeting.

Signed: Vesev

2. The land reform program

(293) Many messages indicated that an extensive land reform was underway. The extent to which this is a collectivization of Estonian peasantry has not yet been determined. At any rate, the removal of peasants sympathetic to the Germans or nationalist in sentiment will be carried out on a large scale.

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The following messages give some information on the land reform program:

Message of 15 December to the Secretary of the Okrug Committee

Until 1 January factory workers are not to be considered in the carrying out of land reforms and procurement operations. Instructions concerning the correct fulfillment of these operations do not include factory workers.

Signed: Karotamm

Message of 26 November to the Secretary of the Okrug Committee

1. Do not forget to provide recipients of land with cattle and other livestock..... Do this simultaneously with the return of the land; politically this is extremely important.

2. Be especially observant that the law prohibiting the grinding of grain until complete fulfillment of the prescribed norms is adhered to.

3. With the exception of Walgamaa, results are poor and reports on the progress of the land reforms and the procurement operations have been sent irregularly. I demand that exact reports be sent.

Signed: Karotamm

Message of 27 November to the Secretary of the Okrug Committee

I demand that land be issued to those who do not possess it. The auxiliary farms are not to be divided among farmers. Auxiliary farms will be divided only by the NK for Agriculture and not by the Okrug Committees. The Okrugs may, however, submit proposals to the NK for Agriculture.

(294) A further message shows clearly the measures taken against peasants sympathetic to the Germans or nationalistically minded:

Message of 8 November to the secretaries of the Okrug Committees

By 15 December organize a renewed examination of the extent to which government deliveries have been fulfilled. Take measures against those who deliberately did not fulfill the requirements. Pay particular attention to farmers possessing large farms and to those sympathetic to the Germans.

Signed: Karotamm

(295) The two following messages give a further survey:

Message of 22 November to the secretaries of the Okrug Committees

Be especially careful that from the holdings of wealthy farmers good land, fields, meadows, etc. are split off for peasants who do not have

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any land or who have poor land, and that no poor land is thus handed over. Split land off from the holdings of supporters of the Germans with all severity. Do not permit misinterpretation of the law in favor of the enemy. It is necessary that the oblast' organs and commissions perform certain functions for the Soviet power as required in the Agrarian Law.

Signed: Karotamm

Message of 11 November to the secretaries of the Okrug Committees

Return of the land to the peasants is going very poorly. Devote all your energies to this operation. Do not wait for requests from the peasants. All peasants who received land in 1940 automatically receive this land back, if they were not agents of the Germans. Requests must be received from those wishing land who did not receive land in 1940. The commissions evaluating damage and atrocities are working unsatisfactorily. In the next few days we are sending a man to investigate this work. It will go badly for you if you do not take suitable measures.

Signed: Karotamm

(296) In true Soviet form, many motor tractor stations were set up and large "emergency deliveries" were made.

3. Agricultural Stripping of Estonia

(297) Simultaneously with the establishment of Communism in Estonia an intensive program to strip the land was carried out. For example large deliveries of potatoes were demanded:

Message of 19 November to Comrade Tamm

On the basis of a decision by the bureau of the Central Committee of the Party, you were to guarantee shipment of 450 tons of potatoes to Tallinn. On 15 November only 86 tons of potatoes had actually been shipped. The plan for preparations for potato shipments has been fulfilled by only 31%. Take immediate steps to carry out the plan for procurement and shipment of the potatoes to Tallinn. Report by telegraph the quantity of potatoes which are stored at locations near railroad stations.

Signed: Karotamm

(298) Apparatus was set up whereby whoever did not fulfill the delivery quota would be prevented from purchasing necessary consumer goods. The following message explains these methods:

Message of 27 November to Comrade Abori

I repeat: Horseshoes and nails may be purchased only by those who completely fulfilled government delivery quotas. The land reform in your sector is progressing very badly. Dispatch workers from the Okrug Committee, a representative of the Executive Committee and

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others into the individual oblasti and villages to help out. Visit the points yourself by air.

Signed: Karotamm

(299) Also the so-called "over delivery" line from "poor" peasants was carried into the field. The following message is considered a poor fabrication:

Message of 14 December to all secretaries of the Okrug Committees, the Party and the Authorities of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Communist Estonia.

On 14 December all newspapers published my telegram to the (land)-poor peasant Puussild in Parnumaa who delivered 80 times more than the government quota required. He also fulfilled all other delivery obligations. Execute in the local press a well-prepared and extensive article to the effect that that patriotic achievement should serve as an incentive for all working peasants. Utilize this as a basis for the most rapid possible fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan for government delivery.

Signed: Karotamm

(300) Some percentage results of the planned deliveries of grain, potatoes, meat and milk up through 15 December (from the beginning of December for the December plan) have been intercepted in the following message:

Message of 17 December to the secretaries of the Okrug Committees of the Party and to the Authorities of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Communist Estonia.

According to previous information from the Okrug Committee, the plan for government deliveries of grain, potatoes, meat and milk through 15 December have been fulfilled as follows:

	Grains	Potatoes	Meat	Milk
Virumaa Okrug	74%	89%	73%	30%
Laanemaa Okrug	69	105	76	23
Saaremaa Okrug	53	88	50	3
Järnemaa Okrug	38	40	30	81
Hiiumaa (?) Okrug	37	58	143	64
Viljandimaa Okrug	32	74	79	66
Harjumaa Okrug	35	36	79	89
Pärnumaa Okrug	28	41	49	48
Tartumaa Okrug	22	49	66	49
Valgamaa Okrug	15	52	80	17

The picture is varied and shows poor fulfillment. Many okrugs are shamefully behind schedule and have delivered very little with respect to compliance with the conclusions adapted at the 5th meeting of the Central Committee of the Council of Peoples' Commissars. I charge you with the responsibility of taking definite measures in order to fulfill the government delivery plan completely by the first of January.

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An exception is permissible only here and there with respect to deliveries of milk.

Signed: Karotamm

(301) It was emphasized in every way that the deliveries must be fulfilled and if everything did not go smoothly the "saboteurs" would be punished.

(302) Exact reports were to be made almost daily on the progress of meat, potato and grain deliveries from the individual okrugs.

4. Resistance by the population

(303) The Estonian population reacted instinctively against lies such as mentioned above with respect to farmer Puussild and his 80-fold over-delivery. The following telegram presents information on this subject:

> Message of 18 December to the secretaries of the Okrug Committees and the authorities of the Central Committee of Communist Estonia.
>
> Report within 3 days what you have done to urge the peasants to emulate the patriotic achievement of Puussild. (See to it) that a mass movement arises to overfulfill food deliveries. Convince the peasants in every oblast' that this must be done as quickly as possible. Immediately submit to us all usable facts so that we may print them in the press. Utilize these facts on the spot in order to spur on the other farmers.
>
> Signed: Karotamm

(304) German counter-propaganda seems to have had a fairly strong effect, particularly in the rural areas. According to the two following messages Karotamm seems to have encountered great difficulties:

> Message of 6 November to the secretaries of the Okrug Committees
>
> The supporters and agents of the German occupiers are operating particularly in the villages; there they are trying to sabotage the land reforms..... The fight against these enemies is to be intensified in a political direction. Take reprisals. The working people demand it..... Report to us what you have done in this direction.
>
> Signed: Karotamm

Message of 20 November to the secretaries of the Okrug Committee

Intensify with all means at your disposal the common political task of land reforms and of government deliveries. Performance is still unsatisfactory. Enemy agitation makes the farmers unsure of themselves. In the press, you must be much more decisive.

Signed: Karotamm

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